according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



### **Mometasone Cream Formulation**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 04/04/2023 5.1 09/30/2023 1688406-00017 Date of first issue: 05/21/2017

### **SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION**

Product name : Mometasone Cream Formulation

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company name of supplier : Organon & Co.

Address : 30 Hudson Street, 33nd floor

Jersey City, New Jersey, U.S.A 07302

Telephone : 1-551-430-6000 Emergency telephone : 1-215-631-6999

E-mail address : EHSSTEWARD@organon.com

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Pharmaceutical Restrictions on use : Not applicable

#### **SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR

1910.1200)

Reproductive toxicity : Category 1B

**GHS** label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal Word : Danger

Hazard Statements : H360Df May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging

fertility.

Precautionary Statements : Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read

and understood.

P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection

and face protection.

Response:

P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.

Storage:

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents and container to an approved waste

disposal plant.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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#### Other hazards

None known.

#### **SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

#### Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
White mineral oil (petroleum)	8042-47-5	>= 50 - < 70
2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol	107-41-5	>= 10 - < 20
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	>= 1 - < 5
Mometasone	83919-23-7	>= 0.1 - < 1

Actual concentration is withheld as a trade secret

#### **SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

General advice In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical

advice immediately.

When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical

advice.

If inhaled If inhaled, remove to fresh air.

Get medical attention.

In case of skin contact In case of contact, immediately flush skin with soap and plenty

of water.

Remove contaminated clothing and shoes.

Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse.

Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Flush eyes with water as a precaution.

In case of eye contact 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

Protection of first-aiders

Notes to physician

May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertili-

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). Treat symptomatically and supportively.

### **SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray

> Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

None known.

Specific hazards during fire

fighting

Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air.

Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Hazardous combustion prod-

ucts

Carbon oxides

Metal oxides

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.

Special protective equipment:

for fire-fighters

In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Use personal protective equipment.

#### **SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emer-

gency procedures

Use personal protective equipment.

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

Environmental precautions : Avoid release to the environment.

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable

container for disposal.

Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items

employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to

determine which regulations are applicable.

Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding

certain local or national requirements.

### **SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

Technical measures : See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE

CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

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

ventilation.

Advice on safe handling : Do not get on skin or clothing.

Do not breathe vapors.

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.

Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the

environment.

Conditions for safe storage : Keep in properly labeled containers.

Store locked up. Keep tightly closed.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

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

Strong oxidizing agents

Self-reactive substances and mixtures

Organic peroxides

Explosives Gases

#### **SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

### Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
White mineral oil (petroleum)	8042-47-5	TWA (Inhal- able particu- late matter)	5 mg/m³	ACGIH
		TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m³	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		ST (Mist)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	NIOSH REL
2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol	107-41-5	TWA (Vapor)	25 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL (Va- por)	50 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL (Inhalable fraction, Aerosol only)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ACGIH
		С	25 ppm 125 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	TWA (total dust)	15 mg/m³	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (Respirable particulate matter)	2.5 mg/m³ (Titanium dioxide)	ACGIH
Mometasone	83919-23-7	TWA	1 μg/m3 (OEB 4)	Internal
	Further information: Skin			
		Wipe limit	10 μg/100 cm <sup>2</sup>	Internal

This substance(s) is not bioavailable and therefore does not contribute to a dust inhalation hazard.

Titanium dioxide

**Engineering measures** 

Containment technologies suitable for controlling compounds are required to control at source and to prevent migration of the compound to uncontrolled areas (e.g., vacuum conveying from a closed system, packout head with inflatable seal from stationary container, ventilated enclosure, etc.).

All engineering controls should be implemented by facility design and operated in accordance with GMP principles to

protect products, workers, and the environment.

Essentially no open handling permitted.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Use closed processing systems or containment technologies.

#### Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection General and local exhaust ventilation is recommended to

maintain vapor exposures below recommended limits. Where concentrations are above recommended limits or are

unknown, appropriate respiratory protection should be worn. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators. Protection provided

by air purifying respirators against exposure to any

hazardous chemical is limited. Use a positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, or any other

circumstance where air purifying respirators may not provide

adequate protection.

Hand protection

Material Chemical-resistant gloves

Remarks Consider double gloving.

Eye protection Wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles.

If the work environment or activity involves dusty conditions,

mists or aerosols, wear the appropriate goggles.

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

aerosols.

Work uniform or laboratory coat. Skin and body protection

Additional body garments should be used based upon the task being performed (e.g., sleevelets, apron, gauntlets,

disposable suits) to avoid exposed skin surfaces.

Use appropriate degowning techniques to remove potentially

contaminated clothing.

If exposure to chemical is likely during typical use, provide Hygiene measures

eye flushing systems and safety showers close to the

working place.

When using do not eat, drink or smoke.

Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

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

use of administrative controls.

### **SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

**Appearance** cream

Color white to off-white

Odor No data available

Odor Threshold No data available

No data available pН

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Melting point/freezing point : No data available

Initial boiling point and boiling

range

No data available

Flash point :  $> 199.9 \, ^{\circ}\text{F} / > 93.3 \, ^{\circ}\text{C}$ 

Evaporation rate : Not applicable

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not classified as a flammability hazard

Flammability (liquids) : Not applicable

Upper explosion limit / Upper

flammability limit

No data available

Lower explosion limit / Lower

flammability limit

No data available

Vapor pressure : Not applicable

Relative vapor density : Not applicable

Relative density : No data available

Density : No data available

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : No data available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

Not applicable

Autoignition temperature : No da

: No data available

Decomposition temperature : No data available

Viscosity

Viscosity, kinematic : Not applicable

Explosive properties : Not explosive

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

Particle size : No data available

### **SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Reactivity : Not classified as a reactivity hazard. Chemical stability : Stable under normal conditions.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Possibility of hazardous reac-

tions

Vapors may form explosive mixture with air.

Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

Conditions to avoid : None known.

Incompatible materials : Oxidizing agents Hazardous decomposition : No hazardous de

products

: No hazardous decomposition products are known.

### **SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

#### Information on likely routes of exposure

Skin contact Ingestion Eye contact

### **Acute toxicity**

Not classified based on available information.

**Product:** 

Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 5,000 mg/kg

Method: Calculation method

### **Components:**

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 5 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol:

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 420

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Titanium dioxide:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 6.82 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

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Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Mometasone:

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

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 3.3 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Remarks: No mortality observed at this dose.

LC50 (Mouse): > 3.2 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute toxicity (other routes of :

administration)

LD50 (Rat): 300 mg/kg

Application Route: Subcutaneous Symptoms: Breathing difficulties

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

### **Components:**

#### White mineral oil (petroleum):

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

### 2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

Titanium dioxide:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Mometasone:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Not classified based on available information.

#### **Components:**

### White mineral oil (petroleum):

Species : Rabbit

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Result : No eye irritation

2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Titanium dioxide:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Mometasone:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

#### Respiratory or skin sensitization

#### Skin sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

### Respiratory sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

#### Components:

## White mineral oil (petroleum):

Test Type : Buehler Test
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig
Result : negative

2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol:

Test Type : Maximization Test
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

Result : negative

Titanium dioxide:

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Routes of exposure : Skin contact Species : Mouse Result : negative

Mometasone:

Test Type : Maximization Test

Routes of exposure : Dermal Species : Guinea pig

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitization.

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Result : negative

Remarks : The results of a test on guinea pigs showed this substance to

be a weak skin sensitizer.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):

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

Result: negative

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

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse

Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol:

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

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 476

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Result: negative

Titanium dioxide:

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

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: In vivo micronucleus test

Species: Mouse Result: negative

Mometasone:

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

Result: negative

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

Result: negative

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

Result: positive

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Test Type: Mouse Lymphoma

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Micronucleus test

Species: Mouse Application Route: Oral Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosomal aberration

Species: Rat

Cell type: Bone marrow

Result: negative

Test Type: unscheduled DNA synthesis assay

Species: Rat Cell type: Liver cells Result: negative

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

Weight of evidence does not support classification as a germ

cell mutagen.

### Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

### **Components:**

### White mineral oil (petroleum):

Species : Rat
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 24 Months
Result : negative

### Titanium dioxide:

Species : Rat

Application Route : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Exposure time : 2 Years

Method : OECD Test Guideline 453

Result : positive

Remarks : The mechanism or mode of action may not be relevant in hu-

mans

This substance(s) is not bioavailable and therefore does not

contribute to a dust inhalation hazard.

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in inhalation studies with

animals.

#### Mometasone:

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

Dose : 0.067 mg/kg body weight

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Result : negative

Species : Mouse
Application Route : Inhalation
Exposure time : 19 Months

Dose : 0.160 mg/kg body weight

Result : negative

IARC Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Titanium dioxide 13463-67-7

**OSHA**No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is

on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

NTP No ingredient of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is

identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

### Reproductive toxicity

May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility.

### **Components:**

### White mineral oil (petroleum):

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

Species: Rat

Application Route: Skin contact

Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol:

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

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 443

Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 443

Result: positive

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Some evidence of adverse effects on development, based on

animal experiments.

Mometasone:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Fertility

Species: Rat

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Application Route: Subcutaneous

Fertility: NOAEL: 0.015 mg/kg body weight

Symptoms: Reduced embryonic survival, Reduced fetal

weiaht.

Result: No effects on fertility., Effect on reproduction capacity.

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Mouse

Application Route: Subcutaneous

Embryo-fetal toxicity.: LOAEL: 0.06 mg/kg body weight

Result: Embryotoxic effects., Teratogenicity and

developmental toxicity

Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Dermal

Embryo-fetal toxicity.: LOAEL: 0.3 mg/kg body weight

Result: Embryo-fetal toxicity.

Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rabbit

Application Route: Dermal

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

Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Subcutaneous

Embryo-fetal toxicity.: LOAEL: 0.15 mg/kg body weight

Result: Effects on newborn.

Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rabbit Application Route: Oral

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

Reproductive toxicity - 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.

#### 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.

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#### **Components:**

Mometasone:

Routes of exposure : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Target Organs : Immune system, Liver, Kidney, Skin

Assessment : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

#### Repeated dose toxicity

#### **Components:**

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Species : Rat

LOAEL : 160 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 90 Days

Species : Rat LOAEL : >= 1 mg/l

Application Route : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Exposure time : 4 Weeks

Method : OECD Test Guideline 412

2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : >= 450 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 13 Weeks

Method : OECD Test Guideline 408

Titanium dioxide:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : 24,000 mg/kg Application Route : Ingestion Exposure time : 28 Days

Species : Rat NOAEL : 10 mg/m³

Application Route : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Exposure time : 2 y

Mometasone:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : 0.005 mg/kg LOAEL : 0.3 mg/kg Application Route : Oral Exposure time : 30 d

Target Organs : Lymph nodes, Liver, Adrenal gland, Skin, thymus gland

Species : Dog

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LOAEL : 0.5 mg/kg
Application Route : Oral
Exposure time : 30 d

Target Organs : Lymph nodes, Liver, Adrenal gland, Skin, thymus gland

Species : Rat

NOAEL : 0.00013 mg/l

Application Route : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Exposure time : 90 d

Target Organs : Adrenal gland, Lungs, Lymph nodes, spleen, Bone marrow,

Kidney, Liver, thymus gland

Species : Dog NOAEL : 0.0005 mg/l

Application Route : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Exposure time : 90 d

Target Organs : Adrenal gland, Lungs, Lymph nodes, spleen, Bone marrow,

Kidney, thymus gland, Liver

### **Aspiration toxicity**

Not classified based on available information.

#### **Components:**

#### Mometasone:

Not applicable

### Experience with human exposure

#### **Components:**

2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol:

Eye contact : Target Organs: Eyes

Symptoms: Irritation

Mometasone:

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

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#### **SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

### **Ecotoxicity**

#### Components:

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 100

mq/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 28 d

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Gambusia affinis (Mosquito fish)): 8,510 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 2,800 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga)): >

429 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

EC10 (Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga)): >

429 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 25 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Toxicity to microorganisms : NOEC (Bacteria): 200 mg/l

Exposure time: 10 d

Titanium dioxide:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 mg/l

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Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): > 10,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50: > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Mometasone:

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

Exposure time: 96 h

Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

LC50 (Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow)): > 5 mg/l

Exposure time: 7 d

Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 5 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

EC50 (Americamysis): > 5 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: US-EPA OPPTS 850.1035

Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 3.2

mq/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 0.00014

mq/l

Exposure time: 32 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 210

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.34 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50: > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Test Type: Respiration inhibition Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

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NOEC: 1,000 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h

Test Type: Respiration inhibition Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

Persistence and degradability

**Components:** 

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 31 % Exposure time: 28 d

2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 81 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

Mometasone:

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 50 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 314

Stability in water : Hydrolysis: 50 %(12 d)

Method: OECD Test Guideline 111

Bioaccumulative potential

**Components:** 

2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol:

Partition coefficient: n- : log Pow: < 4

octanol/water Remarks: Calculation

Mometasone:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 107.1 Method: OECD Test Guideline 305

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 4.68

Mobility in soil

**Components:** 

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Distribution among environmental compartments

log Koc: 4.02

Other adverse effects

No data available

### **SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Disposal methods** 

Waste from residues Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

Do not dispose of waste into sewer.

Contaminated packaging Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste

handling site for recycling or disposal.

If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.

#### **SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

### International Regulations

**UNRTDG** 

**UN** number UN 3077

Proper shipping name ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID,

N.O.S.

(Mometasone)

Class 9 Ш Packing group Labels 9 Environmentally hazardous yes

**IATA-DGR** 

**UN 3077** UN/ID No.

Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. Proper shipping name

(Mometasone)

9 Class Ш Packing group

Miscellaneous Labels

Packing instruction (cargo

aircraft)

956

Packing instruction (passen-

956

ger aircraft)

Environmentally hazardous yes

**IMDG-Code** 

**UN** number UN 3077

Proper shipping name ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID,

N.O.S.

(Mometasone)

Class 9 Ш Packing group Labels 9 **EmS Code** F-A, S-F Marine pollutant yes

### Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

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### **Domestic regulation**

**49 CFR** 

UN/ID/NA number : UN 3077

Proper shipping name : Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s.

(Mometasone)

Class : 9
Packing group : III
Labels : CLASS 9
ERG Code : 171

Marine pollutant : yes(Mometasone)

Remarks : Above applies only to containers over 119 gallons or 450

liters

Shipment by ground under DOT is non-regulated; however it may be shipped per the applicable hazard classification to facilitate multi-modal transport involving ICAO (IATA) or IMO.

#### Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

#### **SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

#### **CERCLA Reportable Quantity**

This material does not contain any components with a CERCLA RQ.

#### SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

### SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Reproductive toxicity

SARA 313 : This material does not contain any chemical components with

known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

### **US State Regulations**

### Pennsylvania Right To Know

White mineral oil (petroleum)	8042-47-5
2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol	107-41-5
Aluminum starch octenylsuccinate	9087-61-0
Beeswax	8006-40-4
Water	7732-18-5
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7

### California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Titanium dioxide, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

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#### California List of Hazardous Substances

White mineral oil (petroleum) 8042-47-5 2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol 107-41-5

### **California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants**

White mineral oil (petroleum) 8042-47-5 2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol 107-41-5 Titanium dioxide 13463-67-7

#### The ingredients of this product are reported in the following inventories:

AICS : not determined

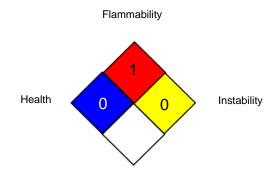
DSL : not determined

IECSC : not determined

#### **SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION**

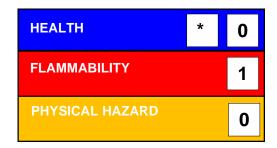
#### **Further information**

#### NFPA 704:



Special hazard

#### HMIS® IV:



HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. The "\*" represents a chronic hazard, while the "/" represents the absence of a chronic hazard.

### Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
NIOSH REL : USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits

OSHA Z-1 : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Lim-

its for Air Contaminants

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average ACGIH / STEL : Short-term exposure limit

NIOSH REL / TWA : Time-weighted average concentration for up to a 10-hour

workday during a 40-hour workweek

NIOSH REL / ST : STEL - 15-minute TWA exposure that should not be exceeded

at any time during a workday

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NIOSH REL / C : Ceiling value not be exceeded at any time.

OSHA Z-1 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials: bw - Body weight: CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; 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; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals: OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development: OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods: vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Sources of key data used to compile the Material Safety

Data Sheet

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

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

Revision Date : 09/30/2023

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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