SAFETY DATA SHEET

Lynestrenol / Ethinyl Estradiol Formulation

Version 4.4  Revision Date: 09/13/2019  SDS Number: 451544-00010  Date of last issue: 24.04.2019
Date of first issue: 21.01.2016

Section 1: Identification

Product name: Lynestrenol / Ethinyl Estradiol Formulation

Manufacturer or supplier’s details
Company: MSD
Address: 33 Whakatiki Street - Private Bag 908
Upper Hutt - New Zealand
Telephone: 908-740-4000
Emergency telephone number: 1-908-423-6000
E-mail address: EHSDATASTEWARD@msd.com
Telefax: 908-735-1496

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

Section 2: Hazard identification

GHS Classification
Germ cell mutagenicity: Muta.1B
Carcinogenicity: Carc.1A
Reproductive toxicity: Repr.1A
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure: STOT RE1 (Liver, Blood)

GHS label elements
Hazard pictograms:
Signal word: Danger
Hazard statements:
H340 May cause genetic defects.
H350 May cause cancer.
H360FD May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
H372 Causes damage to organs (Liver, Blood) 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.
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P260 Do not breathe dust.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.

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.

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 explosive dust-air mixture during processing, handling or other means.

Section 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Concentration (% w/w)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Starch</td>
<td>9005-25-8</td>
<td>&gt;= 10 - &lt; 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lynestrenol</td>
<td>52-76-6</td>
<td>&gt;= 0.3 - &lt; 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ethinylestradiol</td>
<td>57-63-6</td>
<td>&gt;= 0.01 - &lt; 0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 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.
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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.
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:
- May cause genetic defects.
- May cause cancer.
- May damage fertility. 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.

**Section 5: Fire-fighting measures**

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media:
None known.

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

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.

Hazchem Code:
2Z

**Section 6: Accidental release measures**

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:
Use personal protective equipment. Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

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 spills cannot be contained.

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.

Section 7: Handling and storage

**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.

**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

Section 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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Starch</td>
<td>9005-25-8</td>
<td>WES-TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m3</td>
<td>NZ OEL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Engineering measures

- 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). If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use with local exhaust ventilation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>TWA</th>
<th>Wipe limit</th>
<th>ACGIH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lynestrenol</td>
<td>52-76-6 TWA 10 mg/m³</td>
<td>10 µg/100 cm²</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethinylestradiol</td>
<td>57-63-6 TWA 0.01 µg/m³</td>
<td>0.1 µg/100 cm²</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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.

#### 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.

#### Eye protection

- Wear the following personal protective equipment:
  - Safety goggles

#### 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.).

### Section 9: Physical and chemical properties

- **Appearance**: powder
- **Colour**: No data available
- **Odour**: No data available
- **Odour Threshold**: No data available
- **pH**: No data available
- **Melting point/freezing point**: No data available
Section 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity : Not classified as a reactivity hazard.
Chemical stability : Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reac- : May form explosive dust-air mixture during processing, han-
Conditions to avoid: Heat, flames and sparks. Avoid dust formation.

Incompatible materials: Oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products: No hazardous decomposition products are known.

Section 11: Toxicological information

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

Acute toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:
Starch:
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Mouse): > 5,000 mg/kg

Lynestrenol:
Acute oral toxicity: LD50: > 1,000 - 8,000 mg/kg
Acute toxicity (other routes of administration): LD50 (Mouse): 110 mg/kg
Application Route: Intraperitoneal

Ethinylestradiol:
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): 1,200 mg/kg
LD50 (Mouse): 1,737 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity: Remarks: No data available
Acute dermal toxicity: Remarks: No data available

Skin corrosion/irritation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:
Ethinylestradiol:
Remarks: No data available

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

Components:
Ethinylestradiol:
Remarks: No data available
Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Ethinylestradiol:
Remarks : No data available

Chronic toxicity

Germ cell mutagenicity
May cause genetic defects.

Components:

Lynestrenol:
Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Result: positive

Test Type: sister chromatid exchange assay
Result: positive

Genotoxicity in vivo :
Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vivo mammalian bone-marrow cytogenetic test, chromosomal analysis)
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection
Result: positive

Test Type: sister chromatid exchange assay
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection
Result: positive

Test Type: dominant lethal test
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Intraperitoneal
Result: positive

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment : Positive result(s) from in vivo somatic cell mutagenicity tests in mammals. Evidence that the substance has potential to cause mutations to germ cells

Ethinylestradiol:
Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Test system: Salmonella typhimurium
Result: negative

Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Test system: Escherichia coli
Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Test system: Human lymphocytes
Result: equivocal

Genotoxicity in vivo
: Test Type: Chromosomal aberration
Species: Mouse
Cell type: Bone marrow
Application Route: Oral
Result: positive

Test Type: Micronucleus test
Species: Mouse
Cell type: Bone marrow
Application Route: Oral
Result: negative

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

Carcinogenicity
May cause cancer.

Components:

**Lynestrenol:**

Species : Mouse
Application Route : Oral
Exposure time : 80 weeks
Result : positive
Tumor Type : breast tumors, Liver
Remarks : Benign and malignant tumor(s)

Species : Rat
Application Route : Oral
Exposure time : 80 weeks
Result : positive
Tumor Type : breast tumors

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies

**Ethinylestradiol:**

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

Species : Monkey, female
Application Route : Oral
Exposure time : 10 Years
Result : negative
Carcinogenicity - Assessment
Positive evidence from human epidemiological studies

Reproductive toxicity
May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.

**Components:**

**Lynestrenol:**

**Effects on fertility**
Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development
Species: Rat, males
Application Route: Oral
Fertility: LOAEL: 20 mg/kg body weight
Remarks: Impaired spermatogenesis

Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development
Species: Rat, females
Application Route: Oral
Fertility: LOAEL: 375 µg/kg
Result: Maternal toxicity observed., Effects on fertility

Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development
Species: Rabbit
Application Route: Oral
Fertility: LOAEL: 1,300 µg/kg
Result: Effects on fertility, Postimplantation loss.

**Effects on foetal development**
Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
Species: Rat
Application Route: Oral
Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 0.1 mg/kg body weight
Result: Effects on foetal development

Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
Species: Rabbit
Application Route: Oral
Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 0.1 mg/kg body weight
Result: Effects on foetal development, Postimplantation loss.

**Reproductive toxicity - Assessment**
Some evidence of adverse effects on development, based on animal experiments., Positive evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility from human epidemiological studies.

**Ethinylestradiol:**

**Effects on fertility**
Species: Hamster
Fertility: LOAEL: 6.3 mg/kg body weight
Result: Effects on fertility

**Effects on foetal development**
Test Type: Four-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
Application Route: Oral
Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: > 0.006 mg/kg body weight
Result: Specific developmental abnormalities
Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat, male and female
Application Route: Oral
Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 0.005 mg/kg body weight
Result: Specific developmental abnormalities

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment: Clear evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, based on animal experiments. Clear 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 (Liver, Blood) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Components:

**Lynestrenol:**
Target Organs: Blood, Mammary gland, Uterus (including cervix), Ovary
Assessment: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Ethinylestradiol:**
Target Organs: Liver, Blood
Assessment: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

**Ethinylestradiol:**
Species: Rat
NOAEL: 0.25 mg/kg
LOAEL: 0.5 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 2 Weeks
Target Organs: Liver

Species: Rabbit
NOAEL: 0.015 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 20 Weeks
Target Organs: Liver

Species: Dog
NOAEL: 0.04 mg/kg
LOAEL: 0.2 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 95 d
Target Organs: Blood

Species: Rat, male and female
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Version: 4.4
Revision Date: 09/13/2019
SDS Number: 451544-00010
Date of last issue: 24.04.2019
Date of first issue: 21.01.2016

NOAEL : 0.0015 mg/kg
LOAEL : 0.005 mg/kg
Application Route : Oral
Exposure time : 2 yr
Target Organs : Reproductive organs, Mammary gland, Liver, Uterus (including cervix)

Aspiration toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

Experience with human exposure

Components:

Lynestrenol:
Ingestion : Target Organs: Uterus (including cervix)
Target Organs: breasts
Target Organs: ovaries
Target Organs: Blood
Symptoms: Headache, Nausea, Abdominal pain, Rash, Dizziness, Tremors, Sweating, Vomiting, migraine, acne, breast tenderness, gynecomastia, menstrual irregularities, ovarian cysts
Remarks: Used to prevent pregnancy

Ethinylestradiol:
Ingestion : Symptoms: Abdominal pain, Nausea, Vomiting, Diarrhoea, Headache, Dizziness, mood swings, Oedema, liver function change, water retention, hair loss, gynecomastia, effects on menstruation

Section 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Ethinylestradiol:
Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 1.6 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 6.7 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 6.7 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 0.01 µg/l
Exposure time: 35 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 210
NOEC (Zebrfish): 0.00031 µg/l
Exposure time: 339 d

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity):
NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.75 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Toxicity to microorganisms:
EC50: > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h
Test Type: Respiration inhibition
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

NOEC: 24.9 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h
Test Type: Respiration inhibition
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Persistence and degradability
No data available

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:
Ethinylestradiol:
Bioaccumulation:
Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 264
Method: OECD Test Guideline 305

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: 4.15

Mobility in soil
Components:
Ethinylestradiol:
Distribution among environmental compartments: log Koc: 3.86

Other adverse effects
No data available

Section 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.

Section 14: Transport information

International Regulations
UNRTDG
UN number : UN 3077
Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Ethinylestradiol)
Class : 9
Packing group : III
Labels : 9

IATA-DGR
UN/ID No. : UN 3077
Proper shipping name : Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (Ethinylestradiol)
Class : 9
Packing group : III
Labels : Miscellaneous
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft) : 956
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft) : 956
Environmentally hazardous : yes

IMDG-Code
UN number : UN 3077
Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Ethinylestradiol)
Class : 9
Packing group : III
Labels : 9
EmS Code : F-A, S-F
Marine pollutant : yes

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

National Regulations

NZS 5433
UN number : UN 3077
Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Ethinylestradiol)
Class : 9
Packing group : III
Labels : 9
Hazchem Code : 2Z

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.
Section 15: Regulatory information

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

HSNO Approval Number
HSR100425 Pharmaceutical Active Ingredients Group Standard 2017

HSW Controls
Certified handler certificate not required.
Tracking hazardous substance not required.
Refer to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017, for further information.

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

- AICS: not determined
- DSL: not determined
- IECSC: not determined

Section 16: Other information

Further information

Date format: dd.mm.yyyy

Full text of other abbreviations

- ACGIH: USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
- NZ OEL: New Zealand. Workplace Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; 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 Or-
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.

NZ / EN