


Section 1: Identification

Common Name/Trade Name	Mometasone Furoate USP	
Supplier Information	Letco Medical, LLC 1316 Commerce Drive NW Decatur, AL 35601 1 (800) 239-5288 +1 (734) 843-4693	IN CASE OF EMERGENCY: Chemtrec 1 (800) 424-9300 (24 hours) NSW Poisons Information Centre: 131 126 (24 hours)
Distributor Name	Bella Corp Trading Pty Ltd 6/34 Dominions Road, Ashmore QLD 4214, Australia Telephone: 07 5597 4169 Email: bellacorp@bellacorp.com.au	
Product Synonym(s)	C27-H30-Cl2-O6; mometasone furoate monohydrate (CAS 102113-40-6); pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 9,21-dichloro-17-[(2-furanylcarbonyloxy)-11-hydroxy-16-methyl-, (11beta,16alpha)]; 9alpha,21-dichloro-11beta,17-dihydroxy-16alpha-methylpregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione 17-(2-furoate); Elocon; SCH-32088; synthetic corticosteroid corticoid	
Relevant Use(s) of Product	Manufacture or Compounding of Substances	

Section 2: Hazards Identification

Classification of Substance or Mixture	Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 5, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 5, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5 Label elements Hazard pictogram(s) Signal word Warning Hazard statement	
Signal Word	Warning	
Hazard Statement(s)	H303 H313 H333 H361	May be harmful if swallowed May be harmful in contact with skin May be harmful if inhaled Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
Pictogram(s)		
Precautionary Statement(s)	P201 P202 P280 P281 P301+P312 P302+P312 P304+P312 P308+P313 P405 P501	Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Use personal protective equipment as required. IF SWALLOWED Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. IF INHALED Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. IF exposed or concerned Get medical advice/attention. Store locked up. Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	Not classified.	
Ingredient(s) with Unknown Toxicity	No data available	

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name	Mometasone Furoate
Common Name	Mometasone Furoate
CAS Number	83919-23-7
Impurities and/or Stabilizing Additives	No data available

Section 4: First Aid Measures

General Advice	No data available
If Inhaled	If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor.
In Case of Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
In Case of Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
If Swallowed	If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice.
Most Important Symptoms and Effects	No data available. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed for corticosteroid overdose available upon request.

Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media	Foam. Dry chemical powder. BCF (where regulations permit). Carbon dioxide.
Special Hazards Arising From the Substance/Mixture	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions. Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions). Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO ₂) hydrogen chloride phosgene other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.
Special PPE and/or Precautions for Firefighters	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures	Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.
Methods and Materials Used for Containment	Environmental precautions see section 12.
Cleanup Procedures	Minor Spills Clean up waste regularly and abnormal spills immediately. Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes. Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator. Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Major Spills Moderate hazard. CAUTION: Advise personnel in area. Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling	Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions) Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame. Establish good housekeeping practices. Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds.
Conditions for Safe Storage	Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. NOTE: Store in the dark. Suitable container Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. Storage incompatibility Avoid reaction with oxidising agents Heat and light accelerate decomposition.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Components with Workplace Control Parameters	Occupational Exposure Banding Ingredient Occupational Exposure Band Rating Occupational Exposure Band Limit mometasone furoate E 0.01 mg/m ³
Appropriate Engineering Controls	Enclosed local exhaust ventilation is required at points of dust, fume or vapour generation. HEPA terminated local exhaust ventilation should be considered at point of generation of dust, fumes or vapours. Barrier protection or laminar flow cabinets should be considered for laboratory scale handling. A fume hood or vented balance enclosure is recommended for weighing/transferring quantities exceeding 500 mg.
PPE - Eye/Face Protection	When handling very small quantities of the material eye protection may not be required. For laboratory, larger scale or bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs: Chemical goggles. Face shield. Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes.
PPE - Skin Protection	The material may produce skin sensitization in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material cannot be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. Double gloving should be considered. PVC gloves. Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present. polychloroprene. nitrile rubber. butyl rubber.
PPE - Body Protection	For quantities up to 500 grams a laboratory coat may be suitable. For quantities up to 1 kilogram a disposable laboratory coat or coverall of low permeability is recommended. Coveralls should be buttoned at collar and cuffs. For quantities over 1 kilogram and manufacturing operations, wear disposable coverall of low permeability and disposable shoe covers.
PPE - Respiratory Protection	Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, ANSI Z 88 or national equivalent)

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	White to off-white powder; does not mix well with water.
Upper/Lower Flammability or Explosive Limits	Not available
Odor	Not available
Vapor Pressure	Not available
Odor Threshold	Not available
Vapor Density	Not available
pH	Not available
Relative Density	Not available
Melting Point/Freezing Point	215 – 228°C
Solubility	Partly miscible in water
Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range	Not available.
Flash Point	Not available.
Evaporation Rate	Not available.
Flammability (Solid, Gas)	Not applicable.
Partition Coefficient	Not available.
Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not available.
Decomposition Temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Not available.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical Stability	Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions	See section 7
Conditions to Avoid	See section 7
Incompatible Materials	See section 7
Hazardous Decomposition Products	See section 5

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity - LD50 Oral	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Acute Toxicity - Inhalation	Acute inhalation studies in animals indicate a slight hazard.
Acute Toxicity - Dermal	The material is not thought to be a skin irritant (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Abrasive damage however, may result from prolonged exposures. Good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.
Acute Toxicity - Eye	It has either been demonstrated or it is expected that when the material is applied to the eye(s) of animals, it produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
Carcinogenicity IARC	Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
Carcinogenicity ACGIH	Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
Carcinogenicity NTP	Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
Carcinogenicity OSHA	Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
Reproductive Toxicity	Data available to make classification
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure	Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure	Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
Aspiration Hazard	Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Section 12: Ecological Information

Toxicity	No data available.
Persistence and Degradability	No data available.
Bio-accumulative Potential	No data available.
Mobility in Soil	No data available.
Other Adverse Effects	No data available.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Waste Treatment Methods Product	Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: Reduction Reuse Recycling Disposal (if all else fails) This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. Where in doubt contact the responsible authority
Waste Treatment Methods Packaging	Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: Reduction Reuse Recycling Disposal (if all else fails) This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. Where in doubt contact the responsible authority
Special Precautions Landfill or Incinerations	No data available
Other Information	No data available

Section 14: Transport Information

UN Number	Not dangerous goods.
UN Proper Shipping Name	N/A
Transport Hazard Class(es)	N/A
Packaging Group	N/A
Environmental Hazards	No data available

Section 15: Regulatory Information

National Inventory Status National Inventory Status Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use No (mometasone furoate) Canada - DSL No (mometasone furoate) Canada - NDSL No (mometasone furoate) China - IECSC No (mometasone furoate) Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP No (mometasone furoate) Japan - ENCS No (mometasone furoate) Korea - KECI No (mometasone furoate) New Zealand - NZIoC Yes Philippines - PICCS No (mometasone furoate) USA - TSCA No (mometasone furoate) Taiwan - TCSI Yes Mexico - INSQ Yes Vietnam - NCI No (mometasone furoate) Russia - FBEPH No (mometasone furoate)

Section 16: Other Information

Additional Information	N/A
Prepared By	Scarlotte Smith
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