SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

Boceprevir Formulation

Version | Revision Date | SDS Number | Date of last issue | Date of first issue
---------|---------------|------------|--------------------|---------------------

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier
   Trade name : Boceprevir Formulation

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
   Use of the Substance/Mixture : Pharmaceutical

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet
   Company : MSD
             Shotton Lane
             NE23 3JU Cramlington NU - Great Britain
   Telephone : 44 1 670 59 30 00
   Telefax : 908-735-1496
   E-mail address of person responsible for the SDS : EHSDATASTEWARD@msd.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number
   1-908-423-6000

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture
   Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)
   Reproductive toxicity, Category 2  H361f: Suspected of damaging fertility.

2.2 Label elements
   Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)
   Hazard pictograms :  

   Signal word : Warning
   Hazard statements : H361f Suspected of damaging fertility.
   Precautionary statements : Prevention:
                              P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
                              P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
   Response:
Boceprevir Formulation

P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Storage:
P405 Store locked up.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:
Boceprevir

2.3 Other hazards
Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation.
May form explosive dust-air mixture during processing, handling or other means.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures
Components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>EC-No.</th>
<th>Index-No.</th>
<th>Registration number</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Concentration (% w/w)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boceprevir</td>
<td>394730-60-0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Repr. 2; H361f</td>
<td>&gt;= 50 - &lt; 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium n-dodecyl sulfate</td>
<td>151-21-3/2</td>
<td>205-788-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acute Tox. 4; H302 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Aquatic Chronic 3; H412</td>
<td>&gt;= 3 - &lt; 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice: In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately.
When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical advice.

Protection of first-aiders: First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection, and use the recommended personal protective equipment when the potential for exposure exists (see section 8).

If inhaled: If inhaled, remove to fresh air.
Get medical attention.

In case of skin contact: In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water.
Remove contaminated clothing and shoes.
Get medical attention.
Wash clothing before reuse.
Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.
In case of eye contact: If in eyes, rinse well with water. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

If swallowed: If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Get medical attention. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
Risks: Suspected of damaging fertility.
Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Treatment: Treat symptomatically and supportively.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media
Suitable extinguishing media: Water spray
Alcohol-resistant foam
Carbon dioxide (CO2)
Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None known.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
Specific hazards during firefighting: Avoid generating dust; fine dust dispersed in air in sufficient concentrations, and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard. Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Hazardous combustion products: Carbon oxides
Nitrogen oxides (NOx)
Metal oxides
Sulphur oxides

5.3 Advice for firefighters
Special protective equipment for firefighters: In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Use personal protective equipment.

Specific extinguishing methods: Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so. Evacuate area.
SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : Use personal protective equipment. Follow safe handling advice (see section 7) and personal protective equipment recommendations (see section 8).

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Avoid release to the environment. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable container for disposal. Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (i.e., clearing dust surfaces with compressed air). Dust deposits should not be allowed to accumulate on surfaces, as these may form an explosive mixture if they are released into the atmosphere in sufficient concentration. Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable. Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Technical measures : Static electricity may accumulate and ignite suspended dust causing an explosion. Provide adequate precautions, such as electrical grounding and bonding, or inert atmospheres.

Local/Total ventilation : Use only with adequate ventilation.

Advice on safe handling : Do not get on skin or clothing. Do not breathe dust. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure assessment. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Keep container closed when not in use. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.
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Version: 3.4
Revision Date: 16.10.2020
SDS Number: 23674-00015
Date of last issue: 23.03.2020
Date of first issue: 21.10.2014

Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.

Hygiene measures:
If exposure to chemical is likely during typical use, provide eye flushing systems and safety showers close to the working place. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Requirements for storage areas and containers:
Keep in properly labelled containers. Store locked up. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Advice on common storage:
Do not store with the following product types:
Strong oxidizing agents

7.3 Specific end use(s)
Specific use(s):
No data available

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameters</th>
<th>Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boceprevir</td>
<td>394730-60-0</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>1 mg/m3 (OEB 1)</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starch</td>
<td>9005-25-8</td>
<td>TWA (inhalable dust)</td>
<td>10 mg/m3</td>
<td>GB EH40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further information: For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols.. The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits.. Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system, and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/4.. Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cellulose</th>
<th>TWA (Inhalable dust)</th>
<th>GB EH40</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9004-34-6</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further information: For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols. The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits. Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behavior, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system, and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/4. Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with. Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used.
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance name</th>
<th>End Use</th>
<th>Exposure routes</th>
<th>Potential health effects</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sodium n-dodecyl sulfate</td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>285 mg/m(^3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>4060 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>85 mg/m(^3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>2440 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>24 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further information: For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols., The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m\(^{-3}\) 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m\(^{-3}\) 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system, and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhalable' and 'respirable'., Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/4., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with.
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--- | --- | --- | --- | --- 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance name</th>
<th>Environmental Compartment</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sodium n-dodecyl sulfate</td>
<td>Fresh water</td>
<td>0.176 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine water</td>
<td>0.018 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sewage treatment plant</td>
<td>1.35 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh water sediment</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.97 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine sediment</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.697 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.29 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.2 Exposure controls  

Engineering measures  
Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.  
Minimize workplace exposure concentrations.  
Apply measures to prevent dust explosions.  
Ensure that dust-handling systems (such as exhaust ducts, dust collectors, vessels, and processing equipment) are designed in a manner to prevent the escape of dust into the work area (i.e., there is no leakage from the equipment).  

Personal protective equipment  
Eye protection : Wear the following personal protective equipment:  
Safety goggles  
Equipment should conform to BS EN 166  
Hand protection  
Material : Chemical-resistant gloves  
Remarks : Choose gloves to protect hands against chemicals depending on the concentration and quantity of the hazardous substance and specific to place of work. Breakthrough time is not determined for the product. Change gloves often! For special applications, we recommend clarifying the resistance to chemicals of the aforementioned protective gloves with the glove manufacturer. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.  
Skin and body protection : Select appropriate protective clothing based on chemical resistance data and an assessment of the local exposure potential.  
Skin contact must be avoided by using impervious protective clothing (gloves, aprons, boots, etc).  
Respiratory protection : If adequate local exhaust ventilation is not available or exposure assessment demonstrates exposures outside the recommended guidelines, use respiratory protection.  
Equipment should conform to BS EN 143  
Filter type : Particulates type (P)
SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>powder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour Threshold</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point/freezing point</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point and boiling range</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability (solid, gas)</td>
<td>May form explosive dust-air mixture during process, handling or other means.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour pressure</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative vapour density</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility(ies)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water solubility</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in other solvents</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition temperature</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity, kinematic</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosive properties</td>
<td>Not explosive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxidizing properties</td>
<td>The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.2 Other information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammability (liquids)</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Molecular weight : No data available
Particle size : No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity
Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

10.2 Chemical stability
Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possible reactions:
- May form explosive dust-air mixture during processing, handling or other means.
- Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
Conditions to avoid:
- Heat, flames and sparks.
- Avoid dust formation.

10.5 Incompatible materials
Materials to avoid:
- Oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
No hazardous decomposition products are known.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects
Information on likely routes of exposure:
- Inhalation
- Skin contact
- Ingestion
- Eye contact

Acute toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

Product:
Acute oral toxicity: Acute toxicity estimate: > 2,000 mg/kg
Method: Calculation method

Components:
Boceprevir:
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg
LD50 (Monkey): > 1,000 mg/kg
Sodium n-dodecyl sulfate:
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): 1,200 mg/kg
   Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg
   Method: OECD Test Guideline 402
   Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Skin corrosion/irritation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:
Boceprevir:
Species: Rabbit
Result: No skin irritation

Sodium n-dodecyl sulfate:
Species: Rabbit
Result: Skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:
Boceprevir:
Species: Rabbit
Result: Mild eye irritation

Sodium n-dodecyl sulfate:
Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405
Result: Irreversible effects on the eye

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
Skin sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:
Boceprevir:
Test Type: Maximisation Test
Species: Guinea pig
Result: negative

Sodium n-dodecyl sulfate:
Test Type: Maximisation Test
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Species: Guinea pig
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Germ cell mutagenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:
Boceprevir:
Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Result: negative
Test Type: Chromosomal aberration
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo: Test Type: Micronucleus test
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Oral
Result: negative

Sodium n-dodecyl sulfate:
Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
Result: negative
Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo: Test Type: Rodent dominant lethal test (germ cell) (in vivo)
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative

Carcinogenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:
Boceprevir:
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 72 Weeks
Dose: 650 mg/kg body weight
Result: negative

Species: Rat
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 104 Weeks
Dose: 125 mg/kg body weight
Result: negative
## Sodium n-dodecyl sulfate:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Rat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application Route</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time</td>
<td>2 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method</td>
<td>OECD Test Guideline 453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Based on data from similar materials</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Reproductive toxicity

Suspected of damaging fertility.

### Components:

#### Boceprevir:

**Effects on fertility**

- Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development  
  - Species: Rat, male  
  - Fertility: LOAEL: 75 mg/kg body weight  
  - Symptoms: Effects on fertility  
  - Result: positive  

- Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development  
  - Species: Rat, female  
  - Fertility: LOAEL: 150 mg/kg body weight  
  - Symptoms: Effects on fertility  
  - Result: positive  

**Effects on foetal development**

- Test Type: Development  
  - Species: Rabbit, male and female  
  - Application Route: Oral  
  - Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 300 mg/kg body weight  
  - Result: negative  

**Reproductive toxicity - Assessment**

- Some evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, based on animal experiments.

#### Sodium n-dodecyl sulfate:

**Effects on fertility**

- Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study  
  - Species: Rat  
  - Application Route: Ingestion  
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 416  
  - Result: negative  
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials  

**Effects on foetal development**

- Test Type: Embryo-foetal development  
  - Species: Rat  
  - Application Route: Ingestion  
  - Result: negative  
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
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STOT - single exposure
Not classified based on available information.

STOT - repeated exposure
Not classified based on available information.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Boceprevir:
Species: Monkey
NOAEL: > 200 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 365 d
Remarks: No significant adverse effects were reported

Species: Rat
NOAEL: 75 mg/kg
LOAEL: 100 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 90 d
Target Organs: Prostate, Testis

Species: Rat
NOAEL: 15 mg/kg
LOAEL: 75 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 180 d
Target Organs: Liver, Testis

Species: Mouse
NOAEL: 250 mg/kg
LOAEL: 500 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 90 d
Target Organs: Kidney

Sodium n-dodecyl sulfate:
Species: Rat
NOAEL: 488 mg/kg
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 90 Days
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Aspiration toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

Experience with human exposure

Components:

Boceprevir:
Ingestion: Symptoms: Headache, Gastrointestinal disturbance, bitter
SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

**Boceprevir:**

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants: EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 9.5 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 9.5 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to microorganisms: EC50: > 959 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h
Test Type: Respiration inhibition
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

NOEC: 959 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h
Test Type: Respiration inhibition
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity): NOEC: > 9 mg/l
Exposure time: 28 d
Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 210

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity): NOEC: 7.2 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

**Sodium n-dodecyl sulfate:**

Toxicity to fish: LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 29 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 5.55 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants: ErC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 120 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h

NOEC (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 30 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h

Toxicity to microorganisms: EC50: 135 mg/l
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12.2 Persistence and degradability

Components:

Boceprevir:
Biodegradability: Result: Not readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 0.6 %
Exposure time: 28 d

Sodium n-dodecyl sulfate:
Biodegradability: Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 95 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Boceprevir:
Bioaccumulation: Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)
Biococoncentration factor (BCF): 2.6
Method: OECD Test Guideline 305

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: 3.18

Sodium n-dodecyl sulfate:
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: 0.83

12.4 Mobility in soil

Components:

Boceprevir:
Distribution among environmental compartments: log Koc: 1.9
Method: OECD Test Guideline 106

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
Not relevant
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according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

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12.6 Other adverse effects
No data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product: Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. According to the European Waste Catalogue, Waste Codes are not product specific, but application specific. Waste codes should be assigned by the user, preferably in discussion with the waste disposal authorities.

Contaminated packaging: Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number
Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.2 UN proper shipping name
Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)
Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.4 Packing group
Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.5 Environmental hazards
Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.6 Special precautions for user
Not applicable

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code
Remarks: Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and articles (Annex XVII) : Not applicable
REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59) : Not applicable
REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV) : Not applicable
Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer : Not applicable
Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 on persistent organic pollutants (recast) : Not applicable
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according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

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Regulation (EC) No 649/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals:
Not applicable

Not applicable

Other regulations:
Take note of Directive 92/85/EEC regarding maternity protection or stricter national regulations, where applicable.

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:
- AICS: not determined
- DSL: not determined
- IECSC: not determined

15.2 Chemical safety assessment
A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

Other information:
Items where changes have been made to the previous version are highlighted in the body of this document by two vertical lines.

Full text of H-Statements
- H302: Harmful if swallowed.
- H315: Causes skin irritation.
- H318: Causes serious eye damage.
- H361f: Suspected of damaging fertility.
- H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations
- Acute Tox.: Acute toxicity
- Aquatic Chronic: Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
- Eye Dam.: Serious eye damage
- Repr.: Reproductive toxicity
- Skin Irrit.: Skin irritation
- GB EH40: UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
- GB EH40 / TWA: Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)
- GB EH40 / STEL: Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period)

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% response; GB EH40 - Workplace Exposure Limits; GB EH40 / TWA - Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period); GB EH40 / STEL - Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period).
Further information


Classification of the mixture: Repr. 2 Classification procedure: Calculation method

H361f

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and shall not be considered a warranty or quality specification of any type. The information provided relates only to the specific material identified at the top of this SDS and may not be valid when the SDS material is used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text. Material users should review the information and recommendations in the specific context of their intended manner of handling, use, processing and storage, including an assessment of the appropriateness of the SDS material in the user’s end product, if applicable.

GB / EN