SAFETY DATA SHEET

Lynestrenol / Ethinyl Estradiol Formulation

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

1.1 Product identifier

   Trade name : Lynestrenol / Ethinyl Estradiol 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
   117 16th Road
   07033 Halfway house, Midrand, South Africa
   Telephone : +27 11 655 3000
   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)

   Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 1B
   Carcinogenicity, Category 1A
   Reproductive toxicity, Category 1A
   Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 1
   Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 1

   H340: May cause genetic defects.
   H350: May cause cancer.
   H360FD: May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
   H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
   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 : H340 May cause genetic defects.
   H350 May cause cancer.
   H360FD May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.

Date of last issue: 24.04.2019
Date of first issue: 21.01.2016
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:
- Lynestrenol
- Ethinylestradiol

**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

**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>Lynestrenol</td>
<td>52-76-6 200-151-4</td>
<td>Acute Tox.4; H302 Muta.1B; H340 Carc.2; H351 Repr.1A; H360Fd STOT RE1; H372</td>
<td>&gt;= 0,3 - &lt; 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethinylestradiol</td>
<td>57-63-6 200-342-2</td>
<td>Acute Tox.4; H302 Carc.1A; H350 Repr.1B; H360FD STOT RE1; H372 Aquatic Chronic1; H410</td>
<td>&gt;= 0,025 - &lt; 0,1</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. 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 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.

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
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

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.

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</td>
<td>9005-25-8</td>
<td>TWA OEL-RL (Respirable dust)</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>ZA OEL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further information: Recommended Limit

| TWA OEL-RL (inhalable dust) | 10 mg/m³ | ZA OEL |

Further information: Recommended Limit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lynestrenol</th>
<th>52-76-6</th>
<th>TWA</th>
<th>1 µg/m³ (OEB 4)</th>
<th>Internal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wipe limit</td>
<td>10 µg/100 cm²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethinylestradiol</td>
<td>57-63-6</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>0.01 µg/m³ (OEB 5)</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wipe limit</td>
<td>0.1 µg/100 cm²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.2 Exposure controls

### 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.

### Personal protective equipment

#### Eye protection

Wear the following personal protective equipment:

- Safety goggles

#### Hand protection

Material: Chemical-resistant gloves

Remarks: Choose gloves to protect hands against chemicals depending on the concentration and quantity of the hazardous substance and specific to place of work. Breakthrough time is not determined for the product. Change gloves often! For special applications, we recommend clarifying the resistance to chemicals of the aforementioned protective gloves with the glove manufacturer. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

#### Skin and body protection

Select appropriate protective clothing based on chemical resistance data and an assessment of the local exposure potential.

Skin contact must be avoided by using impervious protective clothing (gloves, aprons, boots, etc).

#### Respiratory protection

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

Filter type: Particulates type (P)
SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic 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
Initial boiling point and boiling range: No data available
Flash point: Not applicable
Evaporation rate: No data available
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: No data available
Relative vapour density: No data available
Relative density: No data available
Density: No data available
Solubility(ies)
Water solubility: No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: No data available
Auto-ignition temperature: No data available
Decomposition temperature: No data available
Viscosity
Viscosity, dynamic: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic: No data available
Explosive properties: Not explosive
Oxidizing properties: The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.

9.2 Other information
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Flammability (liquids): No data available
Molecular weight: No data available
Particle size: No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity
Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

10.2 Chemical stability
Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
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:

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

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

**Ethinyloestradiol:**

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
### Reproductive toxicity - Assessment

Result: Effects on foetal development, Postimplantation loss.

- **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 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
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LOAEL: 0,5 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 2 Weeks
Target Organs: Liver

Species: Rabbit
LOAEL: 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
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

12.1 Toxicity

**Components:**

**Ethinylestradiol:**

**Toxicity to fish:**

\[ \text{LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish))}: \ 1,6 \text{ mg/l} \]
\[ \text{Exposure time: } 96 \text{ h} \]
\[ \text{Method: OECD Test Guideline 203} \]

**Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants:**

\[ \text{EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae))}: \ > 6,7 \text{ mg/l} \]
\[ \text{Exposure time: } 72 \text{ h} \]
\[ \text{Method: OECD Test Guideline 201} \]

\[ \text{NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae))}: \ 6,7 \text{ mg/l} \]
\[ \text{Exposure time: } 72 \text{ h} \]
\[ \text{Method: OECD Test Guideline 201} \]

**Toxicity to microorganisms:**

\[ \text{EC50} : \ > 1.000 \text{ mg/l} \]
\[ \text{Exposure time: } 3 \text{ h} \]
\[ \text{Test Type: Respiration inhibition} \]
\[ \text{Method: OECD Test Guideline 209} \]

\[ \text{NOEC} : \ 24,9 \text{ mg/l} \]
\[ \text{Exposure time: } 3 \text{ h} \]
\[ \text{Test Type: Respiration inhibition} \]
\[ \text{Method: OECD Test Guideline 209} \]

**Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity):**

\[ \text{NOEC: } 0,01 \text{ µg/l} \]
\[ \text{Exposure time: } 35 \text{ d} \]
\[ \text{Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)} \]
\[ \text{Method: OECD Test Guideline 210} \]

\[ \text{NOEC: } 0,00031 \text{ µg/l} \]
\[ \text{Exposure time: } 339 \text{ d} \]
\[ \text{Species: Zebrafish} \]

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

\[ \text{NOEC: } 0,75 \text{ mg/l} \]
\[ \text{Exposure time: } 21 \text{ d} \]
\[ \text{Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)} \]
\[ \text{Method: OECD Test Guideline 211} \]

**M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity):**

\[ 100.000 \]

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available

12.3 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

12.4 Mobility in soil

Components:

Ethinylestradiol:
Distribution among environmental compartments: log Koc: 3.86

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. (Ethinylestradiol)
ADR: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Ethinylestradiol)
RID: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>09/13/2019</td>
<td>451547-00010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Ethinylestradiol)

**IMDG**

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

**IATA**

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

### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

| ADN   | 9    |
| ADR   | 9    |
| RID   | 9    |
| IMDG  | 9    |
| IATA  | 9    |

### 14.4 Packing group

**ADN**

- Packing group: III
- Classification Code: M7
- Hazard Identification Number: 90
- Labels: 9

**ADR**

- Packing group: III
- Classification Code: M7
- Hazard Identification Number: 90
- Labels: 9
- Tunnel restriction code: (-)

**RID**

- Packing group: III
- Classification Code: M7
- Hazard Identification Number: 90
- Labels: 9

**IMDG**

- Packing group: III
- Labels: 9
- EmS Code: F-A, S-F

**IATA (Cargo)**

- Packing instruction (cargo aircraft): 956
- Packing instruction (LQ): Y956
- Packing group: III
- Labels: Miscellaneous

**IATA (Passenger)**

- Packing instruction (passenger aircraft): 956
- Packing instruction (LQ): Y956
- Packing group: III
- Labels: Miscellaneous

### 14.5 Environmental hazards
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
The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inventory</th>
<th>Determined/Not Determined</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AICS</td>
<td>not determined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSL</td>
<td>not determined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IECSC</td>
<td>not determined</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H-Statement</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H302</td>
<td>Harmful if swallowed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H340</td>
<td>May cause genetic defects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H350</td>
<td>May cause cancer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H351</td>
<td>Suspected of causing cancer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H360Fd</td>
<td>May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Date of last issue: 24.04.2019
Date of first issue: 21.01.2016

H360FD: May damage fertility. May damage 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
Acute Tox.: Acute toxicity
Aquatic Chronic: Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Carc.: Carcinogenicity
Muta.: Germ cell mutagenicity
Repr.: Reproductive toxicity
STOT RE: Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
ZA OEL: South Africa. Hazardous Chemical Substances Regulations, Occupational Exposure Limits
ZA OEL / TWA OEL-RL: Long term occupational exposure limits - recommended limit

Further information
**Classification of the mixture:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muta. 1B</td>
<td>H340</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carc. 1A</td>
<td>H350</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repr. 1A</td>
<td>H360FD</td>
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<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>

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