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

Sitagliptin / Metformin Extended Release Formulation

Version 2.2 Revision Date: 09/13/2019 SDS Number: 29100-00014 Date of last issue: 24.04.2019
Date of first issue: 07.11.2014

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

1.1 Product identifier
   Trade name : Sitagliptin / Metformin Extended Release 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)
   Acute toxicity, Category 4
   H302: Harmful if swallowed.

2.2 Label elements
   Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)
   Hazard pictograms :
   Signal word : Warning
   Hazard statements : H302 Harmful if swallowed.
   Precautionary statements :
   Prevention:
   P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
   P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
   Response:
P301 + P312 + P330  IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:
metformin hydrochloride

2.3 Other hazards
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.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>EC-No.</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Concentration (% w/w)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>metformin hydrochloride</td>
<td>1115-70-4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Acute Tox. 4; H302</td>
<td>&gt;= 50 - &lt; 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>214-230-6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sitagliptin</td>
<td>654671-77-9</td>
<td></td>
<td>Eye Irrit. 2; H319</td>
<td>&gt;= 1 - &lt; 10</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 if symptoms occur.

In case of skin contact : Wash with water and soap. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

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 unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Get medical attention.
Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Risks: Harmful if swallowed.

Contact with dust can cause mechanical irritation or drying of the skin.
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
Metal oxides
Nitrogen oxides (NOx)
Silicon oxides

5.3 Advice for firefighters

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

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 breathe dust. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with 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. 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

7.3 Specific end use(s)
Specific use(s): No data available

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

<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>metformin hydrochloride</td>
<td>1115-70-4</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>2 mg/m3 (OEB 1)</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
<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 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>STEL (inhalable dust)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sitagliptin</td>
<td>4 mg/m³</td>
<td>20 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaolin</td>
<td>2 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 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.

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures
Use feasible engineering controls to minimize exposure to compound. All engineering controls should be implemented by facility design and operated in accordance with GMP principles to protect products, workers, and the environment.

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

Skin and body protection
Work uniform or laboratory coat.

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: blue green
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: Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas): May form explosive dust-air mixture during processing, handling or other means.

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.

9.2 Other information
    Flammability (liquids) : No data available
    Particle size : No data available

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

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

Sitagliptin / Metformin Extended Release Formulation

Version 2.2 Revision Date: 09/13/2019 SDS Number: 29100-00014 Date of last issue: 24.04.2019
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Product:
Acute oral toxicity: Acute toxicity estimate: 1,588 mg/kg
   Method: Calculation method

Components:
metformin hydrochloride:
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): 1,000 mg/kg
   LD50 (Mouse): 1,450 - 3,500 mg/kg
   LD50 (Monkey): 463 mg/kg
   LD50 (Rabbit): 350 mg/kg
   LD50 (Guinea pig): 500 mg/kg

Sitagliptin:
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): > 3,000 mg/kg
   LD50 (Mouse): 3,000 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:
metformin hydrochloride:
Species: Rabbit
Result: Mild skin irritation

Sitagliptin:
Species: Rabbit
Method: Draize Test
Result: No skin irritation

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

Components:
metformin hydrochloride:
Species: Rabbit
Result: Mild eye irritation

Sitagliptin:
Species: Rabbit
Method: Draize Test
Result: Irritating to eyes.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Sitagliptin:
Test Type: Local lymph node assay (LLNA)
Species: Mouse
Method: OECD Test Guideline 429
Result: Not a skin sensitizer.

Germ cell mutagenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

metformin hydrochloride:
Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Result: negative
Test Type: in vitro assay
Test system: mouse lymphoma cells
Result: negative
Test Type: Chromosomal aberration
Test system: Human lymphocytes
Result: negative
Genotoxicity in vivo: Test Type: Micronucleus test
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Oral
Result: negative

Sitagliptin:
Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: Ames test
Result: negative
Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Test system: Chinese hamster ovary cells
Result: negative
Test Type: DNA damage and repair, unscheduled DNA synthesis in mammalian cells (in vitro)
Test system: rat hepatocytes
Result: negative
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Application Route</th>
<th>Exposure time</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Genotoxicity in vivo</strong></td>
<td>Mouse</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>91 weeks</td>
<td>1500 mg/kg body weight</td>
<td>negative</td>
<td>Test Type: Micronucleus test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Application Route</td>
<td>Exposure time</td>
<td>Dose</td>
<td>Result</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rat, male</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>104 weeks</td>
<td>900 mg/kg body weight</td>
<td>negative</td>
<td>The mechanism or mode of action may not be relevant in humans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rat, female</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>104 weeks</td>
<td>900 mg/kg body weight</td>
<td>negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carcinogenicity</strong></td>
<td>Not classified based on available information.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Components:</strong></td>
<td>metformin hydrochloride:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Application Route</td>
<td>Exposure time</td>
<td>Dose</td>
<td>Result</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Application Route</td>
<td>Exposure time</td>
<td>Dose</td>
<td>Result</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Application Route</td>
<td>Exposure time</td>
<td>Dose</td>
<td>Result</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Application Route</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Application Route</td>
<td>Exposure time</td>
<td>Dose</td>
<td>Result</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Application Route</td>
<td>Exposure time</td>
<td>Dose</td>
<td>Result</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Application Route</td>
<td>Exposure time</td>
<td>Dose</td>
<td>Result</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sitagliptin:</strong></td>
<td>Mouse</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>2 Years</td>
<td>negative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>oral (drinking water)</td>
<td>2 Years</td>
<td>positive</td>
<td>Liver</td>
<td>Significant toxicity observed in testing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reproductive toxicity</strong></td>
<td>Not classified based on available information.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Components:

metformin hydrochloride:

Effects on fertility:
- Test Type: Fertility
- Species: Rat
- Application Route: Oral
- Fertility: NOAEL: 600 mg/kg body weight
- Result: No effects on fertility

Effects on foetal development:
- Test Type: Development
- Species: Rat
- Application Route: Oral
- Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 600 mg/kg body weight
- Result: No teratogenic effects

Sitagliptin:

Effects on fertility:
- Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development
- Species: Rat
- Application Route: Oral
- Fertility: NOAEL Parent: 1,000 mg/kg body weight
- Result: Animal testing did not show any effects on fertility.

Effects on foetal development:
- Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
- Species: Rabbit
- Application Route: Oral
- Teratogenicity: LOAEL: 250 mg/kg body weight
- Result: Embryotoxic effects and adverse effects on the offspring were detected., No teratogenic effects

Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
- Species: Rabbit
- Teratogenicity: NOAEL: 125 mg/kg body weight
- Result: No teratogenic effects

STOT - single exposure
Not classified based on available information.

STOT - repeated exposure
Not classified based on available information.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

metformin hydrochloride:
- Species: Rat
Sitagliptin / Metformin Extended Release Formulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>NOAEL</th>
<th>Application Route</th>
<th>Exposure time</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>125 mg/kg</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>No significant adverse effects were reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dog</td>
<td>50 mg/kg</td>
<td>Subcutaneous</td>
<td>2 year</td>
<td>No significant adverse effects were reported</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sitagliptin:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>NOAEL</th>
<th>Application Route</th>
<th>Exposure time</th>
<th>Target Organs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mouse</td>
<td>500 mg/kg</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>&gt; 2 yr</td>
<td>Kidney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>500 mg/kg</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>14 Weeks</td>
<td>Liver, Kidney, Heart, Teeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dog</td>
<td>10 mg/kg</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>53 Weeks</td>
<td>Central nervous system</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Symptoms: Loss of balance
Remarks: The mechanism or mode of action may not be relevant in humans.
SAFETY DATA SHEET
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Sitagliptin / Metformin Extended Release Formulation

Version 2.2 Revision Date: 09/13/2019 SDS Number: 29100-00014 Date of last issue: 24.04.2019
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Species: Monkey
NOAEL: 100 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 14 Weeks
Remarks: No significant adverse effects were reported

Aspiration toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

Experience with human exposure

Components:

metformin hydrochloride:
Skin contact: Remarks: May irritate skin.
Eye contact: Remarks: May irritate eyes.
Ingestion: Symptoms: Diarrhoea, Nausea, Vomiting, Gastrointestinal discomfort, flatulence, asthenia, Fatigue, Headache

Sitagliptin:
Inhalation: Symptoms: upper respiratory tract infection, pharyngitis, Headache
Ingestion: Symptoms: upper respiratory tract infection, nasopharyngitis, Headache, Nausea, Abdominal pain, Diarrhoea

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

metformin hydrochloride:
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)): 100 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

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity): NOEC: 10 mg/l
Exposure time: 33 d
Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 210

Toxicity to daphnia and other: NOEC: 40 mg/l
aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) Exposure time: 21 d
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Sitagliptin:
Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 60 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 39 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 2.2 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 : > 150 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h
Test Type: Respiration inhibition
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

NOEC : 150 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h
Test Type: Respiration inhibition

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: 9.2 mg/l
Exposure time: 33 d
Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 210

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: 9.8 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Components:
metformin hydrochloride:
Biodegradability : Result: rapidly degradable
Biodegradation: 50 %
Exposure time: 2 hrs
Sitagliptin / Metformin Extended Release Formulation

Sitagliptin:
Biodegradability: Result: not rapidly degradable
Biodegradation: 39.7%
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 314

Stability in water:
pH: 7
Hydrolysis: 50% (401 d)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 111

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Components:
metformin hydrochloride:
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: -2

Sitagliptin:
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: -0.03

12.4 Mobility in soil

Components:
metformin hydrochloride:
Distribution among environmental compartments: log Koc: 4.3
Method: OECD Test Guideline 106

Sitagliptin:
Distribution among environmental compartments: log Koc: 4.37

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

Sitagliptin / Metformin Extended Release Formulation

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

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:
AICS: not determined
DSL: not determined
IECSC: not determined
Sitagliptin / Metformin Extended Release Formulation

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.
H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox.: Acute toxicity
Eye Irrit.: Eye irritation
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)

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; 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; 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; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSA - Toxic Sub-
Further information

Classification of the mixture:
Acute Tox. 4 H302

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