SAFETY DATA SHEET
Mometasone Cream Formulation

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Mometasone Cream Formulation
Manufacturer or supplier's details
Company : MSD
Address : 50 Tuas West Drive
Singapore - Singapore 638408
Telephone : 908-740-4000
Emergency telephone number : 65 6697 2111 (24/7/365)
E-mail address : EHSDATASTEWARD@msd.com
Telefax : 908-735-1496

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

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification
Serious eye damage/eye irritation : Category 2
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard : Category 2

GHS label elements
Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Warning
Hazard statements : H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements :
Prevention:
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear eye protection/ face protection.
Response:
P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ at-
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Mometasone Cream Formulation

Version 3.5 Revision Date: 09/13/2019
SDS Number: 1688405-00008 Date of last issue: 24.04.2019
Date of first issue: 21.05.2017

2. PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING

P233 Avoid release to the environment.
P271 Contains ingredients that may contribute to the risk of skin sensitization.
P303 + P353 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
P305 In case of contact with skin, wash with soap and water.
P308 If exposed or涉嫌, seek medical advice/attention immediately.
P309 Refer to more detailed first aid information (see Section 26).
P338 Avoid release to the environment. Collect spillage.

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

Other hazards which do not result in classification
None known.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Concentration (% w/w)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White mineral oil (petroleum)</td>
<td>8042-47-5</td>
<td>&gt;= 50 -&lt; 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol</td>
<td>107-41-5</td>
<td>&gt;= 10 -&lt; 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>&gt;= 1 -&lt; 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mometasone</td>
<td>83919-23-7</td>
<td>&gt;= 0.1 -&lt; 0.25</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 : 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.

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 : Causes serious eye 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: Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Hazardous combustion products: Carbon oxides
Metal 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.

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. 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.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Technical measures: See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

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 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.
Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.

Conditions for safe storage:
- Keep in properly labelled containers.
- 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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSO NAL 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>White mineral oil (petroleum)</td>
<td>8042-47-5</td>
<td>PEL (long term) (Mist)</td>
<td>5 mg/m3</td>
<td>SG OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PEL (short term) (Mist)</td>
<td>10 mg/m3</td>
<td>SG OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA (Inhalable fraction)</td>
<td>5 mg/m3</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol</td>
<td>107-41-5</td>
<td>PEL (short term)</td>
<td>25 ppm 121 mg/m3</td>
<td>SG OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA (Vapour)</td>
<td>25 ppm</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STEL (Vapour)</td>
<td>50 ppm</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STEL (Inhalable fraction, Aerosol only)</td>
<td>10 mg/m3</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>PEL (long term)</td>
<td>10 mg/m3</td>
<td>SG OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m3 (Titanium dioxide)</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mometasone</td>
<td>83919-23-7</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>1 µg/m3 (OEB 4)</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further information: Skin

| Wipe limit | 10 µg/100 cm² | Internal |

These substance(s) are inextricably bound in the product and therefore do not contribute to a dust inhalation hazard.

**Titanium dioxide**

**Engineering measures**: Containment technologies suitable for controlling compounds are required to control at source and to prevent migration of the compound to uncontrolled areas (e.g., vacuum conveying from a closed system, packout head with inflatable seal from stationary container, ventilated enclosure, etc.). All engineering controls should be implemented by facility design and operated in accordance with GMP principles to protect products, workers, and the environment. Essentially no open handling permitted. Use closed processing systems or containment technologies.
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 : Combined particulates and organic vapour type

Hand protection : Combined particulates and organic vapour type

Material : Chemical-resistant gloves

Remarks : Consider double gloving.

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.

Skin and body protection : Work uniform or laboratory coat.
Additional body garments should be used based upon the task being performed (e.g., sleevelets, apron, gauntlets, disposable suits) to avoid exposed skin surfaces.
Use appropriate degowning techniques to remove potentially contaminated clothing.

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 : cream

Colour : white to off-white

Odour : No data available

Odour Threshold : No data available

pH : No data available

Melting point/freezing point : No data available

Initial boiling point and boiling range : No data available

Flash point : > 93.3 °C

Evaporation rate : Not applicable
10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Not classified as a reactivity hazard.
Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions:
- Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.
- Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

Conditions to avoid: None known.
Incompatible materials: Oxidizing agents
Hazardous decomposition products: No hazardous decomposition products are known.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure:
- Skin contact
- Ingestion
- Eye contact
Acute toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):
Acute oral toxicity  :  LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity  :
  LC50 (Rat): > 5 mg/l
  Exposure time: 4 h
  Test atmosphere: dust/mist
  Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity  :  LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg
  Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol:
Acute oral toxicity  :  LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity  :
  LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 402
  Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

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

Acute inhalation toxicity  :
  LC50 (Rat): > 6.82 mg/l
  Exposure time: 4 h
  Test atmosphere: dust/mist
  Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

Mometasone:
Acute oral toxicity  :
  LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg
  LD50 (Mouse): > 2,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity  :
  LC50 (Rat): > 3.3 mg/l
  Exposure time: 4 h
  Test atmosphere: dust/mist
  Remarks: No mortality observed at this dose.

  LC50 (Mouse): > 3.2 mg/l
  Exposure time: 4 h
  Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute toxicity (other routes of administration)  :
  LD50 (Rat): 300 mg/kg
  Application Route: Subcutaneous
  Symptoms: Breathing difficulties
Skin corrosion/irritation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:
White mineral oil (petroleum):
Species: Rabbit
Result: No skin irritation

2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol:
Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 404
Result: No skin irritation

Titanium dioxide:
Species: Rabbit
Result: No skin irritation

Mometasone:
Species: Rabbit
Result: No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Causes serious eye irritation.

Components:
White mineral oil (petroleum):
Species: Rabbit
Result: No eye irritation

2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol:
Species: Rabbit
Result: Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Titanium dioxide:
Species: Rabbit
Result: No eye irritation

Mometasone:
Species: Rabbit
Result: No eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.
Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):
- Test Type: Buehler Test
- Exposure routes: Skin contact
- Species: Guinea pig
- Result: negative

2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol:
- Test Type: Maximisation Test
- Exposure routes: Skin contact
- Species: Guinea pig
- Method: OECD Test Guideline 406
- Result: negative

Titanium dioxide:
- Test Type: Local lymph node assay (LLNA)
- Exposure routes: Skin contact
- Species: Mouse
- Result: negative

Mometasone:
- Test Type: Maximisation Test
- Exposure routes: Dermal
- Species: Guinea pig
- Assessment: Does not cause skin sensitisation.
- Result: negative
- Remarks: The results of a test on guinea pigs showed this substance to be a weak skin sensitizer.

Germ cell mutagenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):
- Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
  Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo:
- Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)
  Species: Mouse
  Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 474
  Result: negative
  Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol:
- Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
  Result: negative
  Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
Titanium dioxide:
Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative
Genotoxicity in vivo: Test Type: In vivo micronucleus test Species: Mouse Result: negative

Mometasone:
Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative
Test Type: Chromosomal aberration
Test system: Chinese hamster lung cells Result: negative
Test Type: Chromosomal aberration
Test system: Chinese hamster ovary cells Result: positive
Test Type: Mouse Lymphoma Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo: Test Type: Micronucleus test Species: Mouse Application Route: Oral Result: negative
Test Type: Chromosomal aberration Species: Rat Cell type: Bone marrow Result: negative
Test Type: unscheduled DNA synthesis assay Species: Rat Cell type: Liver cells 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:

White mineral oil (petroleum):
Species : Rat
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 24 Months
Result : negative

Titanium dioxide:
Species : Rat
Application Route : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Exposure time : 2 Years
Method : OECD Test Guideline 453
Result : positive
Remarks : The mechanism or mode of action may not be relevant in humans.

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in inhalation studies with animals.

Mometasone:
Species : Rat
Application Route : Inhalation
Exposure time : 2 Years
Dose : 0.067 mg/kg body weight
Result : negative

Species : Mouse
Application Route : Inhalation
Exposure time : 19 Months
Dose : 0.160 mg/kg body weight
Result : negative

Reproductive toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):
Effects on fertility : Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
Application Route: Skin contact
Result: negative

Effects on foetal development : Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative

2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol:
Effects on fertility : Test Type: Reproduction/Developmental toxicity screening test
Mometasone Cream Formulation

| Effects on foetal development | Species: Rat  
|                              | Application Route: Ingestion  
|                              | Method: OECD Test Guideline 421  
|                              | Result: negative  

| Mometasone:  
| Effects on fertility | Test Type: Embryo-foetal development  
|                     | Species: Rat  
|                     | Application Route: Ingestion  
|                     | Method: OECD Test Guideline 414  
|                     | Result: negative  

| Reproductive toxicity - Assessment | Clear evidence of adverse effects on development, based on animal experiments. Some evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, based on animal experiments.
STOT - single exposure
Not classified based on available information.

Components:
Mometasone:
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

STOT - repeated exposure
Not classified based on available information.

Components:
Mometasone:
Exposure routes: inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Target Organs: Immune system, Liver, Kidney, Skin
Assessment: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:
White mineral oil (petroleum):
Species: Rat
LOAEL: 160 mg/kg
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 90 Days

Species: Rat
LOAEL: >= 1 mg/l
Application Route: inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Exposure time: 4 Weeks
Method: OECD Test Guideline 412

2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol:
Species: Rat
NOAEL: >= 450 mg/kg
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 90 Days
Method: OECD Test Guideline 408

Titanium dioxide:
Species: Rat
NOAEL: 24,000 mg/kg
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 28 Days

Species: Rat
NOAEL: 10 mg/m3
Application Route: inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Exposure time: 2 yr
Mometasone:
Species: Rat
NOAEL: 0.005 mg/kg
LOAEL: 0.3 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 30 d
Target Organs: Lymph nodes, Liver, Adrenal gland, Skin, thymus gland

Species: Dog
NOAEL: 0.5 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 30 d
Target Organs: Lymph nodes, Liver, Adrenal gland, Skin, thymus gland

Species: Rat
NOAEL: 0.00013 mg/l
Application Route: inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Exposure time: 90 d
Target Organs: Adrenal gland, Lungs, Lymph nodes, spleen, Bone marrow, Kidney, Liver, thymus gland

Species: Dog
NOAEL: 0.0005 mg/l
Application Route: inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Exposure time: 90 d
Target Organs: Adrenal gland, Lungs, Lymph nodes, spleen, Bone marrow, Kidney, thymus gland, Liver

Aspiration toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:
Mometasone:
Not applicable

Experience with human exposure
Components:
2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol:
Eye contact: Target Organs: Eyes
Symptoms: Irritation

Mometasone:
Inhalation: Symptoms: allergic rhinitis, Headache, pharyngitis, upper respiratory tract infection, sinusitis, oral candidiasis, Back pain, musculoskeletal pain, immune system effects, indigestion
Skin contact: Symptoms: Dermatitis, Itching
Further information

Components:

Mometasone:
Remarks: Dermal absorption possible

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):
Toxicity to fish: LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants: NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity): NOEC (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 28 d

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity): NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d

2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol:
Toxicity to fish: LC50 (Gambusia affinis (Mosquito fish)): 8,510 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 2,800 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants: ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 429 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

EC10 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 429 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to microorganisms: NOEC: 200 mg/l
Exposure time: 10 d
**Titanium dioxide:**

| Toxicity to fish | LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 mg/l  
| Exposure time: 96 h  
| Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 |

| Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates | EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l  
| Exposure time: 48 h |

| Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants | EC50 (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): > 10,000 mg/l  
| Exposure time: 72 h |

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

**Mometasone:**

| Toxicity to fish | LC50 (Menidia beryllina (Silverside)): 0.11 mg/l  
| Exposure time: 96 h  
| Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility |

| LC50 (Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow)): > 5 mg/l  
| Exposure time: 7 d  
| Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility |

| Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates | EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 5 mg/l  
| Exposure time: 48 h  
| Method: OECD Test Guideline 202  
| Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility |

| EC50 (Americamysis): > 5 mg/l  
| Exposure time: 96 h  
| Method: US-EPA OPPTS 850.1035  
| Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility |

| Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants | EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 3.2 mg/l  
| Exposure time: 72 h  
| Method: OECD Test Guideline 201  
| Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility |

| Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) | NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 0.00014 mg/l  
| Exposure time: 32 d  
| Method: OECD Test Guideline 210 |

| Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) | NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.34 mg/l  
| Exposure time: 21 d  
| Method: OECD Test Guideline 211  
| Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility |

| M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity) | 100 |

| Toxicity to microorganisms | EC50: > 1,000 mg/l  
| Exposure time: 3 h |
Test Type: Respiration inhibition
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209
Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility

NOEC: 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h
Test Type: Respiration inhibition
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209
Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility

Persistence and degradability

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Biodegradability: Result: Not readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 31 %
Exposure time: 28 d

2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol:

Biodegradability: Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 81 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

Mometasone:

Biodegradability: Result: Not readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 50 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 314

Stability in water: Hydrolysis: 50 % (12 d)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 111

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: 0
Remarks: Calculation

Mometasone:

Bioaccumulation: Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 107.1
Method: OECD Test Guideline 305

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: 4.68
Mobility in soil

**Components:**

**Mometasone:**
Distribution among environmental compartments: \( \log K_{oc} = 4.02 \)

**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**
- UN number: UN 3077
- Proper shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Mometasone)
- Class: 9
- Packing group: III
- Labels: 9

**IATA-DGR**
- UN/ID No.: UN 3077
- Proper shipping name: Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (Mometasone)
- 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. (Mometasone)
- 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.

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.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Workplace Safety and Health Act and Workplace Safety and Health (General Provisions) Regulations: This product is subjected to the SDS, labelling, PEL and other requirements in the Act/Regulations.

Environmental Protection and Management Act and Environmental Protection and Management (Hazardous Substances) Regulations: Not applicable

Fire Safety (Petroleum and Flammable Materials) Regulations: Not applicable

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:
AICS : not determined
DSL : not determined
IECSC : not determined

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

Date format : dd.mm.yyyy

Full text of other abbreviations
ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
SG OEL : Singapore. Workplace Safety and Health Act - First Schedule Permissible Exposure Limits of Toxic Substances

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average
ACGIH / STEL : Short-term exposure limit
SG OEL / PEL (long term) : Permissible Exposure Level (PEL) Long Term
SG OEL / PEL (short term) : Permissible Exposure Level (PEL) Short Term
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.