1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: Mometasone / Formoterol Metered Dose Inhaler 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

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules 1989

Classification
Not classified as hazardous according to criteria laid down in Part I of Schedule-1.

GHS Classification

Aerosols: Category 3
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard: Category 2

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms:
Signal word: Warning
Hazard statements: H229 Pressurised container: May burst if heated.
                     H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements: Prevention:
                         P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames
                         and other ignition sources. No smoking.
                         P251 Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
                         P273 Avoid release to the environment.
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Mometasone / Formoterol Metered Dose Inhaler Formulation

Response:
P391 Collect spillage.

Storage:
P410 + P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/ 122 °F.

Disposal:
P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards which do not result in classification
May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance / Mixture</th>
<th>Components</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ethanol#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mometasone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Formoterol</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Concentration (% w/w)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol#</td>
<td>64-17-5</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mometasone</td>
<td>83919-23-7</td>
<td>&gt;= 0.087 - &lt;= 0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formoterol</td>
<td>43229-80-7</td>
<td>&gt;= 0.0009 - &lt;= 0.0087</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#: Voluntarily-disclosed non-hazardous substance

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. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.

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: Flush eyes with water as a precaution. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

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: Gas reduces oxygen available for breathing.

Protection of first-aiders: First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection, and use the recommended personal protective equipment.
5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: Water spray
Alcohol-resistant foam
Carbon dioxide (CO2)
Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None known.

Specific hazards during firefighting:
- Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.
- If the temperature rises there is danger of the vessels bursting due to the high vapor pressure.

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

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

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:
- Evacuate personnel to safe areas.
- Ventilate the area.
- 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.
- Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g., by containment or oil barriers).
- 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:
- 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 absorbent.
- 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...
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 or spray mist.
Do not swallow.
Avoid contact with eyes.
Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure assessment.
Keep container tightly closed.
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.

Conditions for safe storage: Keep tightly closed.
Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place.
Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.
Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
Keep cool. Protect from sunlight.

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

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>Ethanol</td>
<td>64-17-5</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>1,000 ppm 1,900 mg/m3</td>
<td>IN OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>1,000 ppm</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>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wipe limit</td>
<td>10 µg/100 cm²</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formoterol</td>
<td>43229-80-7</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>0.05 µg/m3 (OEB 5)</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wipe limit</td>
<td>0.5 µg/100 cm²</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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: Self-contained breathing apparatus

Skin and body protection: Skin should be washed after contact.
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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: aerosol
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: -16.5 °C
Flash point: No data available
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: 3,900 hPa (20 °C)
Relative vapour density: 5.9
Relative density: 5.9
Density: No data available
Solubility/ies
Water solubility: No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature: No data available
Decomposition temperature: No data available
Viscosity
  Viscosity, kinematic : No data available

Explosive properties : Not explosive

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

Molecular weight : No data available

Particle size : No data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

Chemical stability : Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions : If the temperature rises there is danger of the vessels bursting due to the high vapor pressure. Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

Conditions to avoid : None known.

Incompatible materials : Oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products : No hazardous decomposition products are known.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure : Inhalation
  : Skin contact
  : Ingestion
  : Eye contact

Acute toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Ethanol:
  Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

  Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 124.7 mg/l
  Exposure time: 4 h
  Test atmosphere: vapour

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

Formoterol:

Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): 3,130 mg/kg
LD50 (Mouse): 6,700 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 (Rat): 1.5 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute dermal toxicity: Remarks: No data available

Acute toxicity (other routes of administration): LD50 (Rat): 1,000 mg/kg
Application Route: Subcutaneous
LD50 (Mouse): 640 mg/kg
Application Route: Subcutaneous

Skin corrosion/irritation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Ethanol:
Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 404
Result: No skin irritation

Mometasone:
Species: Rabbit
Result: No skin irritation

Formoterol:
Species: Rabbit
Result: No skin irritation
Remarks: slight irritation

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

Ethanol:
Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405
Result: Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Mometasone:
Species: Rabbit
Result: No eye irritation

Formoterol:
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:

Ethanol:
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.

Formoterol:
Test Type: Maximisation Test
Exposure routes: Dermal
Species: Guinea pig
Result: Not a skin sensitizer.

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

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

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

Genotoxicity in vivo:
: Test Type: Rodent dominant lethal test (germ cell) (in vivo)
  Species: Mouse
  Application Route: Ingestion
  Result: equivocal

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.

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

: Test Type: Chromosomal aberration
Result: negative

Test Type: DNA damage and repair, unscheduled DNA synthesis in mammalian cells (in vitro)
Result: negative

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

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

**Formoterol**
- Species: Rat
  - Application Route: Oral
  - Exposure time: 2 Years
  - LOAEL: 0.5 mg/kg body weight
  - Target Organs: Ovary
  - Remarks: The mechanism or mode of action may not be relevant in humans.
- Species: Mouse
  - Application Route: Oral
  - Exposure time: 18 month(s)
  - LOAEL: 2 mg/kg body weight
  - Target Organs: Adrenal gland, Liver, Uterus (including cervix)
  - Remarks: The mechanism or mode of action may not be relevant in humans.
Carcinogenicity - Assessment

Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Ethanol:
Effects on fertility

Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Ingestion
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 development-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 - 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.

Formoterol:

Effects on fertility: Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development
Species: Rat
Application Route: Oral
Fertility: NOAEL: 3 mg/kg body weight
Result: No effects on fertility

Effects on foetal development: Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
Species: Rat
Application Route: Oral
Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 0.2 mg/kg body weight
Result: Embryo-foetal toxicity, No malformations were observed.

Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
Species: Rat
Application Route: Oral
Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 3 mg/kg body weight
Result: Malformations were observed.

Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 1.2 mg/kg body weight
Result: No embryo-foetal toxicity

Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
Species: Rabbit
Application Route: Oral
Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 60 mg/kg body weight
Result: Embryo-foetal toxicity, No malformations were observed.

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment: Some evidence of adverse effects on development, 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.

Formoterol:
Exposure routes: Ingestion, inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Target Organs: Cardio-vascular system, Central nervous system
Assessment: Causes damage to organs.
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.

Formoterol:
Exposure routes: Ingestion, inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Target Organs: Heart
Assessment: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Ethanol:
Species: Rat
NOAEL: 1,280 mg/kg
LOAEL: 3,156 mg/kg
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 90 Days

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 d
Target Organs: Adrenal gland, Lungs, Lymph nodes, spleen, Bone marrow, Kidney, Liver, thymus gland

Species: Dog
NOAEL: 0.0005 mg/l
SAFETY DATA SHEET

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Application Route: inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Exposure time: 90 d
Target Organs: Adrenal gland, Lungs, Lymph nodes, spleen, Bone marrow, Kidney, thymus gland, Liver

Formoterol:
Species: Dog
LOAEL: >= 1.5 mg/kg
Application Route: Inhalation
Exposure time: 13 Weeks
Target Organs: Heart

Species: Rat
NOAEL: 0.14 mg/kg
Application Route: Inhalation
Exposure time: 13 Weeks
Target Organs: Heart

Species: Dog
LOAEL: 0.003 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 1 yr
Target Organs: Heart

Species: Rat
LOAEL: 0.3 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 1 yr
Target Organs: Heart

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 respiratory tract infection, sinusitis, oral candidiasis, Back pain, musculoskeletal pain, immune system effects, indigestion
Skin contact: Symptoms: Dermatitis, Itching

Formoterol:
Inhalation: Target Organs: Heart
Symptoms: Palpitation, Tremors, Dizziness, Headache, dry mouth, Nausea, Fatigue
Further information

Components:

Mometasone:
Remarks: Dermal absorption possible

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Ethanol:
Toxicity to fish: LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (Ceriodaphnia (water flea)): > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants:
ErC50 (Chlorella vulgaris (Fresh water algae)): 275 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
EC10 (Chlorella vulgaris (Fresh water algae)): 11.5 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h

Toxicity to microorganisms: EC50 (Pseudomonas putida): 6,500 mg/l
Exposure time: 16 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity):
NOEC: 9.6 mg/l
Exposure time: 9 d
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

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 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 toxicity): 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 (Chronic 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

Formoterol:

Toxicity to fish: LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 120 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 114 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants: EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 94 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 30 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
## Persistence and degradability

### Components:

### Ethanol:
- **Biodegradability**: Result: Readily biodegradable.  
  - Biodegradation: 84%  
  - Exposure time: 20 d

### 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:

### Ethanol:
- **Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water**: log Pow: -0.35

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

### Formoterol:
- **Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water**: log Pow: 0.41

## Mobility in soil

### Components:

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

## Other adverse effects

No data available
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Mometasone / Formoterol Metered Dose Inhaler Formulation

Version 2.14  Revision Date: 09.04.2021  SDS Number: 76096-00016  Date of last issue: 10.10.2020
Date of first issue: 16.03.2015

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.
Please ensure aerosol cans are sprayed completely empty (including propellant)

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG
UN number : UN 1950
Proper shipping name : AEROSOLS
Class : 2.2
Packing group : Not assigned by regulation
Labels : 2.2

IATA-DGR
UN/ID No. : UN 1950
Proper shipping name : Aerosols, non-flammable
Class : 2.2
Packing group : Not assigned by regulation
Labels : Non-flammable, non-toxic Gas
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft) : 203
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft) : 203

IMDG-Code
UN number : UN 1950
Proper shipping name : AEROSOLS (Mometasone)
Class : 2.2
Packing group : Not assigned by regulation
Labels : 2.2
EmS Code : F-D, S-U
Marine pollutant : yes

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments
Not applicable for product as supplied.

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.
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Mometasone / Formoterol Metered Dose Inhaler Formulation

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Montreal Protocol: 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-Heptafluoropropane

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

AICS: not determined

DSL: not determined

IECSC: not determined

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information


Date format: dd.mm.yyyy

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH: USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

IN OEL: India. Permissible levels of certain chemical substances in work environment.

ACGIH / STEL: Short-term exposure limit

IN OEL / TWA: Time-Weighted Average Concentration (TWA) (8 hrs.)
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