SAFETY DATA SHEET

Olmesartan / Hydrochlorothiazide Formulation

Version 3.2  Revision Date: 09/13/2019  SDS Number: 443564-00010  Date of last issue: 24.04.2019  Date of first issue: 07.01.2016

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: Olmesartan / Hydrochlorothiazide Formulation

Manufacturer or supplier’s details
Company: MSD
Address: Briahnager - Off Pune Nagar Road
Wagholi - Pune - India 412 207
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

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules 1989

Classification
Not classified as hazardous according to criteria laid down in Part I of Schedule-1.

GHS Classification
Reproductive toxicity: Category 1A
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure: Category 2 (Kidney, Parathyroid gland)

GHS label elements
Hazard pictograms:
Signal word: Danger
Hazard statements: H360D May damage the unborn child.
H373 May cause damage to organs (Kidney, Parathyroid gland) 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.
2. SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

P260 Do not breathe dust.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

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

Storage:
P405 Store locked up.

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

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.

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>Olmesartan</td>
<td>144689-63-4</td>
<td>&gt;= 5 - &lt; 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cellulose</td>
<td>9004-34-6</td>
<td>&gt;= 5 - &lt; 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrochlorothiazide</td>
<td>58-93-5</td>
<td>&gt;= 5 - &lt; 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice : In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately.
When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical advice.

If inhaled : If inhaled, remove to fresh air.
Get medical attention.

In case of skin contact : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with soap and plenty of water.
Remove contaminated clothing and shoes.
Get medical attention.
Wash clothing before reuse.
Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

In case of eye contact : If in eyes, rinse well with water.
Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

If swallowed : If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting.
Get medical attention.
Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed : May damage the unborn child.
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Contact with dust can cause mechanical irritation or drying of...
the skin.
Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation.

Protection of first-aiders:
First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection, and use the recommended personal protective equipment when the potential for exposure exists (see section 8).

Notes to physician:
Treat symptomatically and supportively.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media:
- None known.

Specific hazards during firefighting:
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
- Nitrogen oxides (NOx)
- Chlorine compounds
- Sulphur 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 spillages 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.

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.

**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.

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>Olmesartan</td>
<td>144689-63-4</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>30 µg/m³ (OEB 3)</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wipe limit</td>
<td>300 µg/100 cm²</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cellulose</td>
<td>9004-34-6</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrochlorothiazide</td>
<td>58-93-5</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>100 µg/m³ (OEB 2)</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Engineering measures**: All engineering controls should be implemented by facility design and operated in accordance with GMP principles to protect products, workers, and the environment. Containment technologies suitable for controlling compounds are required to control at source and to prevent migration of the compound to uncontrolled areas (e.g., open-face contain-
ment devices). Minimize open handling.

**Personal protective equipment**

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

- **Filter type**: Particulates type

Hand protection: 

- **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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>powder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>white to off-white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour Threshold</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point/freezing point</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point and boiling range</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td>Not classified as a reactivity hazard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical stability</td>
<td>Stable under normal conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possibility of hazardous reactions</td>
<td>May form explosive dust-air mixture during processing, handling or other means. Can react with strong oxidizing agents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditions to avoid</td>
<td>Heat, flames and sparks. Avoid dust formation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incompatible materials</td>
<td>Oxidizing agents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous decomposition products</td>
<td>No hazardous decomposition products are known.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Flammability (solid, gas):** May form explosive dust-air mixture during processing, handling or other means.
- **Flammability (liquids):** No data available
- **Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit:** No data available
- **Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit:** No data available
- **Vapour pressure:** Not applicable
- **Relative vapour density:** Not applicable
- **Relative density:** No data available
- **Density:** No data available
- **Solubility(ies):**
  - **Water solubility:** No data available
- **Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:** Not applicable
- **Auto-ignition temperature:** No data available
- **Decomposition temperature:** No data available
- **Viscosity:**
  - **Viscosity, kinematic:** Not applicable
- **Explosive properties:** Not explosive
- **Oxidizing properties:** The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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: > 5,000 mg/kg
  - Method: Calculation method

Components:

Olmesartan:
- Acute oral toxicity:
  - LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg
  - LD50 (Mouse): > 2,000 mg/kg
  - LD50 (Dog): > 1,500 mg/kg
- Acute inhalation toxicity:
  - Remarks: No data available
- Acute dermal toxicity:
  - Remarks: No data available

Cellulose:
- Acute oral toxicity:
  - LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
- Acute inhalation toxicity:
  - LD50 (Rat): > 5.8 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 4 h
  - Test atmosphere: dust/mist
- Acute dermal toxicity:
  - LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 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:

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

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

Components:
Olmesartan:
Species: Rabbit
Method: Draize Test
Result: Moderate eye irritation

Hydrochlorothiazide:
Species: Rabbit
Result: Mild eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:
Olmesartan:
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Remarks: No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity
Not classified based on available information.

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

Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vitro mammalian cytogenetic test)
Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Test system: Chinese hamster lung cells
Result: positive

Test Type: Mouse Lymphoma
Result: negative
Genotoxicity in vivo: 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.

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

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: Ingestion
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:

### Olmesartan:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Rat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application Route</td>
<td>Oral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time</td>
<td>2 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Mouse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application Route</td>
<td>Oral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time</td>
<td>6 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Cellulose:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Rat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application Route</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time</td>
<td>72 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Hydrochlorothiazide:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Mouse, female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application Route</td>
<td>Oral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time</td>
<td>2 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Mouse, male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application Route</td>
<td>Oral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time</td>
<td>2 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result</td>
<td>equivocal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Rat, male and female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application Route</td>
<td>Oral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time</td>
<td>2 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Reproductive toxicity

May damage the unborn child.

### Components:

#### Olmesartan:

- **Effects on fertility**
  - Test Type: Fertility
  - Species: Rat
  - Application Route: Oral
  - Fertility: NOAEL: 1,000 mg/kg body weight
  - Result: No effects on fertility

- **Effects on foetal development**
  - Test Type: Development
  - Species: Rat
  - Application Route: Oral
  - Dose: 1000 milligram per kilogram
  - Result: No teratogenic effects
Test Type: Development  
Species: Rabbit  
Application Route: Oral  
Dose: 1 milligram per kilogram  
Result: No teratogenic effects

Test Type: Development  
Species: Rat  
Application Route: Oral  
Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: \( \geq 1.6 \text{ mg/kg body weight} \)  
Symptoms: Malformations were observed., Reduced body weight  
Result: Effects on postnatal development

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

**Cellulose:**

Effects on fertility:  Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study  
Species: Rat  
Application Route: Ingestion  
Result: negative

Effects on foetal development:  Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development  
Species: Rat  
Application Route: Ingestion  
Result: negative

**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 (Kidney, Parathyroid gland) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Components:

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

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Olmesartan:
Species : Rat
NOAEL : 2,000 mg/kg
Application Route : Oral
Exposure time : 24 Months
Remarks : No significant adverse effects were reported

Cellulose:
Species : Rat
NOAEL : >= 9,000 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 90 Days

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:

Hydrochlorothiazide:
No aspiration toxicity classification

Experience with human exposure

Components:

Olmesartan:
Eye contact: Symptoms: Eye irritation
Ingestion: Symptoms: hypotension
Remarks: May cause harm to the unborn child.
Based on Human Evidence

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

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Cellulose:
Toxicity to fish: LC50 (Oryzias latipes (Japanese medaka)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

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

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Cellulose:
Biodegradability: Result: Readily biodegradable.

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

Bioaccumulative potential
No data available
13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods
- Waste from residues: Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.
- Contaminated packaging: Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG
Not regulated as a dangerous good

IATA-DGR
Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG-Code
Not regulated as a dangerous good

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments
Not applicable for product as supplied.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

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

SAFETY DATA SHEET
Olmesartan / Hydrochlorothiazide Formulation

Version: 3.2  Revision Date: 09/13/2019  SDS Number: 443564-00010  Date of last issue: 24.04.2019
Date of first issue: 07.01.2016
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.

IN / EN