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

1.1 Product identifier
   Trade name : Desogestrel / Ethinyl Estradiol 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 : Organon & Co.
             Shotton Lane
             NE23 3JU Cramlington NU - Great Britain
   Telephone : 44 1 670 59 30 00
   E-mail address of person responsible for the SDS : EHSSTEWARD@organon.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number
   215-631-6999

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture
   
   Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)
   Carcinogenicity, Category 1A : H350: May cause cancer.
   Reproductive toxicity, Category 1B : H360FD: May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
   Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 1 : H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
   Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 1 : H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2 Label elements
   
   Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)
   Hazard pictograms : 
   Signal word : Danger
   Hazard statements : H350 May cause cancer.
                       H360FD May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
                       H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H410  Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:

**Prevention:**
- P201  Obtain special instructions before use.
- P260  Do not breathe dust.
- P273  Avoid release to the environment.
- P280  Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

**Response:**
- P308 + P313  IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
- P391  Collect spillage.

**2.3 Other hazards**

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

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>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>EC-No.</th>
<th>Index-No.</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Concentration (% w/w)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Desogestrel</td>
<td>54024-22-5</td>
<td>258-929-4</td>
<td>54024-22-5</td>
<td>Repr. 1B; H360Fd STOT RE 1; H372 (Pituitary gland, Uterus (including cervix), Ovary, Mammary gland, Prostate) Aquatic Chronic 1; H410</td>
<td>&gt;= 0.1 - &lt; 0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethinylestradiol</td>
<td>57-63-6</td>
<td>200-342-2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Acute Tox. 4; H302 Carc. 1A; H350 Repr. 1B; H360FD STOT RE 1; H372 (Liver, Blood)</td>
<td>&gt;= 0.025 - &lt; 0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 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: 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 cancer. May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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
Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

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 (see section 7) and personal protective equipment recommendations (see section 8).

6.2 Environmental precautions
Environmental precautions: Avoid release to the environment. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

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 re-
leased 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: If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use with local exhaust ventilation.

Advice on safe handling:
- Do not get on skin or clothing.
- Do not breathe dust.
- Do not swallow.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
- Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure assessment
- Keep container tightly closed.
- 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.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- 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 locked up. Keep tightly closed. 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

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>Starch</td>
<td>9005-25-8</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., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used.
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.

### Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance name</th>
<th>End Use</th>
<th>Exposure routes</th>
<th>Potential health effects</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Desogestrel</td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>17.63 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethinylestradiol</td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>10 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>4.348 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>5 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>2.5 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8.2 Exposure controls

#### Engineering measures

Use closed processing systems or containment technologies to control at source (e.g., glove boxes/isolators) and to prevent leakage of compounds into the workplace.

All engineering controls should be implemented by facility design and operated in accordance with GMP principles to protect products, workers, and the environment.

No open handling permitted.

Totally enclosed processes and materials transport systems are required.

Operations require the use of appropriate containment technology designed to prevent leakage of compounds into the workplace.

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

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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.
Equipment should conform to BS EN 143
Filter type : Particulates type (P)

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance : powder
Colour : White to light yellow
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: 1 g/cm³

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

9.2 Other information
- 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
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

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

Ethinylestradiol:
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): 1,200 mg/kg
LD50 (Mouse): 1,737 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity: Remarks: No data available
Acute dermal toxicity: Remarks: No data available

Skin corrosion/irritation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Ethinylestradiol:
Remarks: No data available

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

Components:

Ethinylestradiol:
Remarks: No data available

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Ethinylestradiol:
Remarks: No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity
Not classified based on available information.
Components:

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

Genotoxicity in vivo: Test Type: Micronucleus test  
Species: Rat  
Application Route: Intraperitoneal  
Result: negative

Ethinylestradiol:
Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)  
Test system: Salmonella typhimurium  
Result: negative

Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)  
Test system: Escherichia coli  
Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro  
Test system: Human lymphocytes  
Result: equivocal

Genotoxicity in vivo: Test Type: Chromosomal aberration  
Species: Mouse  
Cell type: Bone marrow  
Application Route: Oral  
Result: positive

Test Type: Micronucleus test  
Species: Mouse  
Cell type: Bone marrow  
Application Route: Oral  
Result: negative

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment: Weight of evidence does not support classification as a germ cell mutagen.

Carcinogenicity
May cause cancer.

Components:

Desogestrel:
Species: Rat
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 104 weeks
Result: negative

Species: Mouse
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 81 weeks
### Desogestrel / Ethinyl Estradiol Formulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Effects on fertility</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Application Route</th>
<th>Exposure time</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethinylestradiol</td>
<td>Species: Rat, male and female</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>2 Years</td>
<td>negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Species: Monkey, female</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>10 Years</td>
<td>negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Carcinogenicity - Assessment**
Positive evidence from human epidemiological studies

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

**Components:**

**Desogestrel:**

**Effects on fertility**
- Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development
  - Species: Rabbit, female
  - Fertility: LOAEL Parent: 2 mg/kg body weight
  - Result: Effects on fertility
- Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development
  - Species: Rat, female
  - Fertility: NOAEL Parent: 0.5 mg/kg body weight
  - Result: No effects on fertility

**Effects on foetal development**
- Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
  - Species: Rabbit, female
  - Application Route: Oral
  - Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL F1: 1 mg/kg body weight
  - Result: Embryotoxic effects and adverse effects on the offspring were detected., No teratogenic effects
- Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
  - Species: Rat, female
  - Application Route: Oral
  - Embryo-foetal toxicity: LOAEC Parent: 0.125 mg/kg body weight
  - Result: No teratogenic effects

**Reproductive toxicity - Assessment**
Clear evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, based on animal experiments., Some evidence of adverse effects on development, based on animal experiments.

**Ethinylestradiol:**

**Effects on fertility**
- Species: Hamster
  - Fertility: LOAEL: 6.3 mg/kg body weight
Desogestrel / Ethinyl Estradiol Formulation

Result: Effects on fertility

Effects on foetal development
Test Type: Four-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
Application Route: Oral
Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: > 0.006 mg/kg body weight
Result: Specific developmental abnormalities

Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat, male and female
Application Route: Oral
Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 0.005 mg/kg body weight
Result: Specific developmental abnormalities

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 through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Components:**

**Desogestrel:**
Target Organs: Pituitary gland, Uterus (including cervix), Ovary, Mammary gland, Prostate
Assessment: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Ethinylestradiol:**
Target Organs: Liver, Blood
Assessment: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Repeated dose toxicity**

**Components:**

**Desogestrel:**
Species: Rat, female
LOAEL: 0.00625 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 26 Weeks
Target Organs: Pituitary gland, Uterus (including cervix), Ovary, Mammary gland

Species: Rat
LOAEL: 0.005 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 52 Weeks
Target Organs: Pituitary gland, Uterus (including cervix), Ovary, Mammary gland

Species: Dog
LOAEL: 0.005 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 52 Weeks
Target Organs: Pituitary gland, Uterus (including cervix), Ovary, Mammary gland, Prostate

Ethinylestradiol:
Species: Rat
NOAEL: 0.25 mg/kg
LOAEL: 0.5 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 2 Weeks
Target Organs: Liver

Species: Rabbit
LOAEL: 0.015 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 20 Weeks
Target Organs: Liver

Species: Dog
NOAEL: 0.04 mg/kg
LOAEL: 0.2 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 95 d
Target Organs: Blood

Species: Rat, male and female
NOAEL: 0.0015 mg/kg
LOAEL: 0.005 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 2 yr
Target Organs: Reproductive organs, Mammary gland, Liver, Uterus (including cervix)

Aspiration toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

Experience with human exposure

Components:

Desogestrel:
Ingestion: Symptoms: Headache, changes in libido, Dizziness, Nausea, Vomiting, Diarrhoea, water retention, sodium retention, Gastrointestinal discomfort, mental depression, amenorrhea, insomnia, impaired glucose tolerance, pulmonary embolism
Target Organs: Uterus (including cervix)
Target Organs: Mammary gland
Ethinylestradiol:

**Ingestion**

Symptoms: Abdominal pain, Nausea, Vomiting, Diarrhoea, Headache, Dizziness, mood swings, Oedema, liver function change, water retention, hair loss, gynecomastia, effects on menstruation

### SECTION 12: Ecological information

#### 12.1 Toxicity

**Components:**

**Desogestrel:**

- **Toxicity to fish**
  - LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 4 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 96 h
  - Method: FDA 4.11
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
  - LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 1.3 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 96 h
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
  - Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility Based on data from similar materials

- **Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates**
  - EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 3.9 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 48 h
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
  - Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility Based on data from similar materials

- **Toxicity to microorganisms**
  - EC50: > 1,000 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 3 h
  - Test Type: Respiration inhibition
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 209
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
  - NOEC: 70.8 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 3 h
  - Test Type: Respiration inhibition
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 209
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

- **Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)**
  - NOEC: 0.059 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 32 d
  - Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 210
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
  - NOEC: 0.0000027 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 183 d
  - Species: Oryzias latipes (Japanese medaka)
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

- **Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)**
  - NOEC: 1.2 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 21 d
ic toxicity) Species: *Daphnia magna* (Water flea)
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)**

**Ethinylestradiol:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity to fish</td>
<td>LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 1.6 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants</td>
<td>EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): &gt; 6.7 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 6.7 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity to microorganisms</td>
<td>EC50: &gt; 1,000 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h Test Type: Respiration inhibition Method: OECD Test Guideline 209 NOEC: 24.9 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h Test Type: Respiration inhibition Method: OECD Test Guideline 209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)</td>
<td>NOEC: 0.01 µg/l Exposure time: 35 d Species: <em>Pimephales promelas</em> (fathead minnow) Method: OECD Test Guideline 210 NOEC: 0.00031 µg/l Exposure time: 339 d Species: Zebrafish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)</td>
<td>NOEC: 0.75 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d Species: <em>Daphnia magna</em> (Water flea) Method: OECD Test Guideline 211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

**Components:**

**Desogestrel:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stability in water</td>
<td>Hydrolysis: &lt; 10 % (5 d) Remarks: Based on data from similar materials</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Desogestrel:
- Bioaccumulation: Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)
- Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 128
- Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Ethinylestradiol:
- Bioaccumulation: Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)
- Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 264
- Method: OECD Test Guideline 305

*Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water*
- Desogestrel: log Pow: 3.5
- Ethinylestradiol: log Pow: 4.15

12.4 Mobility in soil

Components:

Desogestrel:
- Distribution among environmental compartments: log Koc: 2.84

Ethinylestradiol:
- Distribution among environmental compartments: log Koc: 3.86

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product:
- Assessment: This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

12.6 Other adverse effects

Product:
- Endocrine disrupting potential: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADN</th>
<th>UN 3077</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADR</td>
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<tr>
<td>RID</td>
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<td>IMDG</td>
<td>UN 3077</td>
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<tr>
<td>IATA</td>
<td>UN 3077</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14.2 UN proper shipping name

<table>
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<tr>
<th>ADN</th>
<th>ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Ethinylestradiol, Desogestrel)</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>RID</td>
<td>ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Ethinylestradiol, Desogestrel)</td>
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<td>IMDG</td>
<td>ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Ethinylestradiol, Desogestrel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IATA</td>
<td>Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (Ethinylestradiol, Desogestrel)</td>
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</table>

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

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<tbody>
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<td>IMDG</td>
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<td>IATA</td>
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14.4 Packing group

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<tr>
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<td>Hazard Identification Number: 90</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Labels: 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
14.5 Environmental hazards

ADN
Environmentally hazardous : yes

ADR
Environmentally hazardous : yes

RID
Environmentally hazardous : yes

IMDG
Marine pollutant : yes

IATA (Passenger)
Environmentally hazardous : yes

IATA (Cargo)
Environmentally hazardous : yes

14.6 Special precautions for user
The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code
Desogestrel / Ethinyl Estradiol Formulation

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and articles (Annex XVII) : Not applicable
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 (EU) 2019/1021 on persistent organic pollutants (recast) : Not applicable
Regulation (EC) No 649/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals : Not applicable
E1 ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS 100 t 200 t

Other regulations:
Take note of Directive 92/85/EEC regarding maternity protection or stricter national regulations, where applicable.
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.
H350 : May cause cancer.
H360Fd : May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn
Desogestrel / Ethinyl Estradiol Formulation

Version 2.5  Revision Date: 09.04.2021  SDS Number: 19059-00019  Date of last issue: 16.10.2020  Date of first issue: 06.10.2014

H360FD  :  May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
H372   :  Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H410   :  Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations:
Acute Tox.  :  Acute toxicity
Aquatic Chronic  :  Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Carc.  :  Carcinogenicity
Repr.  :  Reproductive toxicity
STOT RE  :  Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
GB EH40  :  UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
GB EH40 / TWA  :  Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)

Further information:

Classification of the mixture:
Classification procedure:
Desogestrel / Ethinyl Estradiol Formulation

Carc. 1A: H350 Calculation method
Repr. 1B: H360FD Calculation method
STOT RE 1: H372 Calculation method
Aquatic Chronic 1: H410 Calculation method

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