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### **SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION**

Product name : Mometasone / Clotrimazole / Gentamicin Formulation

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company name of supplier : Merck & Co., Inc

Address : One Merck Drive

Whitehouse Station - New Jersey - USA 08889

Telephone : 908-423-1000

Telefax : 908-735-1496

Emergency telephone : 908-423-6000

E-mail address : EHSDATASTEWARD@merck.com

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Veterinary product

## **SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

**GHS Classification** 

Reproductive toxicity : Category 1A

Specific target organ syste-

mic toxicity - repeated expo-

sure (Oral)

Category 2 (Liver, Kidney, Adrenal gland)

**GHS** label elements

Hazard pictograms :

Signal Word : Danger

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

tertility

H373 May cause damage to organs (Liver, Kidney, Adrenal gland) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

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 mist or vapors.



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P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/

face protection.

Response:

P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/

attention.

Storage:

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste dis-

posal plant.

Other hazards

None known.

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

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

## **Hazardous ingredients**

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
White mineral oil (petroleum)	8042-47-5	>= 90 - <= 100
Polyethylene glycol	25322-68-3	>= 10 - < 20
Clotrimazole	23593-75-1	>= 1 - < 5
Gentamicin	1403-66-3	>= 0.1 - < 1
Mometasone	83919-23-7	>= 0.1 - < 1

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

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

vice 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.

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

Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

If swallowed : If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting.

Get medical attention.

Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.



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Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

delayed

May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertili-

ty.

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure if swallowed.

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.

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

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

None known.

Specific hazards during fire

fighting

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 and personal protective

equipment recommendations.

Environmental precautions : Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

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

barriers).

Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.



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Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up Soak up with inert absorbent material.

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

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 Use with local exhaust ventilation.

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

Do not breathe vapors or spray mist.

Do not swallow.

Avoid contact with eyes.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety

practice.

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.

Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

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

> Strong oxidizing agents Organic peroxides

**Explosives** 

Gases

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

#### Ingredients with workplace control parameters

•	•			
Ingredients	CAS-No.	Value type	Control parame-	Basis
		(Form of	ters / Permissible	
		exposure)	concentration	
White mineral oil (petroleum)	8042-47-5	TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m³	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (Inhal-	5 mg/m³	ACGIH
		able fraction)		
		TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m³	NIOSH REL



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II		ST (Mist)	10 mg/m³	NIOSH REL	
Polyethylene glycol	25322-68-3	TWA (aero-	10 mg/m³	US WEEL	
		sol)			
Clotrimazole	23593-75-1	TWA	200 μg/m³	Merck	
Gentamicin	1403-66-3	TWA	0.1 mg/m³	Merck	
Mometasone	83919-23-7	TWA	1 μg/m³	Merck	
	Further inform	Further information: Skin			
		Wipe limit	10 μg/100 cm <sup>2</sup>	Merck	

**Engineering measures** : Minimize workplace exposure concentrations.

Use with local exhaust ventilation.

#### 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 : Choose gloves to protect hands against chemicals depending

on the concentration 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.

Eye protection : Wear the following personal protective equipment:

Safety glasses

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).

Hygiene measures : Ensure that eye flushing systems and safety showers are

located close to the working place. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.



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

Appearance : suspension

Color : white to off-white

Odor : oily

Odor Threshold : No data available

pH : No data available

Melting point/freezing point : No data available

Initial boiling point and boiling :

range

No data available

Flash point : No data available

Evaporation rate : No data available

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Upper explosion limit : No data available

Lower explosion limit : No data available

Vapor pressure : No data available

Relative vapor density : No data available

Density : No data available

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : No data available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: No data available

Autoignition temperature : No data available

Decomposition temperature : No data available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : No data available

Explosive properties : Not explosive

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

Molecular weight : No data available

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



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Reactivity Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

Chemical stability Stable under normal conditions.

tions

Possibility of hazardous reac- : Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

Conditions to avoid None known.

Incompatible materials Oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition

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.

**Product:** 

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

Method: Calculation method

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

Method: Calculation method

## Ingredients:

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

Polyethylene glycol:

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

Acute dermal toxicity LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials



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Clotrimazole:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 708 mg/kg

LD50 (Mouse): 761 mg/kg

LD50 (Rabbit): > 1,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 0.73 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Mouse): 923 mg/kg

Gentamicin:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 8,000 - 10,000 mg/kg

LD50 (Mouse): 10,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : (Rat): 0.2 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute toxicity (other routes of :

administration)

LD50 (Rat): 67 - 96 mg/kg

Application Route: Intravenous

LD50 (Rat): 371 - 384 mg/kg Application Route: Intramuscular

LDLo (Monkey): 30 mg/kg Application Route: Intravenous

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

Symptoms: Breathing difficulties

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.



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## Ingredients:

## White mineral oil (petroleum):

Species: Rabbit

Result: No skin irritation

## Polyethylene glycol:

Species: Rabbit

Result: No skin irritation

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

#### Clotrimazole:

Species: Rabbit

Result: No skin irritation

#### Gentamicin:

Species: Rabbit

Result: Mild skin irritant Remarks: slight irritation

#### Mometasone:

Species: Rabbit

Result: No skin irritation

### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Not classified based on available information.

### Ingredients:

## White mineral oil (petroleum):

Species: Rabbit

Result: No eye irritation

## Polyethylene glycol:

Species: Rabbit

Result: No eye irritation

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

### Clotrimazole:

Species: Rabbit

Result: Mild eye irritation

### Gentamicin:

Species: Rabbit

Result: Mild eye irritant Remarks: slight irritation



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#### 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.

## Ingredients:

### White mineral oil (petroleum):

Test Type: Buehler Test

Routes of exposure: Skin contact

Species: Guinea pig Result: negative

#### Gentamicin:

Remarks: No data available

## Mometasone:

Test Type: Maximization Test Routes of exposure: Dermal

Species: Guinea pig

Assessment: Does not cause skin sensitization.

Result: negative

Remarks: The results of a test on guinea pigs showed this substance to be a weak skin sensitiz-

er.

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

## Ingredients:

### 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

## Polyethylene glycol:

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

Result: negative



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Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Clotrimazole:

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

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Result: negative

: Test Type: in vitro micronucleus test

Result: negative

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

cytogenetic assay) Species: Rat

Application Route: Oral

Result: negative

Test Type: Mammalian spermatogonial chromosome aberra-

tion test (in vivo) Species: Hamster Result: negative

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

: Weight of evidence does not support classification as a germ

cell mutagen.

Gentamicin:

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

Result: negative

: Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Result: Equivocal

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

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse

Application Route: Intravenous injection

Result: negative

Mometasone:

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

Result: negative

: Test Type: Chromosomal aberration

Species: Chinese hamster lung cells

Result: negative

: Test Type: Chromosomal aberration

Species: Chinese hamster ovary cells

Result: positive



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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.

### **Ingredients:**

## White mineral oil (petroleum):

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Exposure time: 24 Months

Result: negative

## Gentamicin:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

: No data available

## Mometasone:

Species: Rat

Application Route: Inhalation Exposure time: 2 Years

Dose: 0.067 mg/kg body weight

Result: negative

Species: Mouse

Application Route: Inhalation Exposure time: 19 Months Dose: 0.160 mg/kg body weight

Result: negative

IARC No ingredient of this product present at levels greater than or

equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed

human carcinogen by IARC.



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**OSHA**No ingredient of this product present at levels greater than or

egual to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcino-

gen by OSHA.

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.

## **Ingredients:**

## 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

Polyethylene glycol:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Reproduction/Developmental toxicity screening

test

Species: Rabbit

**Application Route: Ingestion** 

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

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

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Clotrimazole:

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

Species: Rat

Application Route: Oral

Fertility: LOAEL: 50 mg/kg body weight

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

Species: Rat

Application Route: Oral

Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 100 mg/kg body weight Result: Embryo-fetal toxicity., No teratogenic effects.

Test Type: Embryo-fetal development



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Species: Rat

Application Route: Oral

Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 50 mg/kg body weight Result: Embryo-fetal toxicity., No teratogenic effects.

Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Mouse Application Route: Oral

Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 200 mg/kg body weight

Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rabbit Application Route: Oral

Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 180 mg/kg body weight

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Some evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, based on animal experiments., Some evidence of adverse effects on development, based on animal experi-

ments.

#### Gentamicin:

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

Species: Rat

Fertility: NOAEL: 20 mg/kg body weight

Result: No significant adverse effects were reported

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

Species: Rabbit

Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 3.6 mg/kg body weight

Result: No embryo-fetal toxicity.

Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Intraperitoneal

Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 75 mg/kg body weight

Result: Embryo-fetal toxicity.

Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Mouse

Application Route: Intraperitoneal

Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 10 mg/kg body weight Result: Fetal mortality., No malformations were observed.

Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Intraperitoneal

Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 50 mg/kg body weight Result: Fetal mortality., No malformations were observed.

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Positive evidence of adverse effects on development from

human epidemiological studies.



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Mometasone:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Fertility

Species: Rat

Application Route: Subcutaneous

Fertility: NOAEL: 0.015 mg/kg body weight

Result: No effects on fertility.

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 developmen-

tal 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

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.

## Ingredients:

#### Mometasone:

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

#### STOT-repeated exposure

May cause damage to organs (Liver, Kidney, Adrenal gland) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.



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## Ingredients:

#### Clotrimazole:

Target Organs: Liver, Kidney, Adrenal gland

Assessment: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

### Gentamicin:

Target Organs: Kidney

Assessment: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

#### 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

## Ingredients:

## 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

#### Polyethylene glycol:

Species: Rat

NOAEL: 1,100 mg/kg Application Route: Ingestion Exposure time: 13 Weeks

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

## Clotrimazole:

Species: Rabbit LOAEL: 5 - 40 mg/kg

Application Route: Skin contact Exposure time: 3 Weeks Target Organs: Skin

Symptoms: Edema, Fissuring, Necrosis

Species: Rat LOAEL: 10 mg/kg Application Route: Oral Exposure time: 18 Months

Target Organs: Liver, Kidney, Adrenal gland



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Species: Dog LOAEL: 25 mg/kg Application Route: Oral Exposure time: 6 - 12 Months Target Organs: Adrenal gland Symptoms: Salivation, Lachrymation

#### Gentamicin:

Species: Dog LOAEL: 3 mg/kg

Exposure time: 12 Months Target Organs: Kidney

Symptoms: Vomiting, Salivation

Species: Monkey LOAEL: 50 mg/kg

Application Route: Subcutaneous

Exposure time: 3 Weeks Target Organs: Kidney

Species: Monkey LOAEL: 6 mg/kg

Exposure time: 3 Weeks Target Organs: Blood

Species: Rat NOAEL: 5 mg/kg LOAEL: 10 mg/kg

Exposure time: 52 Weeks Target Organs: Kidney, Blood

Species: Rat

NOAEL: 12.5 mg/kg LOAEL: 50 mg/kg

Exposure time: 13 Weeks Target Organs: Kidney

#### Mometasone:

Species: Rat LOAEL: 0.3 mg/kg Application Route: Oral

Target Organs: lymph node, Liver, Adrenal gland, Skin, thymus

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

Target Organs: lymph node, Liver, Adrenal gland, Skin, thymus

Species: Rat

NOAEL: 0.00013 mg/l



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Application Route: inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Exposure time: 90 d

Target Organs: Adrenal gland, Lungs, lymph node, spleen, Bone marrow, Kidney, Liver, thymus

Species: Dog

NOAEL: 0.0005 mg/l

Application Route: inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Exposure time: 90 d

Target Organs: Adrenal gland, Lungs, lymph node, spleen, Bone marrow, Kidney, thymus, Liver

## **Aspiration toxicity**

Not classified based on available information.

## **Ingredients:**

### Mometasone:

No aspiration toxicity classification

### **Experience with human exposure**

## **Ingredients:**

#### Clotrimazole:

Skin contact : Symptoms: Rash, Itching, Blistering, Edema, Dermatitis

Ingestion : Symptoms: Abdominal pain, Nausea, Vomiting, Diarrhea

#### Gentamicin:

Ingestion : Target Organs: Kidney

Symptoms: Dizziness, Vertigo, hearing loss

### 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**

#### Ingredients:

#### Mometasone:

Remarks: Chronic Health Hazard Dermal absorption possible

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

### **Ecotoxicity**

### **Ingredients:**

White mineral oil (petroleum):



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

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

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 100 Toxicity to algae

mg/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

Polyethylene glycol:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Poecilia reticulata (guppy)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Clotrimazole:

Toxicity to fish LC50 (Brachydanio rerio (zebrafish)): > 0.29 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

aquatic invertebrates

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.02 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae : EC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 0.268 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

NOEC (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 0.017 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

icity)

10

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 0.025 mg/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)): 0.01 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

10



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Toxicity to bacteria : EC50: > 10,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Test Type: Respiration inhibition Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Gentamicin:

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 86 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

LC50 (Americamysis): 30 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: US-EPA OPPTS 850.1035

Toxicity to algae : EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 10 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 1.5

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

EC50 (Microcystis aeruginosa (blue-green algae)): 4.7 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC (Microcystis aeruginosa (blue-green algae)): 1.6 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria : EC50: 288.7 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Test Type: Respiration inhibition 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



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Exposure time: 96 h

Method: US-EPA OPPTS 850.1035

Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

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

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 0.00014

mg/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.

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

100

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

Exposure time: 3 h

Test Type: Respiration inhibition Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

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

Test Type: Respiration inhibition Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredients:

White mineral oil (petroleum):

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 31 % Exposure time: 28 d

Polyethylene glycol:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 68 % Exposure time: 28 d

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Clotrimazole:

Stability in water : Hydrolyzis: 50 %(242 d)



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Gentamicin:

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 100 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 314

Mometasone:

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 50 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 314

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 111

Bioaccumulative potential

**Ingredients:** 

Polyethylene glycol:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Fish

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 3.2

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Gentamicin:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: < -2

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

No data available

Other adverse effects

No data available

**SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS** 

**Disposal methods** 

Waste from residues : Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

Contaminated packaging : Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste

handling site for recycling or disposal.



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If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.

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

### **International Regulations**

**UNRTDG** 

UN number : UN 3082

Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(Clotrimazole, Mometasone)

Class : 9
Packing group : III
Labels : 9

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 3082

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

(Clotrimazole, Mometasone)

Class : 9 Packing group : III

Labels : Miscellaneous

Packing instruction (cargo : 964

aircraft)

Packing instruction (passen-

ger aircraft)

964

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 3082

Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(Clotrimazole, Mometasone)

Class : 9
Packing group : III
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.

## **Domestic regulation**

**49 CFR** 

UN/ID/NA number : UN 3082

Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(Clotrimazole, Mometasone)

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

Marine pollutant : yes (Clotrimazole, Mometasone)

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

ters., Shipment by ground under DOT is non-regulated; how-



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ever it may be shipped per the applicable hazard classification to facilitate multi-modal transport involving ICAO (IATA) or

IMO.

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

**EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know** 

**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 311/312 Hazards : Chronic Health Hazard

SARA 302 : No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting re-

quirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

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 Polyethylene glycol 25322-68-3

California Prop. 65 WARNING: This product contains a chemical known in the

State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive

harm.

Gentamicin 1403-66-3

**California List of Hazardous Substances** 

White mineral oil (petroleum) 8042-47-5

California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

White mineral oil (petroleum) 8042-47-5

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

AICS not determined

DSL not determined

IECSC not determined

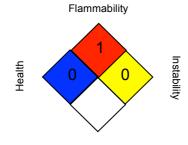


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#### **SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION**

#### **Further information**

### NFPA:



Special hazard.

#### HMIS III:

HEALTH	0*
FLAMMABILITY	1
PHYSICAL HAZARD	0

0 = not significant, 1 = Slight,

2 = Moderate, 3 = High

4 = Extreme, \* = Chronic

#### 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

US WEEL : USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average

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

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

US WEEL / TWA : 8-hr TWA

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; 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 Ob-



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served (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; 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/

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Items where changes have been made to the previous version are highlighted in the body of this document by two vertical lines.

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**US / Z8**