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1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Sitagliptin / Simvastatin Formulation

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company : MSD

Address : Briahnager - Off Pune Nagar Road

Wagholi - Pune - India 412 207

Telephone : +1-908-740-4000

Emergency telephone number: +1-908-423-6000

E-mail address : EHSDATASTEWARD@msd.com

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Pharmaceutical Restrictions on use : Not applicable

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules 1989

Classification

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

GHS Classification

Skin corrosion/irritation : Category 3

Serious eye damage/eye irri-

tation

Category 2A

Skin sensitisation : Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity - :

repeated exposure

Category 2 (Liver, muscle, optic nerve, Eye)

Short-term (acute) aquatic

hazard

: Category 3

Long-term (chronic) aquatic

hazard

Category 3

GHS label elements

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Hazard pictograms :





Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : H316 Causes mild skin irritation.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H373 May cause damage to organs (Liver, muscle, optic nerve,

Eye) through prolonged or repeated exposure. H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

Prevention:

P260 Do not breathe dust.

P264+P265 Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do not

touch eyes.

P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of

the workplace.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and

easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P319 Get medical help if you feel unwell.

P333 + P317 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical help.

P337 + P317 If eye irritation persists: Get medical help.

P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before

reuse.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste

disposal plant.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

May form explosive dust-air mixture during processing, handling or other means.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (%
		w/w)
Sitagliptin	654671-77-9	>= 10 - < 20
Cellulose	9004-34-6	>= 5 - < 10
Simvastatin	79902-63-9	>= 2.5 - < 5
Starch	9005-25-8	>= 1 - < 5
Ascorbic acid	50-81-7	>= 1 - < 5
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	>= 0.1 - < 1

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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 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 : In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water

for at least 15 minutes.

If easy to do, remove contact lens, if worn,

Get medical attention.

If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting.

Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.

Most important symptoms

and effects, both acute and

delayed

Causes mild skin irritation.

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Causes serious eye irritation.

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

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.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray

Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

None known.

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 Metal oxides

Oxides of phosphorus

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.

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Special protective equipment:

for firefighters

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

Use personal protective equipment.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protec- :

tive equipment and emer-

gency procedures

Use personal protective equipment.

Follow safe handling advice (see section 7) and personal pro-

tective 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 con-

tainer for disposal.

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

with compressed air).

Dust deposits should not be allowed to accumulate on surfaces, as these may form an explosive mixture if they are released into the atmosphere in sufficient concentration. Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to deter-

mine which regulations are applicable.

Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding

certain local or national requirements.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Technical measures Static electricity may accumulate and ignite suspended dust

causing an explosion.

Provide adequate precautions, such as electrical grounding

and bonding, or inert atmospheres.

Local/Total ventilation

Advice on safe handling

Use only with adequate ventilation.

Do not get on skin or clothing.

Do not breathe dust. Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes.

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure as-

sessment

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.

Keep in properly labelled containers. Conditions for safe storage

Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

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

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Strong oxidizing agents

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Sitagliptin	654671-77-9	TWA	0.5 mg/m3 (OEB 2)	Internal
Cellulose	9004-34-6	TWA	10 mg/m3	ACGIH
Starch	9005-25-8	TWA	10 mg/m3	ACGIH
Simvastatin	79902-63-9	TWA	25 μg/m3 (OEB 3)	Internal
	Further information: DSEN			
		Wipe limit	250 µg/100 cm ²	Internal
Ascorbic acid	50-81-7	TWA	5000 μg/m3 (OEB 1)	Internal
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	TWA (Respirable particulate matter)	2.5 mg/m3 (Titanium dioxide)	ACGIH

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 contain-

ment devices).

Minimize open handling.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : If adequate local exhaust ventilation is not available or expo-

sure assessment demonstrates exposures outside the rec-

ommended guidelines, use respiratory protection.

Filter type : Particulates type

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 googles.

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

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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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : powder

Colour : pink

Odour : No data available

Odour Threshold : No data available

pH : No data available

Melting point/freezing point : No data available

Initial boiling point and boiling

range

No data available

Flash point : Not applicable

Evaporation rate : Not applicable

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

dling 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

Vapour pressure : Not applicable

Relative vapour density : Not applicable

Relative density : No data available

Density : No data available

Solubility(ies)

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Water solubility No data available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

Not applicable

Auto-ignition temperature No data available

Decomposition temperature No data available

Viscosity

Viscosity, kinematic Not applicable

Explosive properties Not explosive

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

Molecular weight No data available

Particle size No data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

Possibility of hazardous reac-

tions

May form explosive dust-air mixture during processing, han-

dling 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

products

No hazardous decomposition products are known.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of:

exposure

Inhalation Skin contact Ingestion

Eye contact

Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Sitagliptin:

Acute oral toxicity LD50 (Rat): > 3,000 mg/kg

LD50 (Mouse): 3,000 mg/kg

Cellulose:

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

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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

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

Ascorbic acid:

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

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

Causes mild skin irritation.

Components:

Sitagliptin:

Species : Rabbit
Method : Draize Test
Result : No skin irritation

Simvastatin:

Species : Rabbit

Remarks : Moderate skin irritation

Ascorbic acid:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

Titanium dioxide:

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Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

Components:

Sitagliptin:

Species : Rabbit
Method : Draize Test
Result : Irritating to eyes.

Simvastatin:

Species : Rabbit

Remarks : slight irritation

Starch:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Ascorbic acid:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Result : No eye irritation

Titanium dioxide:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Sitagliptin:

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Species : Mouse

Method : OECD Test Guideline 429
Result : Not a skin sensitizer.

Simvastatin:

Assessment : Probability or evidence of skin sensitisation in humans

Result : positive

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Starch:

Test Type : Maximisation Test
Exposure routes : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig
Result : negative

Ascorbic acid:

Test Type : Maurer optimisation test

Exposure routes : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig
Result : negative

Titanium dioxide:

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Exposure routes : Skin contact
Species : Mouse
Result : negative

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Sitagliptin:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Ames test

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Test system: Chinese hamster ovary cells

Result: negative

Test Type: DNA damage and repair, unscheduled DNA syn-

thesis in mammalian cells (in vitro) Test system: rat hepatocytes

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Micronucleus test

Species: Mouse Application Route: Oral

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

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Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

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

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) Species: Mouse

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

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Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Sitagliptin:

Species : Mouse
Application Route : Oral
Exposure time : 2 Years
Result : negative

Species : Rat

Application Route : oral (drinking water)

Exposure time : 2 Years
Result : positive
Target Organs : Liver

Remarks : Significant toxicity observed in testing

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Weight of evidence does not support classification as a car-

cinogen

Cellulose:

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

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.

Ascorbic acid:

Species : Mouse
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 2 Years
Result : negative

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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.

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Sitagliptin:

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

Species: Rat

Application Route: Oral

Fertility: NOAEL Parent: 1,000 mg/kg body weight Result: Animal testing did not show any effects on fertility.

Effects on foetal develop-

ment

Test Type: Embryo-foetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Oral

Teratogenicity: LOAEL: 250 mg/kg body weight

Result: Embryotoxic effects and adverse effects on the off-

spring were detected., No teratogenic effects

Test Type: Embryo-foetal development

Species: Rabbit

Teratogenicity: NOAEL: 125 mg/kg body weight

Result: No teratogenic effects

Cellulose:

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

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Effects on foetal develop-

ment

Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Simvastatin:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Fertility

Species: Rat, male Application Route: Oral

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Fertility: LOAEL: 25 mg/kg body weight

Effects on foetal develop-

ment

Test Type: Embryo-foetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Oral

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

Test Type: Embryo-foetal development

Species: Rabbit

Application Route: Oral

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

Test Type: Embryo-foetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Oral

Embryo-foetal toxicity: LOAEL: 60 mg/kg body weight

Result: Teratogenic potential

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Ascorbic acid:

Effects on foetal develop-

ment

Test Type: Embryo-foetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

STOT - single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

STOT - repeated exposure

May cause 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.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Sitagliptin:

Species : Mouse

NOAEL : 500 mg/kg

LOAEL : 1,000 mg/kg

Application Route : Oral
Exposure time : > 2 yr
Target Organs : Kidney

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Species : Rat
NOAEL : 500 mg/kg
LOAEL : 1,000 mg/kg
Application Pouts

Application Route : Oral Exposure time : 14 Weeks

Target Organs : Liver, Kidney, Heart, Teeth

Species : Dog
NOAEL : 10 mg/kg
LOAEL : 50 mg/kg
Application Route : Oral
Exposure time : 53 Weeks

Target Organs : Central nervous system

Symptoms : Loss of balance

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

mans.

Species : Dog
NOAEL : 2 mg/kg
LOAEL : 10 mg/kg
Application Route : Oral
Exposure time : 27 Weeks

Target Organs : Skeletal muscle, Central nervous system

Symptoms : Loss of balance

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

mans.

Species : Monkey
NOAEL : 100 mg/kg
Application Route : Oral
Exposure time : 14 Weeks

Remarks : No significant adverse effects were reported

Cellulose:

Species : Rat

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

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

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Species : Rabbit
NOAEL : 30 mg/kg
LOAEL : 50 mg/kg
Application 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

Ascorbic acid:

Species : Rat, male

NOAEL : >= 8,100 mg/kg

Application Route : Ingestion

Exposure time : 13 Weeks

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 yr

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Experience with human exposure

Components:

Sitagliptin:

Inhalation : Symptoms: upper respiratory tract infection, pharyngitis,

Headache

Ingestion : Symptoms: upper respiratory tract infection, nasopharyngitis,

Headache, Nausea, Abdominal pain, Diarrhoea

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

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12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Sitagliptin:

LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 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)): 60 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 39

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 2.2

mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

EC50: > 150 mg/l Toxicity to microorganisms

Exposure time: 3 h

Test Type: Respiration inhibition Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

NOEC: 150 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h

Test Type: Respiration inhibition

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC: 9.2 mg/l

Exposure time: 33 d

Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Method: OECD Test Guideline 210

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC: 9.8 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Cellulose:

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

Exposure time: 48 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Simvastatin:

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

Exposure time: 96 h

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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/

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

NOEC: 21 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h

Test Type: Respiration inhibition Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

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

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/i

Exposure time: 72 h

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

Exposure time: 3 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

according to the Globally Harmonized System



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Persistence and degradability

Components:

Sitagliptin:

Biodegradability : Result: not rapidly degradable

Biodegradation: 39.7 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 314

Stability in water : Hydrolysis: 50 %(401 d)

Method: OECD Test Guideline 111

Cellulose:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Simvastatin:

Biodegradability : Result: rapidly degradable

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

Ascorbic acid:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 97 % Exposure time: 5 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Sitagliptin:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: -0.03

Simvastatin:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: > 4.07

Ascorbic acid:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: -1.85

Mobility in soil

Components:

Sitagliptin:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

log Koc: 4.37

according to the Globally Harmonized System



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Other adverse effects

No data available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : Do not dispose of waste into sewer.

Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

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

dling site for recycling or disposal.

If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG

Not regulated as a dangerous good

IATA-DGR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG-Code

Not regulated as a dangerous good

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not applicable for product as supplied.

Special precautions for user

Not applicable

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

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

AICS : not determined

DSL : not determined

IECSC : not determined

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date : 26.09.2023

Further information

Sources of key data used to

compile the Safety Data

Sheet cv. ht

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

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

according to the Globally Harmonized System



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Date format : dd.mm.yyyy

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

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

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR -Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; 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; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; 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; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

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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