SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Mometasone Cream Formulation

Manufacturer or supplier's details
Company : Organon & Co.
Address : Rua Treze de Maio, 1161
          Campinas, São Paulo, Brazil  B-2220
Telephone : 551-430-6000
Emergency telephone : 215-631-6999
E-mail address : EHSSTEWARD@organon.com

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

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification in accordance with ABNT NBR 14725 Standard
Eye irritation : Category 2A
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard : Category 2

GHS label elements in accordance with ABNT NBR 14725 Standard
Hazard pictograms : ![Symbol]

Signal Word : Warning
Hazard Statements : H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
                  H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements : Prevention:
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear eye protection/ face protection.

Response:
P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
P391 Collect spillage.
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Mometasone Cream Formulation

Other hazards which do not result in classification
None known.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Concentration (% w/w)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White mineral oil (petroleum)</td>
<td>8042-47-5</td>
<td>Flammable liquids, Category 4, Acute toxicity (Oral), Category 5, Eye irritation, Category 2A</td>
<td>&gt;= 50 - &lt; 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol</td>
<td>107-41-5</td>
<td>Flammable liquids, Category 4, Acute toxicity (Oral), Category 5, Eye irritation, Category 2A</td>
<td>&gt;= 10 - &lt; 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>Carcinogenicity (Inhalation), Category 2</td>
<td>&gt;= 1 - &lt; 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mometasone</td>
<td>83919-23-7</td>
<td>Reproductive toxicity, Category 1B, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Inhalation) (Immune system, Liver, Kidney, Skin), Category 2, Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 1</td>
<td>&gt;= 0,1 - &lt; 0,25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice : In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately. When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical advice.

If inhaled : If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention.

In case of skin contact : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

In case of eye contact : In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If easy to do, remove contact lens, if worn. Get medical attention.
If swallowed:
- If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting.
- Get medical attention.
- Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:
- Causes serious eye 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:
- Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air.
- Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Hazardous combustion products:
- Carbon oxides
- Metal oxides

Specific extinguishing methods:
- Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
- Use water spray to cool unopened containers.
- Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so.
- Evacuate area.

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

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:
- Use personal protective equipment.
- Follow safe handling advice (see section 7) and personal protective equipment recommendations (see section 8).

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 spills cannot be contained.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:
- Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable container for disposal.
- Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable.
- Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements.
SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Technical measures: See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

Local/Total ventilation: If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use with local exhaust ventilation.

Advice on safe handling:
- Do not get on skin or clothing.
- Do not breathe vapors.
- Do not swallow.
- Do not get in 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.
- 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 labeled containers.
- Keep tightly closed.
- Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

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

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients 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>White mineral oil (petroleum)</td>
<td>8042-47-5</td>
<td>TWA (Inhalable particulate matter)</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol</td>
<td>107-41-5</td>
<td>TWA (Vapor)</td>
<td>25 ppm</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STEL (Vapor)</td>
<td>50 ppm</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STEL (Inhalable fraction, Aerosol only)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Titanium dioxide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>TWA</th>
<th>Limit</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>TWA 10 mg/m³</td>
<td>10 µg/m³ (Titanium dioxide)</td>
<td>Internal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mometasone</td>
<td>83919-23-7</td>
<td>TWA 1 µg/m³ (OEB 4)</td>
<td>Internal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wipe limit 10 µg/100 cm²</td>
<td>Internal</td>
<td></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**: Containment technologies suitable for controlling compounds are required to control at source and to prevent migration of the compound to uncontrolled areas (e.g., vacuum conveying from a closed system, packout head with inflatable seal from stationary container, ventilated enclosure, etc.).

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

Essentially no open handling permitted.

Use closed processing systems or containment technologies.

**Personal protective equipment**

**Respiratory protection**: If adequate local exhaust ventilation is not available or exposure assessment demonstrates exposures outside the recommended guidelines, use respiratory protection.

**Filter type**: Combined particulates and organic vapor type

**Hand protection**: Chemical-resistant gloves

**Remarks**: Consider double gloving.

**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.

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.

**SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

**Appearance**: cream

**Color**: white to off-white

**Odor**: No data available

**Odor 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 : > 93.3 °C
Evaporation rate : Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas) : Not classified as a flammability hazard
Flammability (liquids) : Not applicable
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit : No data available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit : No data available
Vapor pressure : Not applicable
Relative vapor 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
Autoignition 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
   Vapors may form explosive mixture with air.
   Can react with strong oxidizing agents.
### Conditions to avoid
- None known.

### Incompatible materials
- Oxidizing agents

### Hazardous decomposition products
- No hazardous decomposition products are known.

### SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Information on likely routes of exposure**
- Skin contact
- Ingestion
- Eye contact

**Acute toxicity**
Not classified based on available information.

**Product**
- **Acute oral toxicity**
  - Acute toxicity estimate: > 5,000 mg/kg
  - Method: Calculation method

**Components**

**White mineral oil (petroleum):**
- **Acute oral toxicity**
  - LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

**Acute inhalation toxicity**
- LC50 (Rat): > 5 mg/l
- Exposure time: 4 h
- Test atmosphere: dust/mist
- Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

**Acute dermal toxicity**
- LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg
- Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

**2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol:**
- **Acute oral toxicity**
  - LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

**Acute dermal toxicity**
- LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg
- Method: OECD Test Guideline 402
- Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

**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

**Mometasone:**
- **Acute oral toxicity**
  - LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg
LD50 (Mouse): > 2,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity:
LC50 (Rat): > 3,3 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Remarks: No mortality observed at this dose.

LC50 (Mouse): > 3,2 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute toxicity (other routes of administration):
LD50 (Rat): 300 mg/kg
Application Route: Subcutaneous
Symptoms: Breathing difficulties

Skin corrosion/irritation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):
Species: Rabbit
Result: No skin irritation

2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol:
Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 404
Result: No skin irritation

Titanium dioxide:
Species: Rabbit
Result: No skin irritation

Mometasone:
Species: Rabbit
Result: No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Causes serious eye irritation.

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):
Species: Rabbit
Result: No eye irritation

2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol:
Species: Rabbit
Result: Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days
Titanium dioxide:
Species: Rabbit
Result: No eye irritation

Mometasone:
Species: Rabbit
Result: No eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Skin sensitization
Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitization
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):
Test Type: Buehler Test
Routes of exposure: Skin contact
Species: Guinea pig
Result: negative

2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol:
Test Type: Maximization Test
Routes of exposure: Skin contact
Species: Guinea pig
Method: OECD Test Guideline 406
Result: negative

Titanium dioxide:
Test Type: Local lymph node assay (LLNA)
Routes of exposure: Skin contact
Species: Mouse
Result: negative

Mometasone:
Test Type: Maximization Test
Routes of exposure: Dermal
Species: Guinea pig
Assessment: Does not cause skin sensitization.
Result: negative
Remarks: The results of a test on guinea pigs showed this substance to be a weak skin sensitizer.

Germ cell mutagenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Genotoxicity in vitro</th>
<th>Genotoxicity in vivo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genotoxicity in vitro</td>
<td>Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test Result: negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Result: negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium dioxide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genotoxicity in vitro</td>
<td>Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genotoxicity in vivo</td>
<td>Test Type: In vivo micronucleus test Species: Mouse Result: negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mometasone:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genotoxicity in vitro</td>
<td>Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Test Type: Chromosomal aberration Test system: Chinese hamster lung cells Result: negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Test Type: Chromosomal aberration Test system: Chinese hamster ovary cells Result: positive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Test Type: Mouse Lymphoma Result: negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genotoxicity in vivo</td>
<td>Test Type: Micronucleus test Species: Mouse Application Route: Oral Result: negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Test Type: Chromosomal aberration Species: Rat Cell type: Bone marrow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Result: negative

Test Type: unscheduled DNA synthesis assay
Species: Rat
Cell type: Liver cells
Result: negative

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

Carcinogenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 24 Months
Result: negative

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.

Mometasone:
Species: Rat
Application Route: Inhalation
Exposure time: 2 Years
Dose: 0.067 mg/kg body weight
Result: negative

Species: Mouse
Application Route: Inhalation
Exposure time: 19 Months
Dose: 0.160 mg/kg body weight
Result: negative

Reproductive toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):
Effects on fertility: Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat  
Application Route: Skin contact  
Result: negative

Effects on fetal development  
Test Type: Embryo-fetal development  
Species: Rat  
Application Route: Ingestion  
Result: negative

2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol:

Effects on fertility  
Test Type: Reproduction/Developmental toxicity screening test  
Species: Rat  
Application Route: Ingestion  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 421  
Result: negative

Effects on fetal development  
Test Type: Embryo-fetal development  
Species: Rat  
Application Route: Ingestion  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 414  
Result: negative

Mometasone:

Effects on fertility  
Test Type: Fertility  
Species: Rat  
Application Route: Subcutaneous  
Fertility: NOAEL: 0.015 mg/kg body weight  
Symptoms: Reduced embryonic survival, Reduced fetal weight.  
Result: No effects on fertility., Effect on reproduction capacity.

Effects on fetal development  
Test Type: Embryo-fetal development  
Species: Mouse  
Application Route: Subcutaneous  
Embryo-fetal toxicity.: LOAEL: 0.06 mg/kg body weight  
Result: Embryotoxic effects., Teratogenicity and developmental toxicity

Test Type: Embryo-fetal development  
Species: Rat  
Application Route: Dermal  
Embryo-fetal toxicity.: LOAEL: 0.3 mg/kg body weight  
Result: Embryo-fetal toxicity.

Test Type: Embryo-fetal development  
Species: Rabbit  
Application Route: Dermal  
Embryo-fetal toxicity.: LOAEL: 0.15 mg/kg body weight  
Result: Embryo-fetal toxicity., Malformations were observed.

Test Type: Embryo-fetal development  
Species: Rat  
Application Route: Subcutaneous
Embryo-fetal toxicity: LOAEL: 0,15 mg/kg body weight
Result: Effects on newborn.

Test Type: Embryo-fetal development
Species: Rabbit
Application Route: Oral
Embryo-fetal toxicity: LOAEL: 0,7 mg/kg body weight
Result: Embryo-fetal toxicity., Malformations were observed.

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

STOT-single exposure
Not classified based on available information.

Components:
Mometasone:
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

STOT-repeated exposure
Not classified based on available information.

Components:
Mometasone:
Routes of exposure: inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Target Organs: Immune system, Liver, Kidney, Skin
Assessment: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:
White mineral oil (petroleum):
Species: Rat
LOAEL: 160 mg/kg
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 90 Days

Species: Rat
LOAEL: >= 1 mg/l
Application Route: inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Exposure time: 4 Weeks
Method: OECD Test Guideline 412

2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol:
Species: Rat
NOAEL: >= 450 mg/kg
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 90 Days
Method: OECD Test Guideline 408

Titanium dioxide:
- **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 y

Mometasone:
- **Species**: Rat
- **NOAEL**: 0,005 mg/kg
- **LOAEL**: 0,3 mg/kg
- **Application Route**: Oral
- **Exposure time**: 30 d
- **Target Organs**: Lymph nodes, Liver, Adrenal gland, Skin, thymus gland
- **Species**: Dog
- **NOAEL**: 0,5 mg/kg
- **Application Route**: Oral
- **Exposure time**: 30 d
- **Target Organs**: Lymph nodes, Liver, Adrenal gland, Skin, thymus gland
- **Species**: Rat
- **NOAEL**: 0,0013 mg/l
- **Application Route**: Inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
- **Exposure time**: 90 d
- **Target Organs**: Adrenal gland, Lungs, Lymph nodes, spleen, Bone marrow, Kidney, Liver, thymus gland
- **Species**: Dog
- **NOAEL**: 0,0005 mg/l
- **Application Route**: Inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
- **Exposure time**: 90 d
- **Target Organs**: Adrenal gland, Lungs, Lymph nodes, spleen, Bone marrow, Kidney, thymus gland, Liver

Aspiration toxicity:
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Mometasone:
Not applicable
Experience with human exposure

**Components:**

**2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol:**
- **Eye contact**
  - **Target Organs:** Eyes
  - **Symptoms:** Irritation

**Mometasone:**
- **Inhalation**
  - **Symptoms:** allergic rhinitis, Headache, pharyngitis, upper respiratory tract infection, sinusitis, oral candidiasis, Back pain, musculoskeletal pain, immune system effects, indigestion
- **Skin contact**
  - **Symptoms:** Dermatitis, Itching

**Further information**

**Components:**

**Mometasone:**
- **Remarks:** Dermal absorption possible

### SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Ecotoxicity**

**Components:**

**White mineral oil (petroleum):**
- **Toxicity to fish**
  - **LC50** (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 96 h
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

- **Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates**
  - **EC50** (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 48 h
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

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

- **Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)**
  - **NOEC** (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 1.000 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 28 d

- **Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)**
  - **NOEC** (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.000 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 21 d

**2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol:**
- **Toxicity to fish**
  - **LC50** (Gambusia affinis (Mosquito fish)): 8.510 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 96 h

- **Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates**
  - **EC50** (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 2.800 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 48 h
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants:
- **ErC50** (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 429 mg/l
  Exposure time: 72 h
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

- **EC10** (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 429 mg/l
  Exposure time: 72 h
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to microorganisms:
- NOEC: 200 mg/l
  Exposure time: 10 d

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

- **Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**
  - EC50 (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): > 10,000 mg/l
    Exposure time: 72 h

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

Mometasone:
- **Toxicity to fish**
  - LC50 (Menidia beryllina (Silverside)): 0,11 mg/l
    Exposure time: 96 h
    Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

  - LC50 (Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow)): > 5 mg/l
    Exposure time: 7 d
    Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

- **Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates**
  - EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 5 mg/l
    Exposure time: 48 h
    Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
    Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

  - EC50 (Americamysis): > 5 mg/l
    Exposure time: 96 h
    Method: US-EPA OPPTS 850.1035
    Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

- **Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**
  - EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 3,2 mg/l
    Exposure time: 72 h
    Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
    Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

- **Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-**
  - NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 0,00014
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity):

\[ \text{NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0,34 mg/l} \\
\text{Exposure time: 21 d} \\
\text{Method: OECD Test Guideline 211} \\
\text{Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility.} \]

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity):

\[ \text{100} \]

Toxicity to microorganisms:

\[ \text{EC50: > 1.000 mg/l} \\
\text{Exposure time: 3 h} \\
\text{Test Type: Respiration inhibition} \\
\text{Method: OECD Test Guideline 209} \\
\text{Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility.} \]

\[ \text{NOEC: 1.000 mg/l} \\
\text{Exposure time: 3 h} \\
\text{Test Type: Respiration inhibition} \\
\text{Method: OECD Test Guideline 209} \\
\text{Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility.} \]

Persistence and degradability

**Components:**

**White mineral oil (petroleum):**

Biodegradability:

\[ \text{Result: Not readily biodegradable.} \\
\text{Biodegradation: 31 \%} \\
\text{Exposure time: 28 d} \]

**2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol:**

Biodegradability:

\[ \text{Result: Readily biodegradable.} \\
\text{Biodegradation: 81 \%} \\
\text{Exposure time: 28 d} \\
\text{Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F} \]

**Mometasone:**

Biodegradability:

\[ \text{Result: Not readily biodegradable.} \\
\text{Biodegradation: 50 \%} \\
\text{Exposure time: 28 d} \\
\text{Method: OECD Test Guideline 314} \]

Stability in water:

\[ \text{Hydrolysis: 50 \%(12 d)} \\
\text{Method: OECD Test Guideline 111} \]

**Bioaccumulative potential**

**Components:**

**2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol:**

Partition coefficient: \( n \)-: log Pow: 0
octanol/water

**Mometasone:**

**Bioaccumulation:**
Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 107.1
Method: OECD Test Guideline 305

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:**
log Pow: 4.68

**Mobility in soil**

**Components:**

**Mometasone:**
Distribution among environmental compartments: log Koc: 4.02

**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**
- UN number: UN 3077
- Proper shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Mometasone)
- Class: 9
- Packing group: III
- Labels: 9

**IATA-DGR**
- UN/ID No.: UN 3077
- Proper shipping name: Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (Mometasone)
- Class: 9
- Packing group: III
- Labels: Miscellaneous
- Packing instruction (cargo aircraft): 956
- Packing instruction (passenger aircraft): 956
- Environmentally hazardous: yes
IMDG-Code
UN number : UN 3077
Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Mometasone)
Class : 9
Packing group : III
Labels : 9
EmS Code : F-A, S-F
Marine pollutant : yes

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code
Not applicable for product as supplied.

Domestic regulation
ANTT
UN number : UN 3077
Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Mometasone)
Class : 9
Packing group : III
Labels : 9
Hazard Identification Number : 90

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.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture
National List of Carcinogenic Agents for Humans - (LINACH)
Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
Titanium dioxide 13463-67-7

Brazil. List of chemicals controlled by the Federal Police : Not applicable

International Regulations

The ingredients of this product are reported in the following inventories:
AICS : not determined
DSL : not determined
IECSC : not determined
SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

Full text of other abbreviations
ACGIH: USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH / TWA: 8-hour, time-weighted average
ACGIH / STEL: Short-term exposure limit

All abbreviations:
- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- ANTT: National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil
- ASTM: American Society for the Testing of Materials
- bw: Body weight
- CMR: Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant
- DIN: Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation
- DSL: Domestic Substances List (Canada)
- ECx: Concentration associated with x% response
- ELx: Loading rate associated with x% response
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan)
- ErCx: Concentration associated with x% growth rate response
- ERG: Emergency Response Guide
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System
- GLP: Good Laboratory Practice
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- IATA: International Air Transport Association
- IBC: International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk
- IC50: Half maximal inhibitory concentration
- ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization
- IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China
- IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- ILO: International Labour Organization
- ISHL: Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan)
- ISO: International Organisation for Standardization
- KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- LC50: Lethal Concentration to 50% of a test population
- LD50: Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose)
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- n.o.s: Not Otherwise Specified
- Nch: Chilean Norm
- NO(A)EC: No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration
- NO(A)EL: No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level
- NOELR: No Observable Effect Loading Rate
- NOM: Official Mexican Norm
- NTP: National Toxicology Program
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- OECD: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
- OPPTS: Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention
- PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance
- PICCS: Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- (Q)SAR: (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship
- SADT: Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature
- SDS: Safety Data Sheet
- TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- TDG: Transport of Dangerous Goods
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- UN: United Nations
- vPvB: Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative
- WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

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.
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