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

1.1 Product identifier
   Trade name : Nomegestrol / Estradiol Formulation

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
   Use of the Substance/Mixture : Pharmaceutical

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet
   Company : Organon & Co.
              Shotton Lane
              NE23 3JU Cramlington NU - Great Britain
   Telephone : 44 1 670 59 30 00
   E-mail address of person responsible for the SDS : EHSSTEWARD@organon.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number
   215-631-6999

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

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

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

Precautionary statements:

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

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

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

Estradiol
17-Hydroxy-6-methyl-19-norpregna-4,6-diene-3,20-dione 17-acetate

2.3 Other hazards

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

Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation.
Contact with dust can cause mechanical irritation or drying of the skin.
May form explosive dust-air mixture during processing, handling or other means.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Concentration (% w/w)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estradiol</td>
<td>50-28-2 200-023-8</td>
<td>Carc. 1A; H350 Repr. 1A; H360FD STOT RE 1; H372 (Liver, Bone, Blood, Endocrine system) Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 1,000</td>
<td>&gt;= 2.5 - &lt; 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-Hydroxy-6-methyl-19-norpregna-4,6-diene-3,20-dione 17-acetate</td>
<td>58652-20-3 261-379-8</td>
<td>Repr. 1A; H360F Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 M-Factor (Chronic</td>
<td>&gt;= 1 - &lt; 2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

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

Protection of first-aiders: First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection, and use the recommended personal protective equipment when the potential for exposure exists (see section 8).

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

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

In case of eye contact: If in eyes, rinse well with water. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

If swallowed: If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Get medical attention. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Risks: May cause cancer. May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Contact with dust can cause mechanical irritation or drying of the skin. Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment: Treat symptomatically and supportively.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Water spray
5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during firefighting:
Avoid generating dust; fine dust dispersed in air in sufficient concentrations, and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard. Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Hazardous combustion products:
Carbon oxides
Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

5.3 Advice for firefighters

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

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

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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

6.2 Environmental precautions

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

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up:
Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable container for disposal. Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (i.e., clearing dust surfaces with compressed air). Dust deposits should not be allowed to accumulate on surfaces, as these may form an explosive mixture if they are released into the atmosphere in sufficient concentration. Local or national regulations may apply to releases and dis-
posal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable. Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements.

6.4 Reference to other sections
See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Technical measures:
- Static electricity may accumulate and ignite suspended dust causing an explosion.
- Provide adequate precautions, such as electrical grounding and bonding, or inert atmospheres.

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

Advice on safe handling:
- Do not get on skin or clothing.
- Do not breathe dust.
- Do not swallow.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
- Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure assessment.
- Keep container tightly closed.
- Minimize dust generation and accumulation.
- Keep container closed when not in use.
- Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.
- Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.

Hygiene measures:
- If exposure to chemical is likely during typical use, provide eye flushing systems and safety showers close to the working place. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers:
- Keep in properly labelled containers. Store locked up. Keep tightly closed. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Advice on common storage:
- Do not store with the following product types:
  - Strong oxidizing agents
  - Organic peroxides
  - Explosives
  - Gases

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s):
- No data available
SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameters</th>
<th>Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cellulose</td>
<td>9004-34-6</td>
<td>TWA (inhalable dust)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>GB EH40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further information: For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols. The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits. Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system, and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed ‘inhalable’ and ‘respirable’. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/4. Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameters</th>
<th>Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TWA (Respirable dust)</td>
<td>4 mg/m³</td>
<td>GB EH40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further information: For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols. The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits. Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system, and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed ‘inhalable’ and ‘respirable’. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/4. Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>TWA</th>
<th>Wipe limit</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estradiol 50-28-2</td>
<td>TWA 0.05 µg/m(^3) (OEB 5)</td>
<td>0.5 µg/100 cm(^2)</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-Hydroxy-6-methyl-19-norpregna-4,6-diene-3,20-dione 17-acetate</td>
<td>TWA 0.2 µg/m(^3)</td>
<td>2 µg/100 cm(^2)</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talc 14807-96-6</td>
<td>TWA (Respirable dust) 1 mg/m(^3)</td>
<td>GB EH40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further information: For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols. Talc is defined as the mineral talc together with other hydrous phyllosilicates including chlorite and carbonate materials which occur with it, but excluding amphibole asbestos and crystalline silica. The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m\(^{-3}\) 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m\(^{-3}\) 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits. Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system, and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed ‘inhalable’ and ‘respirable’. Inhalable dust approximates to...
the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/4. Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with. Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used.

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures
Minimize workplace exposure concentrations.
Apply measures to prevent dust explosions.
Ensure that dust-handling systems (such as exhaust ducts, dust collectors, vessels, and processing equipment) are designed in a manner to prevent the escape of dust into the work area (i.e., there is no leakage from the equipment).
If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use with local exhaust ventilation.

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection
Wear the following personal protective equipment:
Safety goggles
Equipment should conform to BS EN 166

Hand protection
Material: Chemical-resistant gloves

Remarks:
Choose gloves to protect hands against chemicals depending on the concentration and quantity of the hazardous substance and specific to place of work. Breakthrough time is not determined for the product. Change gloves often! For special applications, we recommend clarifying the resistance to chemicals of the aforementioned protective gloves with the glove manufacturer. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

Skin and body protection
Select appropriate protective clothing based on chemical resistance data and an assessment of the local exposure potential.
Skin contact must be avoided by using impervious protective clothing (gloves, aprons, boots, etc).

Respiratory protection
If adequate local exhaust ventilation is not available or exposure assessment demonstrates exposures outside the recommended guidelines, use respiratory protection.
Equipment should conform to BS EN 143

Filter type
Particulates type (P)

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance: powder
Colour: white
Odour: odourless
Odour Threshold: No data available
SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

Nomegestrol / Estradiol Formulation

Version: 3.6
Revision Date: 09.04.2021
SDS Number: 17220-00017
Date of last issue: 16.10.2020
Date of first issue: 30.09.2014

9.2 Other information

9.2 Other information

Molecular weight : No data available
Particle size : No data available
SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity
Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

10.2 Chemical stability
Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
Hazardous reactions: May form explosive dust-air mixture during processing, handling or other means. Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
Conditions to avoid: Heat, flames and sparks. Avoid dust formation.

10.5 Incompatible materials
Materials to avoid: Oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
No hazardous decomposition products are known.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects
Information on likely routes of exposure:
- Inhalation
- Skin contact
- Ingestion
- Eye contact

Acute toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

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

Estradiol (other routes of administration):
- Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): > 300 mg/kg

Application Route: Subcutaneous

17-Hydroxy-6-methyl-19-norpregna-4,6-diene-3,20-dione 17-acetate:
- Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

LD50 (Mouse): > 2,000 mg/kg

Application Route: Intraperitoneal
Skin corrosion/irritation
Not classified based on available information.

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

Components:

Estradiol:
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:

Estradiol:

Exposure routes: Skin contact
Species: Guinea pig
Assessment: Does not cause skin sensitisation.
Result: negative

Germ cell mutagenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Estradiol:

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

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Test system: mammalian cells
Result: positive

Test Type: Chromosomal aberration
Test system: mammalian cells
Result: positive

Genotoxicity in vivo: Test Type: Chromosomal aberration
Species: Rat
Cell type: Bone marrow
Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosomal aberration
Species: Mouse
Cell type: Bone marrow
SAFETY DATA SHEET  
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

Nomegestrol / Estradiol Formulation

Result: negative

17-Hydroxy-6-methyl-19-norpregna-4,6-diene-3,20-dione 17-acetate:

Genotoxicity in vitro:  
Test Type: Ames test  
Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro  
Result: negative

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

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

Genotoxicity in vivo:  
Test Type: In vivo micronucleus test  
Species: Rat  
Application Route: Oral  
Result: negative

Test Type: In vivo micronucleus test  
Species: Mouse  
Application Route: Oral  
Result: negative

Carcinogenicity
May cause cancer.

Components:

Estradiol:

Species: Mouse  
Application Route: Ingestion  
Exposure time: 24 Months  
LOAEL: 100 µg/kg  
Result: positive  
Target Organs: female reproductive organs

Species: Rat  
Application Route: Subcutaneous  
Exposure time: 13 weeks  
LOAEL: 20 mg/kg body weight  
Result: positive  
Target Organs: Endocrine system

Carcinogenicity - Assessment  
Positive evidence from human epidemiological studies

17-Hydroxy-6-methyl-19-norpregna-4,6-diene-3,20-dione 17-acetate:

Species: Rat  
Application Route: oral (feed)  
Activity duration: 52 Weeks
Result: 10 mg/kg body weight
Species: Mouse
Application Route: oral (feed)
Result: positive
Target Organs: Mammary gland, Pituitary gland

Carcinogenicity - Assessment: Weight of evidence does not support classification as a carcinogen

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

Components:

Estradiol:
Effects on fertility: Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Fertility: LOAEL: 0.5 mg/kg body weight
Result: Effects on fertility

Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
Duration of Single Treatment: 90 d
Fertility: LOAEL: 0.69 mg/kg body weight
Result: Effects on fertility

Test Type: Two-generation study
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Oral
Fertility: LOAEL: 0.1 mg/kg body weight
Result: Effects on fertility

Effects on foetal development: Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
Species: Mouse, female
Application Route: Subcutaneous
Teratogenicity: LOAEL: 4 mg/kg body weight
Symptoms: Malformations were observed.
Result: positive, Teratogenic effects

Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
Application Route: Subcutaneous
Teratogenicity: LOAEL: 2.5 µg/kg body weight
Symptoms: Reduced body weight
Result: positive, Embryotoxic effects and adverse effects on the offspring were detected.

Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
Species: Rat
Application Route: Subcutaneous
Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 0.2 mg/kg body weight
Symptoms: Early Resorptions / resorption rate, Reduced number of viable fetuses, Reduced body weight
Result: Embryotoxic effects and adverse effects on the offspring were detected only at high maternally toxic doses

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment
May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.

17-Hydroxy-6-methyl-19-norpregna-4,6-diene-3,20-dione 17-acetate:
Effects on foetal development: Test Type: Development
Species: Rat
Application Route: Oral
Result: negative

Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
Species: Rabbit
Application Route: Oral
Result: negative, No teratogenic effects

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment
Positive evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility from human epidemiological studies.

STOT - single exposure
Not classified based on available information.

STOT - repeated exposure
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Components:

Estradiol:
Target Organs: Liver, Bone, Blood, Endocrine system
Assessment: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity
Components:

Estradiol:
Species: Rat
LOAEL: >= 0.17 mg/kg
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 90 d
Target Organs: Mammary gland, Ovary, Uterus (including cervix), Liver, Bone, Endocrine system, Blood, Testis

17-Hydroxy-6-methyl-19-norpregna-4,6-diene-3,20-dione 17-acetate:
Species: Mouse
NOAEL: 20 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 52 Weeks
Species: Rat
NOAEL: 20 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 52 Weeks

Aspiration toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

Experience with human exposure

Components:

Estradiol:
Inhalation
Skin contact
Ingestion
Symptoms: tingling, Nose bleeding
Symptoms: Skin irritation, Redness, pruritis
Symptoms: Headache, Gastrointestinal disturbance, Dizziness, Vomiting, Diarrhoea, water retention, liver function change, changes in libido, breast tenderness, menstrual irregularities

17-Hydroxy-6-methyl-19-norpregn-4,6-diene-3,20-dione 17-acetate:
Ingestion
Symptoms: acne, amenorhea, Headache, Dizziness, Nausea, breast tenderness, changes in libido, insomnia, musculoskeletal pain, mood swings, muscle pain, muscle twitching

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

Estradiol:
Toxicity to fish: LC50 (Oryzias latipes (Japanese medaka)): 3.9 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2.7 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants: NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 1.7 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 1.7 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to microorganisms: EC50: > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h
Test Type: Respiration inhibition
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209
NOEC: 100 mg/l  
Exposure time: 3 h  
Test Type: Respiration inhibition  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity): NOEC: 0.000003 mg/l  
Exposure time: 160 d  
Species: Oryzias latipes (Japanese medaka)  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 210

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity): NOEC: 0.2 mg/l  
Exposure time: 21 d  
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 1,000

17-Hydroxy-6-methyl-19-norpregna-4,6-diene-3,20-dione 17-acetate:

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants: EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 3.07 mg/l  
Exposure time: 72 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201  
NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.69 mg/l  
Exposure time: 72 h  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to microorganisms: EC50 (Natural microorganism): > 2.8 mg/l  
Exposure time: 3 h  
Test Type: Respiration inhibition  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209  
NOEC (Natural microorganism): 2.8 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: 0.0013 mg/l  
Exposure time: 27 d  
Species: Zebrafish

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity): NOEC: 3.65 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): 10
12.2 Persistence and degradability

**Components:**

**Estradiol:**
- Biodegradability: Result: rapidly degradable
- Biodegradation: 84 %
- Exposure time: 24 hrs

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

**Components:**

**Estradiol:**
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: 4.01

17-Hydroxy-6-methyl-19-norpregna-4,6-diene-3,20-dione 17-acetate:
- Bioaccumulation: Species: Zebrafish
- Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 44
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: 3.7

12.4 Mobility in soil

**Components:**

**Estradiol:**
- Distribution among environmental compartments: log Koc: 3.81

17-Hydroxy-6-methyl-19-norpregna-4,6-diene-3,20-dione 17-acetate:
- Distribution among environmental compartments: log Koc: 3.35
- Method: OECD Test Guideline 106

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

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

12.6 Other adverse effects

**Product:**
- Endocrine disrupting potential: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.
SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product: Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. According to the European Waste Catalogue, Waste Codes are not product specific, but application specific. Waste codes should be assigned by the user, preferably in discussion with the waste disposal authorities.

Contaminated packaging: Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

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

14.2 UN proper shipping name

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADN</td>
<td>ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Estradiol, 17-Hydroxy-6-methyl-19-norpregna-4,6-diene-3,20-dione 17-acetate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADR</td>
<td>ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Estradiol, 17-Hydroxy-6-methyl-19-norpregna-4,6-diene-3,20-dione 17-acetate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RID</td>
<td>ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Estradiol, 17-Hydroxy-6-methyl-19-norpregna-4,6-diene-3,20-dione 17-acetate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMDG</td>
<td>ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Estradiol, 17-Hydroxy-6-methyl-19-norpregna-4,6-diene-3,20-dione 17-acetate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IATA</td>
<td>Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (Estradiol, 17-Hydroxy-6-methyl-19-norpregna-4,6-diene-3,20-dione 17-acetate)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADN</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADR</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RID</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
14.4 Packing group

**ADN**
- Packing group: III
- Classification Code: M7
- Hazard Identification Number: 90
- Labels: 9

**ADR**
- Packing group: III
- Classification Code: M7
- Hazard Identification Number: 90
- Labels: 9
- Tunnel restriction code: (-)

**RID**
- Packing group: III
- Classification Code: M7
- Hazard Identification Number: 90
- Labels: 9

**IMDG**
- Packing group: III
- Labels: 9

**IATA**
- EmS Code: F-A, S-F
- (Cargo)
  - Packing instruction (cargo aircraft): 956
  - Packing instruction (LQ): Y956
  - Packing group: III
  - Labels: Miscellaneous

- (Passenger)
  - Packing instruction (passenger aircraft): 956
  - Packing instruction (LQ): Y956
  - Packing group: III
  - Labels: Miscellaneous

14.5 Environmental hazards

**ADN**
- Environmentally hazardous: yes

**ADR**
- Environmentally hazardous: yes

**RID**
- Environmentally hazardous: yes

**IMDG**
- Marine pollutant: yes

**IATA (Passenger)**
- Environmentally hazardous: yes
SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

Nomegestrol / Estradiol Formulation

Version 3.6  Revision Date: 09.04.2021  SDS Number: 17220-00017  Date of last issue: 16.10.2020
Date of first issue: 30.09.2014

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) : Not applicable
REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59) : Not applicable
REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV) : Not applicable
Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer : Not applicable
Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 on persistent organic pollutants (recast) : Not applicable
Regulation (EC) No 649/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals : Not applicable

E1 ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS
Quantity 1 Quantity 2
100 t 200 t

Other regulations:
Take note of Directive 92/85/EEC regarding maternity protection or stricter national regulations, where applicable.
Take note of Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work or stricter national regulations, where applicable.

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:
AICS : not determined
DSL : not determined
IECSC : not determined

15.2 Chemical safety assessment
A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information
Nomegestrol / Estradiol Formulation

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

### Version 3.6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDS Number:</th>
<th>Date of last issue: 16.10.2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17220-00017</td>
<td>Date of first issue: 30.09.2014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H</th>
<th>Statement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H350</td>
<td>May cause cancer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H360F</td>
<td>May damage fertility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H360FD</td>
<td>May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H372</td>
<td>Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H410</td>
<td>Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Full text of other abbreviations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic Chronic</td>
<td>Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carc.</td>
<td>Carcinogenicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repr.</td>
<td>Reproductive toxicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOT RE</td>
<td>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GB EH40</td>
<td>UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GB EH40 / TWA</td>
<td>Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GB EH40 / STEL</td>
<td>Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Nomegestrol / Estradiol Formulation

Further information:
Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet:

Classification of the mixture:
- Carc. 1A: H350 (Calculation method)
- Repr. 1A: H360FD (Calculation method)
- STOT RE 1: H372 (Calculation method)
- Aquatic Chronic 1: H410 (Calculation method)

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

GB / EN