Losartan / Hydrochlorothiazide Formulation

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

1.1 Product identifier
Trade name : Losartan / Hydrochlorothiazide 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)
- Serious eye damage, Category 1
- Skin sensitisation, Category 1
- Reproductive toxicity, Category 1B
- Effects on or via lactation
- Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 2

- H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- H318: Causes serious eye damage.
- H360D: May damage the unborn child.
- H362: May cause harm to breast-fed children.
- H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

2.2 Label elements

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

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318: Causes serious eye damage.
H360D: May damage the unborn child.
H362: May cause harm to breast-fed children.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary statements:

Prevention:
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P260 Do not breathe dust.
P263 Avoid contact during pregnancy and while nursing.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:
P305 + P351 + P338 + P310 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:
Losartan
Hydrochlorothiazide

2.3 Other hazards
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

Components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Concentration (% w/w)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Losartan</td>
<td>124750-99-8</td>
<td>Acute Tox. 4; H302 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Repr. 1B; H360D Lact.H362 STOT RE 2; H373</td>
<td>&gt;= 20 - &lt; 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrochlorothiazide</td>
<td>58-93-5 200-403-3</td>
<td>STOT RE 1; H372</td>
<td>&gt;= 1 - &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...
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: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If easy to do, remove contact lens, if worn. Get medical attention immediately.

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 cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye damage. May damage the unborn child. May cause harm to breast-fed children. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Contact with dust can cause mechanical irritation or drying of the skin.

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, Chlorine compounds, Nitrogen oxides (NOx), Chlorine compounds, 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 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.
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.
- Do not get in 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>Cellulose</td>
<td>9004-34-6</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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameters</th>
<th>Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA (Respirable dust)</td>
<td>4 mg/m³</td>
<td>GB EH40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STEL (inhalable dust)</td>
<td>20 mg/m³</td>
<td>GB EH40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Losartan</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>100 µg/m³ (OEB 2)</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starch</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></th>
<th>TWA (Respirable dust)</th>
<th>4 mg/m³</th>
<th>GB EH40</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hydrochlorothiazide</td>
<td>58-93-5</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>100 µg/m³ (OEB 2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8.2 Exposure controls

#### 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

**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

**Skin and body protection**

Work uniform or laboratory coat.

**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 (P)

### SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

#### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

- **Appearance** : powder
- **Colour** : yellow
- **Odour** : odourless
- **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
**Losartan / Hydrochlorothiazide Formulation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Revision Date:</th>
<th>SDS Number:</th>
<th>Date of last issue:</th>
<th>Date of first issue:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- **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
- **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.

### 9.2 Other information
- **Flammability (liquids)**: 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
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.

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

Components:
Losartan:
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Mouse): 1,257 - 1,590 mg/kg
LDLo (Rat): 200 mg/kg
LDLo (Mouse): 400 mg/kg

Hydrochlorothiazide:
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): 10,000 mg/kg
LD50 (Mouse): 10,000 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (other routes of administration): LD50 (Rat): 990 mg/kg
Application Route: Intravenous
LD50 (Dog): 250 mg/kg
Application Route: Intravenous

Skin corrosion/irritation
Not classified based on available information.
Components:

Losartan:
Species: Rabbit
Result: Mild skin irritation

Hydrochlorothiazide:
Species: Rabbit
Result: No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Causes serious eye damage.

Components:

Losartan:
Species: Rabbit
Result: Severe irritation

Hydrochlorothiazide:
Species: Rabbit
Result: Mild eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
Skin sensitisation
May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Losartan:
Test Type: Maximisation Test
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Species: Guinea pig
Assessment: Probability or evidence of skin sensitisation in humans
Result: positive

Germ cell mutagenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Losartan:
Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: in vitro assay
Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
Test system: Chinese hamster ovary cells
Result: negative
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Test Type: Alkaline elution assay  
Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosomal aberration  
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo: Test Type: Chromosomal aberration  
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.

Carcinogenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Losartan:

Species: Mouse  
Application Route: Oral  
Exposure time: 92 weeks  
Dose: 200 mg/kg body weight  
Result: negative  
Species: Rat  
Application Route: Oral
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**Exposure time**: 105 weeks
**Dose**: 270 mg/kg body weight
**Result**: negative

**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

**Reproductive toxicity**
May damage the unborn child.
May cause harm to breast-fed children.

**Components**:

**Losartan**:
- **Effects on fertility**
  - **Test Type**: Fertility
  - **Species**: Rat, female
  - **Application Route**: Oral
  - **Fertility**: LOAEL: 200 mg/kg body weight
  - **Result**: female reproductive effects
  - **Remarks**: Maternal toxicity observed.

- **Effects on foetal development**
  - **Test Type**: Development
  - **Species**: Rabbit
  - **Application Route**: Oral
  - **General Toxicity Maternal**: NOAEL: 10 mg/kg body weight
  - **Developmental Toxicity**: NOAEL F1: 20 mg/kg body weight
  - **Result**: Embryotoxic effects and adverse effects on the offspring were detected only at high maternally toxic doses, No teratogenic effects

  - **Test Type**: Development
  - **Species**: Rat
  - **Application Route**: Oral
  - **Developmental Toxicity**: LOAEL: 10 mg/kg body weight
  - **Result**: Fetotoxicity, No teratogenic effects

- **Reproductive toxicity - Assessment**
  - Clear evidence of adverse effects on development, based on animal experiments.
  - Studies indicating a hazard to babies during the lactation peri-
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

STOT - single exposure
Not classified based on available information.

STOT - repeated exposure
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Components:

Losartan:
Exposure routes: Ingestion
Target Organs: Blood, Cardio-vascular system, Stomach, Kidney
Assessment: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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

Repeated dose toxicity
Components:

Losartan:
Species: Rat
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**LOAEL**: 15 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 309 d
Number of exposures: daily
Target Organs: Blood, Kidney, Cardio-vascular system, Stomach

Species: Dog
NOAEL: 5 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 1 Months
Symptoms: Salivation, Vomiting

Species: Dog
LOAEL: 25 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 53 Weeks
Number of exposures: daily
Symptoms: Salivation, Vomiting

**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

**Aspiration toxicity**
Not classified based on available information.

**Components:**

**Losartan:**
No aspiration toxicity classification

**Hydrochlorothiazide:**
No aspiration toxicity classification
Experience with human exposure

**Components:**

**Losartan:**
- Eye contact: Symptoms: Eye irritation
- Ingestion: Symptoms: hypotension, tachycardia

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

**SECTION 12: Ecological information**

### 12.1 Toxicity

**Components:**

**Losartan:**
- Toxicity to fish: \( LC50 \) (Onchorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 929 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 96 h
  - Method: FDA 4.11

- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: \( EC50 \) (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 331 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 48 h
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

- Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants: NOEC (Microcystis aeruginosa (blue-green algae)): 949 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 10 d
  - Method: FDA 4.01

- NOEC (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): 143 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 10 d
  - Method: FDA 4.01

- Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity): NOEC: 10 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 32 d
  - Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 210

- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity): NOEC: 100 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 21 d
  - Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

**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
12.2 Persistence and degradability

**Components:**

**Losartan:**
Stability in water: Hydrolysis: < 10 % (5 d)

**Hydrochlorothiazide:**
Stability in water: Hydrolysis: 46.2 % (96 h)

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

**Components:**

**Losartan:**
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: 1.2

12.4 Mobility in soil
No data available

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
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
Losartan / Hydrochlorothiazide Formulation

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 - 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 (EC) No 850/2004 on persistent organic pollutants: Not applicable
Regulation (EC) No 649/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals: Not applicable
REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and articles (Annex XVII): Not applicable

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
Losartan / Hydrochlorothiazide Formulation

Full text of H-statements

H302: Harmful if swallowed.
H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318: Causes serious eye damage.
H360D: May damage the unborn child.
H362: May cause harm to breast-fed children.
H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox.: Acute toxicity
Eye Dam.: Serious eye damage
Lact.: Effects on or via lactation
Repr.: Reproductive toxicity
Skin Sens.: Skin sensitisation
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 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;
Losartan / Hydrochlorothiazide Formulation

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SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; 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:

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<th>Effect</th>
<th>Classification procedure</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eye Dam. 1</td>
<td>H318</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skin Sens. 1</td>
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<td>Repr. 1B</td>
<td>H360D</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lact.</td>
<td>H362</td>
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<tr>
<td>STOT RE 2</td>
<td>H373</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Calculation method

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