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

**1.1 Product identifier**

Trade name : Desogestrel 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 1B : H360Fd: May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
- Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 1 : H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 1 : H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**2.2 Label elements**

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements :

- H360Fd : May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
- H372 : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:

Prevention:
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P260 Do not breathe dust.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response:
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P391 Collect spillage.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:
Desogestrel

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

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</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>Desogestrel</td>
<td>54024-22-5</td>
<td>258-929-4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Repr. 1B; H360Fd STOT RE 1; H372 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410</td>
<td>&gt;= 0.1 - &lt; 0.25</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 soap and 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 : May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Contact with dust can cause mechanical irritation or drying of the skin.
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.
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 and personal protective equipment recommendations.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions: Discharge into the environment must be avoided. 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: If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use with local exhaust 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. Keep container tightly closed. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Keep container closed when not in use. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. 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. The effective operation of a facility should include review of engineering controls, proper personal protective equipment, appropriate degowning and decontamination procedures, industrial hygiene monitoring, medical surveillance and the use of administrative controls.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers: Keep in properly labelled containers. Store locked up. Keep tightly closed. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

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

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s): No data available

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

<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>Starch, oxidized</td>
<td>65996-62-5</td>
<td>TWA (inhalable dust)</td>
<td>10 mg/m3</td>
<td>GB EH40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Further information: Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even in tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers. Further information can be found in the HSE publication Asthmagen? Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational asthma., Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced to as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance., Flour dust is taken to be finely ground particles of cereals or pulses (including contaminants) that result from any grinding process and from any subsequent handling and use of that 'flour'. Any additives (eg flour improvers) are included in this definition only after they have been added to the final product mix., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Capable of causing occupational asthma., The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma in the categories shown in Table 1. It should be remembered that other substances not in these tables may cause occupational asthma. HSE's asthma web pages (www.hse.gov.uk/asthma) provide further information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>STEL (inhaling dust)</th>
<th>30 mg/m³</th>
<th>GB EH40</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Desogestrel</td>
<td>54024-22-5</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>0.04 µg/m³ (OEB 5) Internal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wipe limit</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.4 µg/100 cm² Internal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.2 Exposure controls

**Engineering measures**

Use closed processing systems or containment technologies to control at source (e.g., glove boxes/isolators) and to prevent leakage of compounds into the workplace.

All engineering controls should be implemented by facility design and operated in accordance with GMP principles to protect products, workers, and the environment.

No open handling permitted.

Totally enclosed processes and materials transport systems are required.

Operations require the use of appropriate containment technology designed to prevent leakage of compounds into the workplace.
Personal protective equipment
Eye protection : Wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles.
               If the work environment or activity involves dusty conditions, mists or aerosols, wear the appropriate goggles.
               Wear a faceshield or other full face protection if there is a potential for direct contact to the face with dusts, mists, or aerosols.
Hand protection
Material : Chemical-resistant gloves
Remarks : Consider double gloving.
Skin and body protection
Material : Work uniform or laboratory coat.
           Additional body garments should be used based upon the task being performed (e.g., sleevelets, apron, gauntlets, disposable suits) to avoid exposed skin surfaces.
           Use appropriate degowning techniques to remove potentially contaminated clothing.
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
Appearance : powder
Colour : white
Odour : No data available
Odour Threshold : No data available
pH : No data available
Melting point/freezing point : No data available
Initial boiling point and boiling range : No data available
Flash point : Not applicable
Evaporation rate : Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas) : May form explosive dust-air mixture during processing, handling or other means.
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit : No data available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit : No data available
Vapour pressure : Not applicable
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
Hazardous 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.

Components:

Desogestrel:
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 2,000 mg/kg
LD50 (Mouse, male and female): > 2,000 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation
Not classified based on available information.

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

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Germ cell mutagenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Desogestrel:
Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo: Test Type: Micronucleus test
Species: Rat
Application Route: Intraperitoneal
Result: negative

Carcinogenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Desogestrel:
Species: Rat
Application Route: Oral
Desogestrel Formulation

**Exposure time**
- Species: Mouse
- Application Route: Oral
- Exposure time: 81 weeks
- Result: negative

**Reproductive toxicity**
May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

**Components:**

**Desogestrel:**

**Effects on fertility**
- Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development
- Species: Rabbit, female
- Fertility: LOAEL Parent: 2 mg/kg body weight
- Result: Effects on fertility

- Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development
- Species: Rat, female
- Fertility: NOAEL Parent: 0.5 mg/kg body weight
- Result: No effects on fertility

**Effects on foetal development**
- Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
- Species: Rabbit, female
- Application Route: Oral
- Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL F1: 1 mg/kg body weight
- Result: Embryotoxic effects and adverse effects on the offspring were detected., No teratogenic effects

- Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
- Species: Rat, female
- Application Route: Oral
- Embryo-foetal toxicity: LOAEC Parent: 0.125 mg/kg body weight
- Result: No teratogenic effects

**Reproductive toxicity - Assessment**
Clear evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, based on animal experiments., Some evidence of adverse effects on development, based on animal experiments.

**STOT - single exposure**
Not classified based on available information.

**STOT - repeated exposure**
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Components:**

**Desogestrel:**

**Target Organs**
- Pituitary gland, Uterus (including cervix), Ovary, Mammary gland, Prostate

**Assessment**
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated
Repeated dose toxicity

**Components:**

**Desogestrel:**
- Species: Rat, female
- LOAEL: 0.00625 mg/kg
- Application Route: Oral
- Exposure time: 26 Weeks
- Target Organs: Pituitary gland, Uterus (including cervix), Ovary, Mammary gland

Species: Rat
- LOAEL: 0.005 mg/kg
- Application Route: Oral
- Exposure time: 52 Weeks
- Target Organs: Pituitary gland, Uterus (including cervix), Ovary, Mammary gland

Species: Dog
- LOAEL: 0.005 mg/kg
- Application Route: Oral
- Exposure time: 52 Weeks
- Target Organs: Pituitary gland, Uterus (including cervix), Ovary, Mammary gland, Prostate

Aspiration toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

Experience with human exposure

**Components:**

**Desogestrel:**
- Ingestion: Symptoms: Headache, changes in libido, Dizziness, Nausea, Vomiting, Diarrhoea, water retention, sodium retention, Gastrointestinal discomfort, mental depression, amenorhea, insomnia, impaired glucose tolerance, pulmonary embolism
- Target Organs: Uterus (including cervix)
- Target Organs: Mammary gland

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

**Components:**

**Desogestrel:**
- Toxicity to fish: LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 4 mg/l
- Exposure time: 96 h
- Method: FDA 4.11
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 1.3 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility
Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates :

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 3.9 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility
Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to microorganisms :

EC50: > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h
Test Type: Respiration inhibition
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

NOEC: 70.8 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h
Test Type: Respiration inhibition
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) :

NOEC: 0.059 mg/l
Exposure time: 32 d
Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 210
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

NOEC: 0.0000027 mg/l
Exposure time: 183 d
Species: Oryzias latipes (Japanese medaka)
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) :

NOEC: 1.2 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity) :

10,000

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Components:

Desogestrel:
Stability in water: Hydrolysis: < 10 % (5 d)
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

**Components:**

**Desogestrel:**

- Bioaccumulation: Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)
  Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 128
  Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: 3.5

12.4 Mobility in soil

**Components:**

**Desogestrel:**

- Distribution among environmental compartments: log Koc: 2.84

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not relevant

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

- **ADN:** UN 3077
- **ADR:** UN 3077
- **RID:** UN 3077
- **IMDG:** UN 3077
- **IATA:** UN 3077

14.2 UN proper shipping name

- **ADN:** ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Desogestrel)
Desogestrel Formulation

ADR: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Desogestrel)

RID: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Desogestrel)

IMDG: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Desogestrel)

IATA: Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (Desogestrel)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADR</th>
<th>RID</th>
<th>IMDG</th>
<th>IATA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14.4 Packing group

| ADR                     | Packing group | III
| Classification Code     | M7
| Hazard Identification Number | 90
| Labels                  | 9 (ENVIRONM.)

| RID                     | Packing group | III
| Classification Code     | M7
| Hazard Identification Number | 90
| Labels                  | 9 (ENVIRONM.)
| Tunnel restriction code | (-)

| IMDG                    | Packing group | III
| Labels                  | 9 (ENVIRONM.)

| IATA (Cargo)            | Packing instruction (cargo aircraft) | 956
| Packing instruction (LQ) | Y956
| Packing group           | III
| Labels                  | Miscellaneous,

| IATA (Passenger)        |
Desogestrel Formulation

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADN
Environmentally hazardous : yes

ADR
Environmentally hazardous : yes

RID
Environmentally hazardous : yes

IMDG
Marine pollutant : yes

IATA (Passenger)
Environmentally hazardous : yes

IATA (Cargo)
Environmentally hazardous : yes

14.6 Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

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

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


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Quantity 1</th>
<th>Quantity 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E1</td>
<td>100 t</td>
<td>200 t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HAZARDS

Other regulations:
Take note of Directive 92/85/EEC regarding maternity protection or stricter national regulations, where applicable.
Take note of Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work 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
H360Fd : May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H372 : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H410 : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations
Aquatic Chronic : Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Repr. : Reproductive toxicity
STOT RE : Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
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; AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; 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% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical
Desogestrel Formulation

Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Further information

Classification of the mixture:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Procedure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Repr. 1B</td>
<td>H360Fd</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOT RE 1</td>
<td>H372</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic Chronic 1</td>
<td>H410</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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