SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519

Lisinopril / Hydrochlorothiazide Formulation

Version 1.7  Revision Date: 2020/10/10  SDS Number: 4573741-00008  Date of last issue: 2020/04/13

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: Lisinopril / Hydrochlorothiazide Formulation

Manufacturer or supplier’s details
Company: MSD
Address: 199 Wenhai North Road
          HEDA, Hangzhou - Zhejiang Province - CHINA 310018
Telephone: 908-740-4000
Emergency telephone number: 86-571-87268110
E-mail address: EHSDATASTEWARD@msd.com

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Recommended use: Pharmaceutical

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

| Appearance | solid |
| Colour     | No data available |
| Odour      | odourless |

May damage the unborn child. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

GHS Classification
Reproductive toxicity: Category 1A
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure: Category 1

GHS label elements
Hazard pictograms: ⚠️
Signal word: Danger
Hazard statements: H360D May damage the unborn child.
                    H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Precautionary statements: Prevention:
                          P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
                          P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read
and understood.
P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

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

**Storage:**
P405 Store locked up.

**Disposal:**
P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

3. **PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS**
Not classified based on available information.

4. **HEALTH HAZARDS**
May damage the unborn child. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

5. **ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**
Not classified based on available information.

6. **OTHER HAZARDS WHICH DO NOT RESULT IN CLASSIFICATION**
Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation.
Contact with dust can cause mechanical irritation or drying of the skin.
May form combustible dust concentrations in air during processing, handling or other means.

**3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance / Mixture</th>
<th>Components</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chemical name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Starch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hydrochlorothiazide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lisinopril</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**4. 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.

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.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: May damage 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.

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).

Notes to physician: Treat symptomatically and supportively.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None known.

Specific hazards during firefighting: Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Hazardous combustion products: Carbon oxides Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Chlorine compounds Sulphur oxides Metal oxides Oxides of phosphorus

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.

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

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

Environmental precautions: Avoid release to the environment. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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, fume, gas, mist, vapours or spray.
- Do not swallow.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
- 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.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.

Avoidance of contact: Oxidizing agents

Storage

Conditions for safe storage:
- Keep in properly labelled containers.
- Store locked up.
- Keep tightly closed.
- Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Materials to avoid:
- Do not store with the following product types:
  - Strong oxidizing agents

Methods and materials for containment and 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.

Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameters / Permissible concentration</th>
<th>Basis</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Starch</td>
<td>9005-25-8</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrochlorothiazide</td>
<td>58-93-5</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>100 µg/m³ (OEB 2)</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lisinopril</td>
<td>83915-83-7</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>20 µg/m³ (OEB 3)</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wipe limit</td>
<td>200 µg/100 cm²</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Engineering measures: Use feasible engineering controls to minimize exposure to compound. All engineering controls should be implemented by facility design and operated in accordance with GMP principles to protect products, workers, and the environment.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection: If adequate local exhaust ventilation is not available or exposure assessment demonstrates exposures outside the recommended guidelines, use respiratory protection.

Filter type: Particulates type
Eye/face 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.

Skin and body protection: Work uniform or laboratory coat.
Hand protection: Chemical-resistant gloves

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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: solid
Colour: No data available
Odour: odourless
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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 combustible dust concentrations in air during processing, handling or other means.
Flammability (liquids) : No data available
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit : No data available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit : No data available
Vapour pressure : Not applicable
Relative vapour density : Not applicable
Relative density : No data available
Density : No data available
Solubility(ies)
  Water solubility : No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature : No data available
Decomposition temperature : No data available
Viscosity
  Viscosity, kinematic : Not applicable
Explosive properties : Not explosive
Oxidizing properties : The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Molecular weight : No data available
Particle size : No data available
10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions:
- May form combustible dust concentrations in air during processing, handling or other means.
- Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

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

Incompatible materials:
- Oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products:
- No hazardous decomposition products are known.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Exposure routes:
- Inhalation
- Skin contact
- Ingestion
- Eye contact

Acute toxicity:
Not classified based on available information.

Product:

Acute oral toxicity: Acute toxicity estimate: > 5,000 mg/kg

Method: Calculation method

Components:

Starch:

Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg

Hydrochlorothiazide:

Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): > 2,750 mg/kg

LD50 (Mouse): > 2,830 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (other routes of administration):
LD50 (Rat): 990 mg/kg
Application Route: Intravenous

LD50 (Mouse): 590 mg/kg
Application Route: Intravenous

Lisinopril:

Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): > 20,000 mg/kg

LD50 (Mouse): > 20,000 mg/kg
Skin corrosion/irritation
Not classified based on available information.

**Components:**

**Hydrochlorothiazide:**
Species: Rabbit
Result: No skin irritation

**Lisinopril:**
Species: Rabbit
Result: Mild skin irritation

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

**Components:**

**Starch:**
Species: Rabbit
Result: No eye irritation

**Hydrochlorothiazide:**
Species: Rabbit
Result: Mild eye irritation

**Lisinopril:**
Species: Rabbit
Result: Mild eye irritation

**Respiratory or skin sensitisation**

**Skin sensitisation**
Not classified based on available information.

**Respiratory sensitisation**
Not classified based on available information.

**Components:**

**Starch:**
Test Type: Maximisation Test
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Species: Guinea pig
Result: negative

**Lisinopril:**
Test Type: Maximisation Test
Exposure routes: Dermal
Result: negative
Germ cell mutagenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

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

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

Test Type: Chromosomal aberration
Test system: Chinese hamster ovary cells
Result: negative

Test Type: sister chromatid exchange assay
Test system: Chinese hamster ovary cells
Result: positive

Test Type: in vitro assay
Test system: mouse lymphoma cells
Result: positive

Genotoxicity in vivo: Test Type: Chromosomal aberration
Species: Chinese hamster
Cell type: Bone marrow
Result: negative

Test Type: in vivo assay
Species: Mouse
Cell type: Bone marrow
Result: negative

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment: Weight of evidence does not support classification as a germ cell mutagen.

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

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
Test system: Chinese hamster lung cells
Result: negative

Test Type: Alkaline elution assay
Test system: rat hepatocytes
Result: negative

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

Carcinogenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:
Hydrochlorothiazide:
Species: Mouse, female
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 2 Years
Result: negative

Species: Mouse, male
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 2 Years
Result: equivocal

Species: Rat, male and female
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 2 Years
Result: negative

Lisinopril:
Species: Rat
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 105 weeks
NOAEL: 90 mg/kg body weight
Result: negative

Species: Mouse
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 92 weeks
NOAEL: 135 mg/kg body weight
Result: negative

Reproductive toxicity
May damage the unborn child.

Components:
Hydrochlorothiazide:
Effects on fertility: Test Type: Fertility
Species: Rat, male and female
Application Route: oral (feed)
Fertility: NOAEL: 4 mg/kg body weight
Result: Effects on fertility

Test Type: Fertility
Species: Mouse, male and female
Application Route: oral (feed)
Fertility: NOAEL: 100 mg/kg body weight
Result: Effects on fertility
Effects on foetal development:
- Test Type: Development
  - Species: Mouse
  - Application Route: Oral
  - Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 3,000 mg/kg body weight
  - Result: No teratogenic effects

  Test Type: Development
  - Species: Rat
  - Application Route: Oral
  - Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 1,000 mg/kg body weight
  - Result: No teratogenic effects

Lisinopril:
Effects on fertility:
- Test Type: Fertility
  - Species: Rat
  - Application Route: Oral
  - Fertility: NOAEL: 300 mg/kg body weight
  - Symptoms: No effects on mating performance
  - Result: Animal testing did not show any effects on fertility.

Effects on foetal development:
- Test Type: Development
  - Species: Rat
  - Application Route: Oral
  - Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 30 mg/kg body weight
  - Result: positive, No teratogenic effects

  Test Type: Development
  - Species: Mouse
  - Application Route: Oral
  - Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 100 mg/kg body weight
  - Symptoms: Total Resorptions / resorption rate
  - Result: Embryotoxic effects and adverse effects on the offspring were detected.

  Test Type: Development
  - Species: Rabbit
  - Application Route: Oral
  - Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 0.1 mg/kg body weight
  - Result: Embryotoxic effects and adverse effects on the offspring were detected.

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment:
- Positive evidence of adverse effects on development from human epidemiological studies.

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

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

Hydrochlorothiazide:
- Target Organs: Kidney, Parathyroid gland
- Assessment: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Lisinopril:
- Exposure routes: Ingestion
- Target Organs: Kidney
- Assessment: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Starch:
- Species: Rat
- NOAEL: >= 2,000 mg/kg
- Application Route: Skin contact
- Exposure time: 28 Days
- Method: OECD Test Guideline 410

Hydrochlorothiazide:
- Species: Rat, male and female
- LOAEL: 10 mg/kg
- Application Route: Oral
- Exposure time: 2 yr
- Target Organs: Kidney, Parathyroid gland
- Species: Mouse, male and female
- NOAEL: 300 - 550 mg/kg
- Application Route: Oral
- Exposure time: 2 yr
- Remarks: No significant adverse effects were reported
- Species: Dog
- Application Route: Oral
- Exposure time: 9 Months
- Target Organs: Parathyroid gland

Lisinopril:
- Species: Rat
- LOAEL: < 3,650 mg/kg
- Application Route: Oral
- Exposure time: 1 yr
- Target Organs: Kidney
- Species: Dog
10. ACUTE TOXICITY

LOAEL: < 840 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 4 Weeks
Target Organs: Kidney

Aspiration toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Hydrochlorothiazide:
No aspiration toxicity classification

Experience with human exposure

Components:

Hydrochlorothiazide:
Eye contact: Symptoms: Eye irritation
Ingestion: Symptoms: Dizziness, Headache, Fatigue, Nausea, Abdominal pain, hypotension, dry mouth, electrolyte imbalance, eye pain

Lisinopril:
Ingestion: Symptoms: Dizziness, Headache, Fatigue, Diarrhoea, Nausea, Cough, Lowered blood pressure, electrolyte imbalance
Remarks: May damage the unborn child.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Hydrochlorothiazide:
Toxicity to fish: LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 500 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 500 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h

Lisinopril:
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 20,000 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Hydrochlorothiazide:
Stability in water: Hydrolysis: 46.2 % (96 h)
Bioaccumulative potential
No data available

Mobility in soil
No data available

Other adverse effects
No data available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods
Waste from residues : Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.
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.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG
Not regulated as a dangerous good

IATA-DGR
Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG-Code
Not regulated as a dangerous good

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code
Not applicable for product as supplied.

National Regulations

GB 6944/12268
Not regulated as a dangerous good

Special precautions for user
Not applicable

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

National regulatory information
Law on the Prevention and Control of Occupational Diseases

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

AICS : not determined

DSL : not determined

IECSC : not determined
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16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

Date format: yyyy/mm/dd

Full text of other abbreviations
ACGIH / TWA: USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

AICL - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); 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; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; 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 Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECL - 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; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; 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; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

Disclaimer
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 mate-
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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.

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