Section 1: Identification

Product name: Raltegravir Pediatric Formulation

Manufacturer or supplier’s details

Company: MSD
Address: 33 Whakatiki Street - Private Bag 908 Upper Hutt - New Zealand
Telephone: +1-908-740-4000
Emergency telephone number: +1-908-423-6000
E-mail address: EHSDATASTEWARD@msd.com

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use: Pharmaceutical

Section 2: Hazard identification

GHS Classification

Serious eye damage/eye irritation: Category 1
Reproductive toxicity: Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure: Category 3

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms:

Signal word: Danger

Hazard statements:
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Precautionary statements:

Prevention:
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P261 Avoid breathing dust.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear eye protection/ face protection.
P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.
Response:
P304 + P340 + P312 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P305 + P351 + P338 + P310 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
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
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>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Concentration (% w/w)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raltegravir</td>
<td>871038-72-1</td>
<td>&gt;= 20 - &lt; 30</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.

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

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

In case of eye contact: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If easy to do, remove contact lens, if worn. Get medical attention immediately.

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

Most important symptoms: Causes serious eye damage.
and effects, both acute and delayed
May cause respiratory irritation. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. Contact with dust can cause mechanical irritation or drying of the skin.

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 fire-fighting
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)
Fluorine compounds
Chlorine compounds
Sulphur 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.

Section 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Use personal protective equipment.
Follow safe handling advice (see section 7) and personal protective equipment recommendations (see section 8).

Environmental precautions
Avoid release to the environment.
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 surfac-
es, as these may form an explosive mixture if they are re-
leased into the atmosphere in sufficient concentration.
Local or national regulations may apply to releases and dis-
posal of this material, as well as those materials and items
employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to deter-
mine 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 : Avoid breathing dust. Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure assessment. Keep container tightly closed. Already sensitised individuals should consult their physician regarding working with respiratory irritants or sensitisers. 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. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. 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>
</table>

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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

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: 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: Chemical resistant goggles must be worn. If splashes are likely to occur, wear: Face-shield

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: yellow-orange

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: No data available
SAFETY DATA SHEET  
Raltegravir Pediatric Formulation

Version 4.7  
Revision Date: 16.10.2020  
SDS Number: 20380-00015  
Date of last issue: 13.09.2019  
Date of first issue: 09.10.2014

Range

Flash point : No data available
Evaporation rate : No data available
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 : No data available
Relative vapour density : No data available
Relative 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, kinematic : No data available
Explosive properties : Not explosive
Oxidizing properties : The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Molecular weight : No data available
Particle size : No data available

Section 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity : Not classified as a reactivity hazard.
Chemical stability : Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions
   : May form explosive dust-air mixture during processing, handling or other means. Can react with strong oxidizing agents.
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:

Raltegravir:
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Mouse, male and female): > 2,000 mg/kg

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

Components:

Raltegravir:
Species: Rabbit
Result: No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation:
Causes serious eye damage.

Components:

Raltegravir:
Species: Bovine cornea
Result: Severe irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitisation:

Skin sensitisation:
Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation:
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Raltegravir:
Test Type: Local lymph node assay (LLNA)
Species: Mouse
Result: negative
Chronic toxicity

Germ cell mutagenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Raltegravir:
Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: reverse mutation assay
Result: negative

Test Type: Alkaline elution assay
Test system: rat hepatocytes
Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosomal aberration
Method: OECD Test Guideline 473
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo: Test Type: In vivo micronucleus test
Species: Mouse
Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosomal aberration
Method: OECD Test Guideline 475
Result: negative

Carcinogenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Raltegravir:
Species: Mouse, male and female
Exposure time: 104 weeks
Result: negative

Reproductive toxicity
Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Components:

Raltegravir:
Effects on fertility: Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development
Species: Rat, male and female
Application Route: Oral
General Toxicity - Parent: NOAEL: 600 mg/kg body weight
Result: negative

Effects on foetal development: Species: Rat
Application Route: Oral
General Toxicity Maternal: NOAEL: >= 600 mg/kg body weight
Teratogenicity: LOAEL F1: 300 mg/kg body weight
Symptoms: Skeletal malformations
Result: positive
Species: Rabbit
General Toxicity Maternal: NOAEL: \( \geq 1,000 \) mg/kg body weight
Teratogenicity: NOAEL: \( \geq 1,000 \) mg/kg body weight
Result: negative

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment:
Some evidence of adverse effects on development, based on animal experiments.

**STOT - single exposure**
May cause respiratory irritation.

**Components:**

**Raltegravir:**
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Target Organs: Respiratory Tract
Assessment: May cause respiratory irritation.

**STOT - repeated exposure**
Not classified based on available information.

**Repeated dose toxicity**

**Components:**

**Raltegravir:**
Species: Dog
NOAEL: 90 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 371 d
Symptoms: Vomiting

Species: Rat
NOAEL: 30 mg/kg
LOAEL: 120 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 189 d
Target Organs: Stomach

Species: Mouse
NOAEL: 50 mg/kg
LOAEL: 500 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 14 Weeks
Target Organs: Stomach

Species: Rat
NOAEL: 50 mg/kg
LOAEL: 200 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 8 Weeks
Target Organs: Stomach
## Section 12: Ecological information

### Ecotoxicity

**Components:**

**Raltegravir:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity to fish</td>
<td><strong>LC50</strong> (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): &gt; 100 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exposure time: 96 h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Method: OECD Test Guideline 203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>LC50</strong> (Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow)): &gt; 100 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exposure time: 96 h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Method: OECD Test Guideline 203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity to daphnia and other</td>
<td><strong>EC50</strong> (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): &gt; 100 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aquatic invertebrates</td>
<td>Exposure time: 48 h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Method: OECD Test Guideline 202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants</td>
<td><strong>EC50</strong> (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 66 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exposure time: 96 h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Method: OECD Test Guideline 201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOEC</strong> (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 3.8 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exposure time: 96 h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Method: OECD Test Guideline 201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)</td>
<td><strong>NOEC</strong> (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 9.3 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exposure time: 33 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Method: OECD Test Guideline 210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity to daphnia and other</td>
<td><strong>NOEC</strong> (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 9.5 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aquatic invertebrates (Chronic</td>
<td>Exposure time: 21 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toxicity)</td>
<td>Method: OECD Test Guideline 211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity to microorganisms</td>
<td><strong>EC50</strong>: &gt; 1,000 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exposure time: 3 h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Test Type: Respiration inhibition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Method: OECD Test Guideline 209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOEC</strong>: 1,000 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exposure time: 3 h</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Persistence and degradability

Components:

Raltegravir:
Biodegradability: Result: rapidly degradable
Biodegradation: 50 %
Exposure time: 9 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B

Stability in water: Hydrolysis: < 10 % (5 d)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 111

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Raltegravir:
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: -0.328

Mobility in soil
No data available

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
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 Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code
Not applicable for product as supplied.

National Regulations
NZS 5433
Not regulated as a dangerous good

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inventory</th>
<th>Description</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>

Section 16: Other information

Further information


Date format: dd.mm.yyyy

Full text of other abbreviations

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; 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 Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median
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.