SAFETY DATA SHEET

Sitagliptin / Metformin Extended Release Formulation

Version 5.4  Revision Date: 09/13/2019  SDS Number: 29114-00015  Date of last issue: 24.04.2019
Date of first issue: 07.11.2014

Section 1: Identification

Product name : Sitagliptin / Metformin Extended Release Formulation

Manufacturer or supplier’s details
Company : MSD
Address : 33 Whakatiki Street - Private Bag 908
Upper Hutt - New Zealand
Telephone : 908-740-4000
Emergency telephone number : 1-908-423-6000
E-mail address : EHSDATASTEWARD@msd.com
Telefax : 908-735-1496

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

Section 2: Hazard identification

GHS Classification
Acute toxicity (Oral) : Acute Tox.4

GHS label elements
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 or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.

Disposal:
P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.
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Other hazards which do not result in classification
Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation.
Contact with dust can cause mechanical irritation or drying of the skin.
May form explosive dust-air mixture during processing, handling or other means.

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>Mixture</td>
<td>metformin hydrochloride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cellulose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sitagliptin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kaolin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Titanium dioxide</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 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.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:
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.

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 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

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: 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. Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable container for disposal. Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (i.e., clearing dust surfaces with compressed air). Dust deposits should not be allowed to accumulate on surfaces, as these may form an explosive mixture if they are released into the atmosphere in sufficient concentration. Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable. Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements.

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: 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.

Conditions for safe storage:
Keep in properly labelled containers.
Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

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

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### 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>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>WES-TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>NZ OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sitagliptin</td>
<td>654671-77-9</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>0.5 mg/m³ (OEB 2)</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaolin</td>
<td>1332-58-7</td>
<td>WES-TWA (Respirable dust)</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td>NZ OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WES-TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>NZ OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA (Respirable fraction)</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>WES-TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>NZ OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ (Titanium dioxide)</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These substance(s) are inextricably bound in the product and therefore do not contribute to a dust inhalation hazard.

Titanium dioxide
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

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

Eye protection: Wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles. If the work environment or activity involves dusty conditions, mists or aerosols, wear the appropriate goggles. Wear a faceshield or other full face protection if there is a potential for direct contact to the face with dusts, mists, or aerosols.

Skin and body protection: Work uniform or laboratory coat.

Section 9: 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.

Flammability (liquids): No data available

Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit: No data available

Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit: No data available
Vapour pressure : Not applicable
Relative vapour density : Not applicable
Relative density : No data available
Density : No data available
Solubility(ies)
   Water solubility : No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature : No data available
Decomposition temperature : No data available
Viscosity
   Viscosity, kinematic : Not applicable
Explosive properties : Not explosive
Oxidizing properties : The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
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
Harmful if swallowed.

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

**Cellulose:**
- **Acute oral toxicity:** LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

**Acute inhalation toxicity:**
- LC50 (Rat): > 5.8 mg/l
- Exposure time: 4 h
- Test atmosphere: dust/mist

**Acute dermal toxicity:**
- LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg

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

**Kaolin:**
- **Acute oral toxicity:** LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
- Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Acute inhalation toxicity:**
- LC50 (Rat): > 2.07 mg/l
- Exposure time: 4 h
- Test atmosphere: dust/mist
- Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity
- Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Acute dermal toxicity:**
- LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
- Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity
- Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Titanium dioxide:**
- **Acute oral toxicity:** LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

**Acute inhalation toxicity:**
- LC50 (Rat): > 6.82 mg/l
- Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

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

**Kaolin:**
Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 404
Result: No skin irritation
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Titanium dioxide:**
Species: Rabbit
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
Result: Irritating to eyes.
Method: Draize Test

**Kaolin:**
Species: Rabbit
Result: No eye irritation
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Titanium dioxide:
Species: Rabbit
Result: No eye irritation

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.

Titanium dioxide:
Test Type: Local lymph node assay (LLNA)
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Species: Mouse
Result: negative

Chronic toxicity
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

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

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

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

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

Genotoxicity in vivo:
Test Type: Micronucleus test
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Oral
Result: negative

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

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

Carcinogenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:
metformin hydrochloride:
Species: Mouse
Exposure time: 91 weeks
Dose: 1500 mg/kg body weight
Result: negative

Species: Rat, male
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 104 weeks
Dose: 900 mg/kg body weight
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Result: negative
Species: Rat, female
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 104 weeks
LOAEL: 900 mg/kg body weight
Result: negative
Target Organs: Uterus (including cervix)
Remarks: The mechanism or mode of action may not be relevant in humans.

Cellulose:
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 72 weeks
Result: negative

Sitagliptin:
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 2 Years
Result: negative
Species: Rat
Application Route: oral (drinking water)
Exposure time: 2 Years
Result: positive
Target Organs: Liver
Remarks: Significant toxicity observed in testing
Carcinogenicity - Assessment: Weight of evidence does not support classification as a carcinogen

Titanium dioxide:
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Exposure time: 2 Years
Method: OECD Test Guideline 453
Result: positive
Remarks: The mechanism or mode of action may not be relevant in humans.
Carcinogenicity - Assessment: Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in inhalation studies with animals.

Reproductive toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:
metformin hydrochloride:
### Effects on Fertility

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Type</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Application Route</th>
<th>NOAEL (mg/kg body weight)</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fertility</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>No effects on fertility</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cellulose**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Type</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Application Route</th>
<th>NOAEL (mg/kg body weight)</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One-generation reproduction toxicity study</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td></td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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
NOAEL : 125 mg/kg
Application Route : Oral
Exposure time : 1 year
Remarks : No significant adverse effects were reported

Species : Rabbit
NOAEL : 100 mg/kg
Application Route : Oral
Exposure time : 1 Year
Remarks : No significant adverse effects were reported

Species : Dog
NOAEL : 50 mg/kg
Application Route : Subcutaneous
Exposure time : 2 year
Remarks : No significant adverse effects were reported

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

Sitagliptin:
Species : Mouse
NOAEL : 500 mg/kg
LOAEL : 1,000 mg/kg
Application Route : Oral
Exposure time : > 2 yr
Target Organs : Kidney

Species : Rat
NOAEL : 500 mg/kg
LOAEL : 1,000 mg/kg
Application Route : Oral
Exposure time : 14 Weeks
Target Organs : Liver, Kidney, Heart, Teeth

Species : Dog
NOAEL : 10 mg/kg
LOAEL : 50 mg/kg
Application Route : Oral
Exposure time : 53 Weeks
Target Organs : Central nervous system
Symptoms: Loss of balance
Remarks: The mechanism or mode of action may not be relevant in humans.

Species: Dog
NOAEL: 2 mg/kg
LOAEL: 10 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 27 Weeks
Target Organs: Skeletal muscle, Central nervous system
Symptoms: Loss of balance
Remarks: The mechanism or mode of action may not be relevant in humans.

Species: Monkey
NOAEL: 100 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 14 Weeks
Remarks: No significant adverse effects were reported

Titania dioxidea:
Species: Rat
NOAEL: 24,000 mg/kg
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 28 Days

Species: Rat
NOAEL: 10 mg/m3
Application Route: Inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Exposure time: 2 yr

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

Ecotoxicity

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

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

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

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

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

- **Kaolin**
  - NOELR (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 30 d

- **Titanium dioxide**
  - LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 96 h
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

- **Daphnia magna (Water flea)**
  - EC50: > 100 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 21 d
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

### Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)
- **Metformin hydrochloride**
  - NOEC: 9.8 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 21 d
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

- **Daphnia magna (Water flea)**
  - EC50: > 100 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 48 h

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

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

### Persistence and degradability

#### Components:

**metformin hydrochloride**
- Biodegradability: Result: rapidly degradable
- Biodegradation: 50 %
- Exposure time: 2 hrs

**Cellulose**
- Biodegradability: Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradability: Result: not rapidly degradable
   Biodegradation: 39.7%
   Exposure time: 28 d
   Method: OECD Test Guideline 314

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

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

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

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

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

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:**

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

### Section 16: Other information

**Further information**


Date format: dd.mm.yyyy

**Full text of other abbreviations**

- **ACGIH**: USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
- **NZ OEL**: New Zealand. Workplace Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants
- **ACGIH / TWA**: 8-hour, time-weighted average
- **NZ OEL / WES-TWA**: Workplace 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
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