according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



Mometasone Suspension Formulation

 Version
 Revision Date:
 SDS Number:
 Date of last issue: 16.10.2020

 2.15
 09.04.2021
 23596-00018
 Date of first issue: 21.10.2014

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Mometasone Suspension Formulation

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the Sub- : Pharmaceutical

stance/Mixture

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)

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 2 H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms :

Hazard statements : H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements : Prevention:

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response:

P391 Collect spillage.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



Mometasone Suspension Formulation

 Version
 Revision Date:
 SDS Number:
 Date of last issue: 16.10.2020

 2.15
 09.04.2021
 23596-00018
 Date of first issue: 21.10.2014

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.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Mometasone	83919-23-7	Repr. 1B; H360Df STOT RE 2; H373 (Immune system, Liver, Kidney, Skin) Aquatic Chronic 1; H410	>= 0.025 - < 0.1
		M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 100	
Benzalkonium chloride	8001-54-5	Acute Tox. 3; H301 Acute Tox. 2; H330 Acute Tox. 3; H311 Skin Corr. 1; H314 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	>= 0.0025 - < 0.025
		M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 100	

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Protection of first-aiders : No special precautions are necessary for first aid responders.

If inhaled : If inhaled, remove to fresh air.

Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

In case of skin contact : Wash with water and soap as a precaution.

Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

In case of eye contact : Flush eyes with water as a precaution.

Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



Mometasone Suspension Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 16.10.2020 2.15 09.04.2021 23596-00018 Date of first issue: 21.10.2014

If swallowed If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting.

> Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

None known.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

: 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 fire-

fighting

: Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Hazardous combustion prod- : Carbon oxides

ucts

5.3 Advice for firefighters

for firefighters

Special protective equipment : Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if nec-

essary. Use personal protective equipment.

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances 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

Follow safe handling advice (see section 7) and personal pro-Personal precautions

tective 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.

Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



Mometasone Suspension Formulation

 Version
 Revision Date:
 SDS Number:
 Date of last issue: 16.10.2020

 2.15
 09.04.2021
 23596-00018
 Date of first issue: 21.10.2014

barriers).

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 : Soak up with inert absorbent material.

For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container. Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absor-

bent.

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 deter-

mine 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 : See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE

CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

Local/Total ventilation

Use only with adequate ventilation.

Advice on safe handling

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety

practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure as-

sessment

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 contami-

nated clothing before re-use.

The effective operation of a facility should include review of engineering controls, proper personal protective equipment, appropriate degowning and decontamination procedures, industrial hygiene monitoring, medical surveillance and the

use of administrative controls.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers

: Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in accordance with

the particular national regulations.

Advice on common storage : Do not store with the following product types:

Strong oxidizing agents

7.3 Specific end use(s)

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



Mometasone Suspension Formulation

 Version
 Revision Date:
 SDS Number:
 Date of last issue: 16.10.2020

 2.15
 09.04.2021
 23596-00018
 Date of first issue: 21.10.2014

Specific use(s) : No data available

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
Glycerine	56-81-5	TWA (Mist)	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
•	Further inform	ation: Where no spe	ecific short-term exposure lim	it is listed, a
			posure limit should be used.	
Cellulose	9004-34-6	TWA (inhalable dust)	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
	halable dust a sampling is ur MDHS14/4 Go ble, thoracic a hazardous to in air equal to mg.m-3 8-hou ject to COSHI have been as the appropriat of sizes. The lentry into the depend on the fractions for libble dust approand mouth durespiratory trato the gas examaterial are g	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 assi	gned WEL, all the re TWA (Respirable	elevant limits should be comp 4 mg/m3	GB EH40
	halable dust a sampling is ur MDHS14/4 Go ble, thoracic a hazardous to in air equal to mg.m-3 8-hou ject to COSHI have been as the appropriat of sizes. The lentry into the depend on the	are those fractions of indertaken in accordate eneral methods for some and inhalable aeroso the ealth includes dust or greater than 10 nur TWA of respirable of if people are expossigned specific WEL are limits., Most industrial to the energy of the energ	ses of these limits, respirable airborne dust which will be ounce with the methods descriampling and gravimetric anals., The COSHH definition of of any kind when present at ang.m-3 8-hour TWA of inhala dust. This means that any dusted to dust above these levels and exposure to these mustrial dusts contain particles of any fate of any particular paystem, and the body responsithe particle. HSE distinguished termed 'inhalable' and 'respirations which is a simple of the service of the	collected when bed in lysis or respira- a substance a concentration ble dust or 4 ust will be sub- ls. Some dusts of a wide range article after se that it elicits, bes two size

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



Mometasone Suspension Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 16.10.2020 2.15 09.04.2021 23596-00018 Date of first issue: 21.10.2014

	ble 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 assi	their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with.			
		STEL (inhalable dust)	20 mg/m3	GB EH40	
	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.				
Mometasone	83919-23-7	TWA	1 μg/m3 (OEB 4)	Internal	
Montolagono	Further inform			moma	
	. artifor inform	Wipe limit	10 μg/100 cm ²	Internal	
	•		· · -		

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

	•		•	
Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health ef-	Value
			fects	
Glycerine	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local ef-	56 mg/m3
			fects	
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic	229 mg/kg
			effects	bw/day
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local ef-	33 mg/m3
			fects	

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
Glycerine	Fresh water	0.885 mg/l
	Marine water	0.0885 mg/l
	Intermittent use/release	8.85 mg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	1000 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	3.3 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Marine sediment	0.33 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



Mometasone Suspension Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 16.10.2020 2.15 09.04.2021 23596-00018 Date of first issue: 21.10.2014

Soil 0.141 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures

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.

If handled in a laboratory, use a properly designed biosafety cabinet, fume hood, or other containment device if the potential exists for aerosolization. If this potential does not exist, handle over lined trays or benchtops.

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection : Wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles.

If the work environment or activity involves dusty conditions,

mists or aerosols, wear the appropriate goggles.

Wear a faceshield or other full face protection if there is a potential for direct contact to the face with dusts, mists, or

aerosols.

Hand protection

Material : Chemical-resistant gloves

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, dis-

posable 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 expo-

sure assessment demonstrates exposures outside the rec-

ommended guidelines, use respiratory protection. Equipment should conform to BS EN 14387

Filter type : Combined particulates and organic vapour type (A-P)

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance : liquid

Colour : white to off-white, opaque

Odour : odourless

Odour Threshold : No data available

pH : 4.3 - 4.9

Melting point/freezing point : No data available

Initial boiling point and boiling

range

: No data available

Flash point : No data available

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



Mometasone Suspension Formulation

 Version
 Revision Date:
 SDS Number:
 Date of last issue: 16.10.2020

 2.15
 09.04.2021
 23596-00018
 Date of first issue: 21.10.2014

Evaporation rate : No data available

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

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 : No data available

Relative vapour density : No data available

Relative density : No data available

Density : 1 g/cm³

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : soluble

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

Not applicable

Auto-ignition temperature : No data available

Decomposition temperature : No data available

Viscosity

Viscosity, kinematic : No data available

Explosive properties : Not explosive

Oxidizing properties : The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.

9.2 Other information

Molecular weight : Not applicable

Particle size : Not applicable

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 : Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



Mometasone Suspension Formulation

 Version
 Revision Date:
 SDS Number:
 Date of last issue: 16.10.2020

 2.15
 09.04.2021
 23596-00018
 Date of first issue: 21.10.2014

Conditions to avoid : None known.

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 : Inhalation

exposure Skin contact

Ingestion Eye contact

Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

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

Benzalkonium chloride:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 240 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male): > 0.05 - 0.5 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Assessment: Corrosive to the respiratory tract. Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat, female): 704 mg/kg

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



Mometasone Suspension Formulation

 Version
 Revision Date:
 SDS Number:
 Date of last issue: 16.10.2020

 2.15
 09.04.2021
 23596-00018
 Date of first issue: 21.10.2014

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Mometasone:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Benzalkonium chloride:

Species : Human

Result : Corrosive after 4 hours or less of exposure

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Mometasone:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Benzalkonium chloride:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irreversible effects on the eye

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

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.

Benzalkonium chloride:

Test Type : Human repeat insult patch test (HRIPT)

Exposure routes : Skin contact
Species : Humans
Result : negative

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



Mometasone Suspension Formulation

 Version
 Revision Date:
 SDS Number:
 Date of last issue: 16.10.2020

 2.15
 09.04.2021
 23596-00018
 Date of first issue: 21.10.2014

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

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

J

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- As-

sessment

Weight of evidence does not support classification as a germ

cell mutagen.

Benzalkonium chloride:

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

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay)

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



Mometasone Suspension Formulation

 Version
 Revision Date:
 SDS Number:
 Date of last issue: 16.10.2020

 2.15
 09.04.2021
 23596-00018
 Date of first issue: 21.10.2014

Species: Mouse

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

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

Benzalkonium chloride:

Species : Rat
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 2 Years

Method : OECD Test Guideline 453

Result : negative

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Species: MouseApplication Route: Skin contactExposure time: 80 weeksResult: negative

Species : Rabbit
Application Route : Skin contact
Exposure time : 90 weeks
Result : negative

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

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

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



Mometasone Suspension Formulation

 Version
 Revision Date:
 SDS Number:
 Date of last issue: 16.10.2020

 2.15
 09.04.2021
 23596-00018
 Date of first issue: 21.10.2014

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 developmen-

tal toxicity

Test Type: Embryo-foetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Dermal

Embryo-foetal toxicity: LOAEL: 0.3 mg/kg body weight

Result: Embryo-foetal toxicity

Test Type: Embryo-foetal development

Species: Rabbit

Application Route: Dermal

Embryo-foetal toxicity: LOAEL: 0.15 mg/kg body weight Result: Embryo-foetal toxicity, Malformations were observed.

Test Type: Embryo-foetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Subcutaneous

Embryo-foetal toxicity: LOAEL: 0.15 mg/kg body weight

Result: Effects on newborn

Test Type: Embryo-foetal development

Species: Rabbit Application Route: Oral

Embryo-foetal toxicity: LOAEL: 0.7 mg/kg body weight Result: Embryo-foetal toxicity, Malformations were observed.

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

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.

Benzalkonium chloride:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 416

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on foetal develop-

ment

Test Type: Embryo-foetal development

Species: Rabbit

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



Mometasone Suspension Formulation

 Version
 Revision Date:
 SDS Number:
 Date of last issue: 16.10.2020

 2.15
 09.04.2021
 23596-00018
 Date of first issue: 21.10.2014

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.

Benzalkonium chloride:

Assessment : No significant health effects observed in animals at concentra-

tions of 100 mg/kg bw or less.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

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 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 c

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,

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



Mometasone Suspension Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 16.10.2020 2.15 09.04.2021 23596-00018 Date of first issue: 21.10.2014

Kidney, thymus gland, Liver

Benzalkonium chloride:

Species Rat

NOAEL >= 100 mg/kg Application Route Ingestion Exposure time 12 Weeks

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Mometasone:

Not applicable

Experience with human exposure

Components:

Mometasone:

Inhalation Symptoms: allergic rhinitis, Headache, pharyngitis, upper res-

> piratory 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

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

Mometasone:

LC50 (Menidia beryllina (Silverside)): 0.11 mg/l Toxicity to fish

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

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



Mometasone Suspension Formulation

 Version
 Revision Date:
 SDS Number:
 Date of last issue: 16.10.2020

 2.15
 09.04.2021
 23596-00018
 Date of first issue: 21.10.2014

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 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

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC: 0.00014 mg/l Exposure time: 32 d

Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Method: OECD Test Guideline 210

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC: 0.34 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

100

Benzalkonium chloride:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 0.28 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.0056 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Chlorella pyrenoidosa (aglae)): 0.09 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

icity)

100

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC: 0.032 mg/l Exposure time: 34 d

Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



Mometasone Suspension Formulation

 Version
 Revision Date:
 SDS Number:
 Date of last issue: 16.10.2020

 2.15
 09.04.2021
 23596-00018
 Date of first issue: 21.10.2014

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Components:

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

Benzalkonium chloride:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

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

Benzalkonium chloride:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 500

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 1.692

Remarks: Calculation

12.4 Mobility in soil

Components:

Mometasone:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

log Koc: 4.02

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

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



Mometasone Suspension Formulation

 Version
 Revision Date:
 SDS Number:
 Date of last issue: 16.10.2020

 2.15
 09.04.2021
 23596-00018
 Date of first issue: 21.10.2014

0.1% or higher.

12.6 Other adverse effects

Product:

Endocrine disrupting poten-

tial

: 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 han-

dling site for recycling or disposal.

If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

ADN : UN 3082
ADR : UN 3082
RID : UN 3082
IMDG : UN 3082
IATA : UN 3082

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADN : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(Mometasone, Benzalkonium chloride)

ADR : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(Mometasone, Benzalkonium chloride)

RID : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(Mometasone, Benzalkonium chloride)

IMDG : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(Mometasone, Benzalkonium chloride)

IATA : Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.

(Mometasone, Benzalkonium chloride)

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



Mometasone Suspension Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 16.10.2020 2.15 09.04.2021 23596-00018 Date of first issue: 21.10.2014

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADN : 9
ADR : 9
RID : 9
IMDG : 9
IATA : 9

14.4 Packing group

ADN

Packing group : III
Classification Code : M6
Hazard Identification Number : 90
Labels : 9

ADR

Packing group : III
Classification Code : M6
Hazard Identification Number : 90
Labels : 9
Tunnel restriction code : (-)

RID

Packing group : III
Classification Code : M6
Hazard Identification Number : 90
Labels : 9

IMDG

Packing group : III
Labels : 9
EmS Code : F-A, S-F

IATA (Cargo)

Packing instruction (cargo : 964

aircraft)

Packing instruction (LQ) : Y964
Packing group : III

Labels : Miscellaneous

IATA (Passenger)

Packing instruction (passen: 964

ger aircraft)

Packing instruction (LQ) : Y964
Packing group : III

Labels : Miscellaneous

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADN

Environmentally hazardous : yes

ADR

Environmentally hazardous : yes

RID

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



Conditions of restriction for the fol-

Number on list 3

Not applicable

Not applicable

Not applicable

Not applicable

Not applicable

lowing entries should be considered:

Mometasone Suspension Formulation

 Version
 Revision Date:
 SDS Number:
 Date of last issue: 16.10.2020

 2.15
 09.04.2021
 23596-00018
 Date of first issue: 21.10.2014

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

Remarks : Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances,

preparations and articles (Annex XVII)

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High

Concern for Authorisation (Article 59).

REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation

(Annex XIV)

Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that de-

plete the ozone layer

Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 on persistent organic pollu-

tants (recast)

F2

Regulation (EC) No 649/2012 of the European Parlia-

ment and the Council concerning the export and import

of dangerous chemicals

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of

major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

Quantity 1 Quantity 2

ENVIRONMENTAL 200 t 500 t

HAZARDS

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

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



Mometasone Suspension Formulation

 Version
 Revision Date:
 SDS Number:
 Date of last issue: 16.10.2020

 2.15
 09.04.2021
 23596-00018
 Date of first issue: 21.10.2014

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

H301 : Toxic if swallowed. H311 : Toxic in contact with skin.

H314 : Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H318 : Causes serious eye damage.

H330 : Fatal if inhaled.

H360Df : May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertili-

ty.

H373 : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure if inhaled.

H400 : Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410 : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.H411 : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox. : Acute toxicity

Aquatic Acute : Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard Aquatic Chronic : Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard

Eye Dam. : Serious eye damage Repr. : Reproductive toxicity Skin Corr. : Skin corrosion

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)
GB EH40 / STEL : Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period)

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN -Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS -Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP -Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL -International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals: OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development: OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic sub-

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006



Mometasone Suspension Formulation

 Version
 Revision Date:
 SDS Number:
 Date of last issue: 16.10.2020

 2.15
 09.04.2021
 23596-00018
 Date of first issue: 21.10.2014

stance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Further information

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data

Internal technical data, data from raw material SDSs, OECD eChem Portal search results and European Chemicals Agen-

Sheet cy, http://echa.europa.eu/

Classification of the mixture: Classification procedure:

Aquatic Chronic 2 H411 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.

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