according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



Simvastatin Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 09/26/2023 11.2 04/06/2024 24382-00023 Date of first issue: 10/21/2014

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Simvastatin 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)

Combustible dust

Skin sensitization : Category 1

Carcinogenicity (Inhalation) : Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity

- repeated exposure

Category 1 (Liver, muscle, optic nerve, Eye)

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms





Signal Word : Danger

Hazard Statements : If small particles are generated during further processing, han-

dling or by other means, may form combustible dust concentra-

tions in air.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H351 Suspected of causing cancer if inhaled.

H372 Causes damage to organs (Liver, muscle, optic nerve,

Eye) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary Statements : Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read

and understood.

P260 Do not breathe dust.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



Simvastatin Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 09/26/2023 11.2 04/06/2024 24382-00023 Date of first issue: 10/21/2014

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P272 Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.

P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection

and face protection.

Response:

P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention.

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage:

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents and container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards

Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)	
Simvastatin	79902-63-9	>= 5 - < 10	
Starch	9005-25-8	>= 5 - < 10	
Cellulose	9004-34-6	>= 1 - < 5	
Ascorbic acid	50-81-7	>= 1 - < 5	
Citric acid monohydrate	5949-29-1	>= 1 - < 5	
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	>= 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 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.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



Simvastatin Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 09/26/2023 11.2 04/06/2024 24382-00023 Date of first issue: 10/21/2014

If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting.

Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

Suspected of causing cancer if inhaled.

delayed Suspected of causing cand delayed Causes damage to organs

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation.

Protection of first-aiders : First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection,

and use the recommended personal protective equipment when the potential for exposure exists (see section 8).

Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically and supportively.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray

Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Dry chemical None known.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

None know

Specific hazards during fire

fighting

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 prod-

ucts

Carbon 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.

Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (i.e., clearing dust surfaces

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



Simvastatin Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 09/26/2023 11.2 04/06/2024 24382-00023 Date of first issue: 10/21/2014

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 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

Local/Total ventilation

Advice on 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. Use only with adequate ventilation. 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

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.

Conditions for safe storage : Keep in properly labeled containers.

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

inert or nuisance dust 50 Million particles per cubic foot

Value type (Form of exposure): TWA (total dust)

Basis: OSHA Z-3

15 mg/m³

Value type (Form of exposure): TWA (total dust)

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



Simvastatin Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 09/26/2023 11.2 04/06/2024 24382-00023 Date of first issue: 10/21/2014

Basis: OSHA Z-3

5 mg/m³

Value type (Form of exposure): TWA (respirable fraction)

Basis: OSHA Z-3

15 Million particles per cubic foot

Value type (Form of exposure): TWA (respirable fraction)

Basis: OSHA Z-3

Dust, nuisance dust and par-

ticulates

10 mg/m³

Value type (Form of exposure): PEL (Total dust)

Basis: CAL PEL

5 mg/m³

Value type (Form of exposure): PEL (respirable dust fraction)

Basis: CAL PEL

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of	Control parame- ters / Permissible	Basis
		exposure)	concentration	
Simvastatin	79902-63-9	TWA	25 μg/m3 (OEB 3)	Internal
	Further information: DSEN			
		Wipe limit	250 µg/100 cm ²	Internal
Starch	9005-25-8	TWA	10 mg/m ³	ACGIH
		TWA (Res- pirable)	5 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		TWA (total)	10 mg/m ³	NIOSH REL
		TWA (total	15 mg/m ³	OSHA Z-1
		dust)		
		TWA (respir-	5 mg/m³	OSHA Z-1
		able fraction)		
Cellulose	9004-34-6	TWA	10 mg/m ³	ACGIH
		TWA (Res- pirable)	5 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		TWA (total)	10 mg/m ³	NIOSH REL
		TWA (total dust)	15 mg/m³	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (respir-	5 mg/m³	OSHA Z-1
		able fraction)	-	
Ascorbic acid	50-81-7	TWA	5000 μg/m3 (OEB 1)	Internal
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	TWA (total dust)	15 mg/m³	OSHA Z-1

Engineering measures

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

protect products, workers, and the environment.

Containment technologies suitable for controlling compounds are required to control at source and to prevent migration of the compound to uncontrolled areas (e.g., open-face

containment devices).

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



Simvastatin Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 09/26/2023 11.2 04/06/2024 24382-00023 Date of first issue: 10/21/2014

Minimize open handling.

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

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.

Skin and body protection : Work uniform or laboratory coat.

Additional body garments should be used based upon the task being performed (e.g., sleevelets, apron, gauntlets, disposable suits) to avoid exposed skin surfaces.

Use appropriate degowning techniques to remove potentially

sontominated elething

contaminated clothing.

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.

Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the

workplace.

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 : powder

Color : No data available

Odor : odorless

Odor Threshold : No data available

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



Simvastatin Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 09/26/2023 11.2 04/06/2024 24382-00023 Date of first issue: 10/21/2014

pH : No data available

Melting point/freezing point : No data available

Initial boiling point and boiling

range

No data available

Flash point : Not applicable

Evaporation rate : Not applicable

Flammability (solid, gas) : May form explosive dust-air mixture during processing,

handling or other means.

Flammability (liquids) : No data available

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 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 characteristics

Particle size : No data available

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



Simvastatin Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 09/26/2023 11.2 04/06/2024 24382-00023 Date of first issue: 10/21/2014

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

Possibility of hazardous reac-

tions

May form explosive dust-air mixture during processing,

handling or other means.

Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames and sparks.

Avoid dust formation. Oxidizing agents

Incompatible materials
Hazardous decomposition

nazardous decompositio

products

No hazardous decomposition products are known.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation Skin contact Ingestion Eye contact

Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Simvastatin:

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

LD50 (Mouse): 3,800 mg/kg

Starch:

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

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

Cellulose:

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 5.8 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

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

Ascorbic acid:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 11,900 mg/kg

Citric acid monohydrate:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Mouse): 5,400 mg/kg

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

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



Simvastatin Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 09/26/2023 11.2 04/06/2024 24382-00023 Date of first issue: 10/21/2014

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Titanium dioxide:

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

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

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Simvastatin:

Species : Rabbit

Remarks : Moderate skin irritation

Ascorbic acid:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

Citric acid monohydrate:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Titanium dioxide:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Simvastatin:

Species : Rabbit Remarks : slight irritation

Starch:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



Simvastatin Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 09/26/2023 11.2 04/06/2024 24382-00023 Date of first issue: 10/21/2014

Ascorbic acid:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Citric acid monohydrate:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Titanium dioxide:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Skin sensitization

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Simvastatin:

Assessment : Probability or evidence of skin sensitization in humans

Result : positive

Starch:

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

Ascorbic acid:

Test Type : Maurer optimisation test

Routes of exposure : Skin contact Species : Guinea pig Result : negative

Titanium dioxide:

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Routes of exposure : Skin contact Species : Mouse : negative

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



Simvastatin Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 09/26/2023 11.2 04/06/2024 24382-00023 Date of first issue: 10/21/2014

Components:

Simvastatin:

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

Result: negative

Test Type: Alkaline elution assay

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosomal aberration

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Micronucleus test

Species: Mouse Application Route: Oral

Result: negative

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

Weight of evidence does not support classification as a germ

cell mutagen.

Starch:

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

Result: negative

Cellulose:

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

Result: negative

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: Ingestion

Result: negative

Ascorbic acid:

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

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Result: negative

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

cytogenetic assay)

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



Simvastatin Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 09/26/2023 11.2 04/06/2024 24382-00023 Date of first issue: 10/21/2014

Species: Mouse

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Citric acid monohydrate:

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

Result: negative

Test Type: in vitro micronucleus test

Result: positive

Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vivo mammalian bone-marrow

cytogenetic test, chromosomal analysis)

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

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

Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer if inhaled.

Components:

Simvastatin:

Species : Mouse Application Route : Oral

Exposure time : < 92 weeks
Target Organs : Harderian gland
Tumor Type : Liver, Lungs

Remarks : The significance of these findings for humans is not certain.

Species : Rat
Application Route : Oral
Exposure time : 2 Years
Tumor Type : Liver, Thyroid

Remarks : The significance of these findings for humans is not certain.

Cellulose:

Species : Rat
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 72 weeks

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



Simvastatin Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 09/26/2023 11.2 04/06/2024 24382-00023 Date of first issue: 10/21/2014

Result : negative

Ascorbic acid:

Species : Mouse
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 2 Years
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.

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in inhalation studies with

animals.

IARC Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Titanium dioxide 13463-67-7

OSHANo 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

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Simvastatin:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Fertility

Species: Rat, male Application Route: Oral

Fertility: LOAEL: 25 mg/kg body weight

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

Species: Rat

Application Route: Oral

Embryo-fetal toxicity.: NOAEL: 25 mg/kg body weight Result: No teratogenic effects., No adverse effects.

Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rabbit

Application Route: Oral

Embryo-fetal toxicity.: NOAEL: 10 mg/kg body weight Result: No teratogenic effects., No adverse effects.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



Simvastatin Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 09/26/2023 11.2 04/06/2024 24382-00023 Date of first issue: 10/21/2014

Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Oral

Embryo-fetal toxicity.: LOAEL: 60 mg/kg body weight

Result: Teratogenic potential.

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Cellulose:

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

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Ascorbic acid:

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

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Citric acid monohydrate:

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

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

STOT-single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Citric acid monohydrate:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT-repeated exposure

Causes damage to organs (Liver, muscle, optic nerve, Eye) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Components:

Simvastatin:

Target Organs : Liver, muscle, optic nerve, Eye

Assessment : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



Simvastatin Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 09/26/2023 11.2 04/06/2024 24382-00023 Date of first issue: 10/21/2014

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Simvastatin:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : 5 mg/kg

LOAEL : 30 mg/kg

Application Route : Oral

Exposure time : 14 - 104 Weeks

Target Organs : Liver, Testis, Musculo-skeletal system, Eye

Species : Dog LOAEL : 10 mg/kg Application Route : Oral

Exposure time : 14 - 104 Weeks
Target Organs : Liver, Testis, Eye

Species: RabbitNOAEL: 30 mg/kgLOAEL: 50 mg/kgApplication Route: Oral

Target Organs : Liver, Kidney

Starch:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : >= 2,000 mg/kg
Application Route : Skin contact
Exposure time : 28 Days

Method : OECD Test Guideline 410

Cellulose:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : >= 9,000 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 90 Days

Ascorbic acid:

Species : Rat, male

NOAEL : >= 8,100 mg/kg

Application Route : Ingestion

Exposure time : 13 Weeks

Citric acid monohydrate:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : 4,000 mg/kg LOAEL : 8,000 mg/kg Application Route : Ingestion Exposure time : 10 Days

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



Simvastatin Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 09/26/2023 11.2 04/06/2024 24382-00023 Date of first issue: 10/21/2014

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

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Experience with human exposure

Components:

Simvastatin:

Skin contact : Remarks: May produce an allergic reaction.

Ingestion : Target Organs: Liver

Symptoms: upper respiratory tract infection, Headache, Ab-

dominal pain, constipation, Nausea Target Organs: Musculo-skeletal system

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Simvastatin:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 2.91 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 3.5 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

: EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 25

mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 25

mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50: > 30 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Test Type: Respiration inhibition Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



Simvastatin Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 09/26/2023 11.2 04/06/2024 24382-00023 Date of first issue: 10/21/2014

NOEC: 21 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h

Test Type: Respiration inhibition Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Cellulose:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oryzias latipes (Japanese medaka)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Ascorbic acid:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 1,020 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50: 140 mg/l

Exposure time: 16 h Method: DIN 38 412 Part 8

Citric acid monohydrate:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1,535 mg/l

Exposure time: 24 h

Titanium dioxide:

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

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

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

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

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

Exposure time: 72 h

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

Exposure time: 3 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Simvastatin:

Biodegradability : Result: rapidly degradable

Stability in water : Hydrolysis: 50 %(3.2 d)

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



Simvastatin Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 09/26/2023 11.2 04/06/2024 24382-00023 Date of first issue: 10/21/2014

Cellulose:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Ascorbic acid:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 97 % Exposure time: 5 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302

Citric acid monohydrate:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 97 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Simvastatin:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: > 4.07

Ascorbic acid:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: -1.85

Citric acid monohydrate:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: -1.72

Mobility in soilNo data available

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

Not regulated as a dangerous good

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



Simvastatin Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 09/26/2023 11.2 04/06/2024 24382-00023 Date of first issue: 10/21/2014

IATA-DGR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG-Code

Not regulated as a dangerous good

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

Not applicable for product as supplied.

Domestic regulation

49 CFR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

Special precautions for user

Not applicable

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 : Combustible dust

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Carcinogenicity

Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

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

 Simvastatin
 79902-63-9

 Starch
 9005-25-8

 Cellulose
 9004-34-6

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.

California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

Starch 9005-25-8 Cellulose 9004-34-6

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

AICS : not determined

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



Simvastatin Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 09/26/2023 11.2 04/06/2024 24382-00023 Date of first issue: 10/21/2014

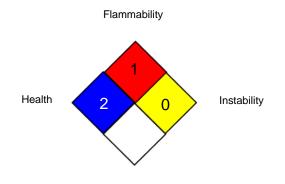
DSL : not determined

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)

CAL PEL : California permissible exposure limits for chemical contami-

nants (Title 8, Article 107)

NIOSH REL : USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits

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

its for Air Contaminants

OSHA Z-3 : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-3 Min-

eral Dusts

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average CAL PEL / PEL : Permissible exposure limit

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

workday during a 40-hour workweek

OSHA Z-1 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average OSHA Z-3 / 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;

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



Simvastatin Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 09/26/2023 11.2 04/06/2024 24382-00023 Date of first issue: 10/21/2014

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 : 04/06/2024

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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