SAFETY DATA SHEET

Recombinant Follicle Stimulating Hormone Formulation

SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: Recombinant Follicle Stimulating Hormone Formulation

Manufacturer or supplier’s details
Company: MSD
Address: 26 Talavera Road, Talavera Corp Centre, Macquarie Park New South Wales, 2113 Australia
Telephone: (61)-02-8988-8000
Emergency telephone number: (61)-02-8988-8000
E-mail address: EHSDATASTEWARD@msd.com
Telefax: 908-735-1496

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

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification
Reproductive toxicity: Category 1B
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure: Category 1 (male reproductive organs, female reproductive organs)

GHS label elements
Hazard pictograms:

Signal word: Danger

Hazard statements: H360FD May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child. H372 Causes damage to organs (male reproductive organs, female reproductive organs) 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.
P260 Do not breathe mist or vapours.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Use personal protective equipment as required.

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

Storage:
P405 Store locked up.

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

Other hazards which do not result in classification
None known.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance / Mixture</th>
<th>Components</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chemical name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sucrose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Benzyl alcohol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recombinant Follicle Stimulating Hormone</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: Flush eyes with water as a precaution. 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 fertility. May damage the unborn child. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None known.

Specific hazards during firefighting: 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.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

Environmental precautions: Discharge into the environment must be avoided.
Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers).
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: Soak up with inert absorbent material.
For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container.
Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbent.
Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable.
Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Technical measures: 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 breathe vapours or spray mist.
- 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.
- Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.

Hygiene measures:
- If exposure to chemical is likely during typical use, provide eye flushing systems and safety showers close to the working place.
- When using do not eat, drink or smoke.
- Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

Conditions for safe storage:
- Keep in properly labelled containers.
- Store locked up.
- Keep tightly closed.
- Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Materials to avoid:
- Do not store with the following product types:
  - Strong oxidizing agents

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameters / Permissible concentration</th>
<th>Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sucrose</td>
<td>57-50-1</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>AU OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="#">Further information: This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and &lt; 1% crystalline silica</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recombinant Follicle Stimulating Hormone</td>
<td>146479-72-3</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>5 µg/m³</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wipe limit 50 µg/100 cm²</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Engineering measures: Minimize workplace exposure concentrations. 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: Combined particulates and organic vapour 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: Safety glasses

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: liquid

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: No data available

Evaporation rate: No data available

Flammability (solid, gas): Not applicable

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

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.

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: Can react with strong oxidizing agents.
Conditions to avoid: None known.
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.

Product:
- Acute oral toxicity: Acute toxicity estimate: > 2,000 mg/kg
  Method: Calculation method
- Acute inhalation toxicity: Acute toxicity estimate: > 5 mg/l
  Exposure time: 4 h
  Test atmosphere: dust/mist
  Method: Calculation method
Components:

Sucrose:
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): 29,700 mg/kg

Benzyl alcohol:
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): 1,620 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 (Rat): > 4.178 mg/l
   Exposure time: 4 h
   Test atmosphere: dust/mist
   Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Recombinant Follicle Stimulating Hormone:
Acute toxicity (other routes of administration): LD50 (Rat): > 0.290 mg/kg
   Application Route: Intravenous
   LD50 (Monkey): > 0.290 mg/kg
   Application Route: Intravenous

Skin corrosion/irritation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Benzyl alcohol:
Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 404
Result: No skin irritation

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

Components:

Benzyl alcohol:
Species: Rabbit
Result: Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.
Components:

**Benzyl alcohol:**
- Test Type: Maximisation Test
- Exposure routes: Skin contact
- Species: Guinea pig
- Method: OECD Test Guideline 406
- Result: negative

**Chronic toxicity**

**Germ cell mutagenicity**
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

**Sucrose:**
- Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
  Result: negative

**Benzyl alcohol:**
- Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
  Result: negative
- Genotoxicity in vivo: Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)
  Species: Mouse
  Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection
  Result: negative

**Recombinant Follicle Stimulating Hormone:**
- Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: Ames test
  Result: negative

  Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
  Test system: mammalian cells
  Result: negative

  Test Type: Chromosomal aberration
  Test system: Human lymphocytes
  Result: negative

- Genotoxicity in vivo: Test Type: Micronucleus test
  Species: Mouse
  Result: negative

**Carcinogenicity**
Not classified based on available information.
**Components:**

**Benzyl alcohol:**
- **Species:** Mouse
- **Application Route:** Ingestion
- **Exposure time:** 103 weeks
- **Method:** OECD Test Guideline 451
- **Result:** negative

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

**Components:**

**Benzyl alcohol:**
- **Effects on fertility**
  - **Test Type:** Fertility/early embryonic development
  - **Species:** Rat
  - **Application Route:** Ingestion
  - **Result:** negative
  - **Remarks:** Based on data from similar materials

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

**Recombinant Follicle Stimulating Hormone:**

**Effects on fertility**
- **Test Type:** Fertility
  - **Species:** Rat
  - **Application Route:** Subcutaneous
  - **Fertility:** LOAEL: 0.11
  - **Symptoms:** Effect on estrous cycle, Increase of early resorptions, Reduced fertility
  - **Result:** positive

- **Test Type:** Fertility
  - **Species:** Rabbit
  - **Application Route:** Subcutaneous
  - **Fertility:** LOAEL: 0.027
  - **Symptoms:** Reduced fertility, Reduced embryonic survival
  - **Result:** positive

**Effects on foetal development**
- **Test Type:** Development
  - **Species:** Rat
  - **Application Route:** Subcutaneous
  - **Dose:** 2.9 µg/kg
  - **Result:** positive, No teratogenic effects

**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 (male reproductive organs, female reproductive organs) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Components:
Recombinant Follicle Stimulating Hormone:
Target Organs: male reproductive organs, female reproductive organs
Assessment: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:
Benzyl alcohol:
Species: Rat
NOAEL: 1.072 mg/l
Application Route: inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Exposure time: 28 Days
Method: OECD Test Guideline 412

Recombinant Follicle Stimulating Hormone:
Species: Monkey
NOAEL: 0.17 mg/kg
LOAEL: 0.86 mg/kg
Application Route: Subcutaneous
Exposure time: 13 Weeks
Number of exposures: daily
Target Organs: Reproductive organs
Remarks: No significant adverse effects were reported

Species: Rat
LOAEL: 0.14 mg/kg
Exposure time: 13 Weeks
Target Organs: Endocrine system
Remarks: No significant adverse effects were reported

Species: Dog
LOAEL: 0.14 mg/kg
Exposure time: 13 Weeks
Target Organs: Testis
Remarks: No significant adverse effects were reported

Species: Rat
NOAEL: 0.028 mg/kg
LOAEL: 0.28 mg/kg
Application Route: Subcutaneous
Exposure time: 1 year
Target Organs: Testis
Species : Monkey, male
LOAEL : 0.028 mg/kg
Exposure time : 1 year
Target Organs : Testis

Aspiration toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

Experience with human exposure

Components:
Recombinant Follicle Stimulating Hormone:
Inhalation : Symptoms: gynecomastia, Skin disorders, Headache, Nausea, Vomiting, Diarrhoea

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:
Benzyl alcohol:
Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 460 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 230 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 770 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 310 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 51 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Persistence and degradability

Components:
Benzyl alcohol:
Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 92 - 96 %
Exposure time: 14 d
Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Sucrose:
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: Pow: < 1

Benzyl alcohol:
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: 1.05

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

ADG
Not regulated as a dangerous good

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture
Prohibition/Licensing Requirements: There is no applicable prohibition or notification/licensing requirements, including for carcinogens under Commonwealth, State or Territory legislation.

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

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

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

Revision Date: 09/13/2019
Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet:
- Date format: dd.mm.yyyy

Full text of other abbreviations

- ACGIH: USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
- ACGIH / TWA: 8-hour, time-weighted average
- AU OEL / TWA: Exposure standard - time weighted average

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International 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 Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumul-
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AU / EN