SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

Rizatriptan Orally Disintegrating Formulation

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

1.1 Product identifier
   Trade name : Rizatriptan Orally Disintegrating 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
   Shotton Lane
   NE23 3JU  Cramlington NU - Great Britain
   Telephone : 44 1 670 59 30 00
   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)
   - Skin sensitisation, Category 1
     H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
   - Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 2
     H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

2.2 Label elements
   Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)
   - Hazard pictograms :
     - Signal word : Warning
   - Hazard statements :
     H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
     H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
   - Precautionary statements :
     Prevention:
     P260 Do not breathe dust.
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280 Wear protective gloves.

Response:
P314 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:
Peppermint oil
Rizatriptan

2.3 Other hazards
Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation.
May form explosive dust-air mixture during processing, handling or other means.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

<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>Peppermint oil</td>
<td>8006-90-4</td>
<td>Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Aquatic Chronic 3; H412</td>
<td>&gt;= 2.5 - &lt; 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rizatriptan</td>
<td>145202-66-0</td>
<td>Acute Tox. 4; H302 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Repr. 2; H361d STOT SE 3; H336 STOT RE 1; H372</td>
<td>&gt;= 1 - &lt; 3</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.

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 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 an allergic skin reaction.
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
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
- Alcohol-resistant foam
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing media
None known.

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
- Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment
In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.
for firefighters

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: Use only with adequate 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
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.
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.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Requirements for storage areas and containers : Keep in properly labelled containers. 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

<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>Cellulose</td>
<td>9004-34-6</td>
<td>TWA (inhalable dust)</td>
<td>10 mg/m3</td>
<td>GB EH40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further information For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols, The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m-3 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed...
posed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits. Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system, and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed ‘inhalable’ and ‘respirable’. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/4. Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TWA (Respirable dust)</th>
<th>GB EH40</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Starch</td>
<td>4 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rizatriptan</td>
<td>10 µg/m³ (OEB 3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further information

For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols. The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits. Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system, and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed ‘inhalable’ and ‘respirable’. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/4. Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with. Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used.

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rizatriptan</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Wipe limit</th>
<th>Internal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rizatriptan</td>
<td>100 µg/100 cm²</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.2 Exposure controls

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 containment devices). Minimize open handling.

Personal protective equipment
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.

Hand protection
Material: Chemical-resistant gloves
Remarks: Consider double gloving.

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.

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.
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**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**
May form explosive dust-air mixture during processing, handling or other means.
Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

**10.4 Conditions to avoid**
Heat, flames and sparks.
Avoid dust formation.

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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, kinematic: No data available
Explosive properties: Not explosive
Oxidizing properties: The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.

**9.2 Other information**
Flammability (liquids): No data available
Molecular weight: No data available
Particle size: No data available
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.

Product:

Acute oral toxicity: Acute toxicity estimate: > 2,000 mg/kg
Method: Calculation method

Components:

Peppermint oil:

Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg
Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg

Rizatriptan:

Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): 2,227 mg/kg
LD50 (Mouse): 700 - 1,631 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Peppermint oil:

Species: Rabbit
Result: Skin irritation
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Rizatriptan:

Species: Rabbit
Result: No skin irritation
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Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Not classified based on available information.

**Components:**

**Peppermint oil:**
- Species: Rabbit
- Result: Eye irritation
- Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Rizatriptan:**
- Species: Bovine cornea
- Remarks: Moderate eye irritation

**Respiratory or skin sensitisation**

**Skin sensitisation**
May cause an allergic skin reaction.

**Respiratory sensitisation**
Not classified based on available information.

**Components:**

**Peppermint oil:**
- Test Type: Local lymph node assay (LLNA)
- Exposure routes: Skin contact
- Species: Mouse
- Method: OECD Test Guideline 429
- Result: positive
- Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
- Assessment: Probability or evidence of skin sensitisation in humans

**Rizatriptan:**
- Test Type: Maximisation Test
- Exposure routes: Dermal
- Species: Guinea pig
- Assessment: Does not cause skin sensitisation.
- Result: negative

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

**Components:**

**Rizatriptan:**
- Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
  - Result: negative

  Test Type: Alkaline elution assay
  Result: negative
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Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo: Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Oral
Result: negative

Carcinogenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Rizatriptan:
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 100 weeks
NOAEL: 125 mg/kg body weight
Result: negative

Species: Rat
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 106 weeks
NOAEL: 106 mg/kg body weight
Result: negative

Reproductive toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Rizatriptan:
Effects on fertility: Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development
Species: Rat, female
Application Route: Oral
Fertility: LOAEL: 100 mg/kg body weight
Symptoms: altered estrus cycles
Result: No effects on fertility and early embryonic development were detected.

Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development
Species: Rat, male
Application Route: Oral
Fertility: NOAEL: 250 mg/kg body weight
Result: No effects on fertility and early embryonic development were detected.

Effects on foetal development: Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
Species: Rat
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Application Route: Oral
Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 10 mg/kg body weight
Result: No teratogenic effects, Embryo-foetal toxicity

Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
Species: Rabbit
Application Route: Oral
Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 100 mg/kg body weight
Result: No teratogenic effects, Embryo-foetal toxicity
Remarks: The effects were seen only at maternally toxic dos-
es.

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

STOT - single exposure
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Rizatriptan:
Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT - repeated exposure
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Components:

Rizatriptan:
Target Organs : Cardio-vascular system
Assessment : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Rizatriptan:
Species : Rat
LOAEL : 1 mg/kg
Application Route : Oral
Exposure time : 14 Weeks
Symptoms : Dilatation of the pupil, Increased pulse rate, Redness

Species : Dog
LOAEL : 0.05 mg/kg
Application Route : Intravenous
Exposure time : 2 Weeks
Symptoms : Dilatation of the pupil, Increased pulse rate, Redness

Species : Dog
LOAEL : 0.2 mg/kg
Application Route : Oral
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Date of first issue: 22.07.2016

Exposure time: 1 yr
Symptoms: Dilatation of the pupil

Aspiration toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

Experience with human exposure

Components:

Rizatriptan:
Ingestion
Target Organs: Cardio-vascular system
Symptoms: asthenia, Fatigue, Pain, Dizziness, Weakness, Drowsiness

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

Peppermint oil:
Toxicity to fish: LL50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 10 - 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 10 - 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants: EC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to microorganisms: EC10 : 51 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Rizatriptan:
Toxicity to fish: LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants: EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 48 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

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

NOEC: 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h
Test Type: Respiration inhibition
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity):
NOEC: 9.6 mg/l
Exposure time: 32 d
Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 210

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity):
NOEC: 110 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Components:

Peppermint oil:
Biodegradability: Result: Readily biodegradable.
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Rizatriptan:
Biodegradability: Result: Not readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 50 %
Exposure time: 13 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 314

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Peppermint oil:
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water
log Pow: > 4
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Rizatriptan:
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water
log Pow: -0.649
12.4 Mobility in soil

**Components:**

**Rizatriptan:**
Distribution among environmental compartments: log Koc: 3.83
Method: OECD Test Guideline 106

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
Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.2 UN proper shipping name
Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)
Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.4 Packing group
Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.5 Environmental hazards
Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.6 Special precautions for user
Not applicable

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
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Date of first issue: 22.07.2016

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59): Not applicable
REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV): Not applicable
Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer: Not applicable
Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 on persistent organic pollutants: Not applicable
Regulation (EC) No 649/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals: Not applicable
REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and articles (Annex XVII) Not applicable

Other regulations:
Take note of Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work or stricter national regulations, where applicable.

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

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
H302: Harmful if swallowed.
H315: Causes skin irritation.
H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H361d: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.
H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations
Acute Tox.: Acute toxicity
Aquatic Chronic: Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Eye Irrit.: Eye irritation
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Repr.: Reproductive toxicity
Skin Irrit.: Skin irritation
Skin Sens.: Skin sensitisation
STOT RE: Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
STOT SE: Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
GB EH40: UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
GB EH40 / TWA: Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)
GB EH40 / STEL: Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period)

Further information

Classification of the mixture: Classification procedure:
- Skin Sens. 1: H317  Calculation method
- STOT RE 2: H373  Calculation method
## Rizatriptan Orally Disintegrating Formulation

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<tr>
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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.

GB / EN