SAFETY DATA SHEET

Mometasone Cream Formulation

Section 1: Identification

Product name: Mometasone Cream Formulation

Manufacturer or supplier’s details
Company: Organon & Co.
Address: 30 Hudson Street, 33nd floor
Jersey City, New Jersey, U.S.A 07302
Telephone: 551-430-6000
Emergency telephone number: 215-631-6999
E-mail address: EHSSTEWARD@organon.com

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

Section 2: Hazard identification

GHS Classification
Serious eye damage/eye irritation: Category 2A

GHS label elements
Hazard pictograms: !
Signal word: Warning
Hazard statements: H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
Precautionary statements: Prevention:
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
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.

Other hazards which do not result in classification
None known.

Section 3: Composition/information on ingredients
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: Vapours 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 method: Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-
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 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.
- 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 vapours.
- 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 labelled 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

### 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>White mineral oil (petroleum)</td>
<td>8042-47-5</td>
<td>WES-TWA (Mist)</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>NZ OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WES-STE (Mist)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>NZ OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></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>WES-Ceiling</td>
<td>25 ppm</td>
<td>NZ OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>121 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA (Vapour)</td>
<td>25 ppm</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STEL (Vapour)</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>
<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>
<tr>
<td>Mometasone</td>
<td>83919-23-7</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>1 µg/m³ (OEB 4)</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Further information:** Sampled by a method that does not collect vapour.

**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 vapour type

**Hand protection**
- **Material**
  - 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
- **Colour**
  - white to off-white
- **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**
  - > 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
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Revision Date: 09.04.2021  
Date of last issue: 10.10.2020  
Date of first issue: 21.05.2017

Section 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity: Not classified as a reactivity hazard.
Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions:
Vapours 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

Exposure routes:
- Skin contact
- Ingestion
- Eye contact

Acute toxicity:
Not classified based on available information.

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 sensitisation

Skin sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:
White mineral oil (petroleum):
Test Type : Buehler Test
Exposure routes : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig  
Result : negative

2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol:
Test Type : Maximisation Test  
Exposure routes : Skin contact  
Species : Guinea pig  
Method : OECD Test Guideline 406  
Result : negative

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

Mometasone:
Test Type : Maximisation Test  
Exposure routes : Dermal  
Species : Guinea pig  
Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitisation.  
Result : negative  
Remarks : The results of a test on guinea pigs showed this substance to be a weak skin sensitiser.

Chronic toxicity

Germ cell mutagenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):
Genotoxicity in vitro : 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: Intraperitoneal injection  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 474  
Result: negative  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol:
Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)  
Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 476  
Result: negative
Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro  
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

**Mometasone:**

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

Test Type: Chromosomal aberration  
Test system: Chinese hamster lung cells  
Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosomal aberration  
Test system: Chinese hamster ovary cells  
Result: positive

Test Type: Mouse Lymphoma  
Result: negative

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

Test Type: Chromosomal aberration  
Species: Rat  
Cell type: Bone marrow  
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
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 foetal development: Test Type: Embryo-foetal 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 foetal development: Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
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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 foetal weight
Result: No effects on fertility, Effect on reproduction capacity

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

Species: Rat
Application Route: Dermal
Embryo-foetal toxicity: LOAEL: 0.3 mg/kg body weight
Result: Embryo-foetal toxicity

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

Species: Rat
Application Route: Subcutaneous
Embryo-foetal toxicity: LOAEL: 0.15 mg/kg body weight
Result: Effects on newborn

Species: Rabbit
Application Route: Oral
Embryo-foetal toxicity: LOAEL: 0.7 mg/kg body weight
Result: Embryo-foetal 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:

Exposure routes: 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 yr

Mometasone:
Species: Rat
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Date of last issue: 10.10.2020   Date of first issue: 21.05.2017

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
LOAEL: 0.5 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 30 d
Target Organs: Lymph nodes, Liver, Adrenal gland, Skin, thymus gland

Species: Rat
NOAEL: 0.00013 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 daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates:
- EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 48 h
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50 (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): > 10,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

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 toxicity)

NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 0.00014 mg/l
Exposure time: 32 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 210

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.34 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 211
Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility

Toxicity to microorganisms

EC50: > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h
Test Type: Respiration inhibition
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209
Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility

NOEC: 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h
Test Type: Respiration inhibition
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209
Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility
Persistence and degradability

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):
Biodegradability: Result: Not readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 31 %
Exposure time: 28 d

2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol:
Biodegradability: Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 81 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

Mometasone:
Biodegradability: Result: Not readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 50 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 314

Stability in water: Hydrolysis: 50 %(12 d)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 111

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol:
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: 0
Remarks: Calculation

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.

National Regulations

NZS 5433
UN number : UN 3077
Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Mometasone)
Class : 9
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Packing group: III
Labels: 9
Hazchem Code: 2Z

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

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
ACGIH / STEL: Short-term exposure limit
NZ OEL / WES-TWA: Workplace Exposure Standard - Time Weighted average
NZ OEL / WES-STEL: Workplace Exposure Standard - Short-Term Exposure Limit
NZ OEL / WES-Ceiling: Workplace Exposure Standard - Ceiling
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Mometasone Cream Formulation

Version: 3.8
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The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and shall not be considered a warranty or quality specification of any type. The information provided relates only to the specific material identified at the top of this SDS and may not be valid when the SDS material is used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text. Material users should review the information and recommendations in the specific context of their intended manner of handling, use, processing and storage, including an assessment of the appropriateness of the SDS material in the user’s end product, if applicable.

NZ / EN