

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## 1. Identification

Product identifier	Equilin	
Other means of identification		
Catalog number	1238002	
Chemical name	Estra-1,3,5(10),7-tetraen-17-on	e, 3-hydroxy-
Synonym(s)	7-Dehydroestrone	
Recommended use	Specified quality tests and assa	y use only.
Recommended restrictions	Not for use as a drug. Not for a	dministration to humans or animals.
Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/I	Distributor information	
Company name Address	U. S. Pharmacopeia 12601 Twinbrook Parkway Rockville MD 20852-1790 US	
Telephone Website E-mail	RS Technical Services www.usp.org RSTECH@usp.org	301-816-8129
Emergency phone number	CHEMTREC within US &	1-800-424-9300
	Canada CHEMTREC outside US & Canada	+1 703-527-3887
2. Hazard(s) identification		
Physical hazards	Not classified.	
Health hazards	Carcinogenicity	Category 1A
	Reproductive toxicity	Category 1
OSHA hazard(s)	Not classified.	
Label elements		
Signal word	Danger	
Hazard statement	May cause cancer. May damag	e fertility or the unborn child.
Precautionary statement		
Prevention	Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precaution and understood. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face	

PreventionObtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read<br/>and understood. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.ResponseIf exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.StorageStore locked up.DisposalDispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.Hazard(s) not otherwise<br/>classified (HNOC)Not classified.

## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance			
Hazardous components Chemical name	Common name and synonyms	CAS number	%
Equilin	7-Dehydroestrone	474-86-2	100

#### 4. First-aid measures

Inhalation

If breathing is difficult, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a physician if symptoms develop or persist.

Skin contact	Rinse skin with water/shower. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
Eye contact	Rinse with water. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth. IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed	Gastrointestinal disturbances.
Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	In acute single overdosage, toxicity is unlikely and treatment to ease gastrointestinal irritation is all that is required. In chronic toxicity, monitor for severe signs of toxicity and treat symptomatically. [Poisindex 2009]
General information	Remove from exposure. Remove contaminated clothing. For treatment advice, seek guidance from an occupational health physician or other licensed health-care provider familiar with workplace chemical exposures. In the United States, the national poison control center phone number is 1-800-222-1222. If person is not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen if available. Persons developing serious hypersensitivity (anaphylactic) reactions must receive immediate medical attention.
5. Fire-fighting measures	
Suitable extinguishing media	Use fire-extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding materials. Water. Foam. Dry chemical or CO2.
Uncuitable extinguishing	None known

Unsuitable extinguishing media	None known.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	No unusual fire or explosion hazards noted.
Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters	Wear suitable protective equipment.
Fire-fighting equipment/instructions	As with all fires, evacuate personnel to a safe area. Firefighters should use self-contained breathing equipment and protective clothing.
Specific methods	Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out.

## 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Keep unnecessary personnel away. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid inhalation of dust from the spilled material. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable container for disposal. Avoid the generation of dusts during clean-up. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS. Wash spill site.

# 7. Handling and storage

	As a general rule, when handling USP Reference Standards, avoid all contact and inhalation of dust, mists, and/or vapors associated with the material. Clean equipment and work surfaces with suitable detergent or solvent after use. After removing gloves, wash hands and other exposed skin thoroughly. Use of a designated area is recommended for handling of potent materials.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	Store in tight container as defined in the USP-NF. This material should be handled and stored per label instructions to ensure product integrity.

# 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Biological limit values	No biological exposure limits noted for the ingredient(s).	
Exposure guidelines	No exposure standards allocated.	
Appropriate engineering controls	<ul> <li>Airborne exposure should be controlled primarily by engineering controls such as general dilution ventilation, local exhaust ventilation, or process enclosure. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred to general exhaust because it can control the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion into the work area. An industrial hygiene survey involving air monitoring may be used to determine the effectiveness of engineering controls. Effectiveness of engineering controls intended for use with highly potent materials should be assessed by use of nontoxic surrogate materials.</li> <li>Avoid any open handling of this material, particularly for grinding, crushing, weighing or other dust-generating or aerosol-generating procedures. Use a laboratory fume hood, vented enclosure, glovebox, or other effective containment.</li> </ul>	
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment		
Eye/face protection	Safety glasses with sideshields are recommended. Face shields or goggles may be required if splash potential exists or if corrosive materials are present. Approved eye protection (e.g., bearing	

#### ootential exists or if corrosive materials are present. Approved eye protection (e.g., bearing splash the ANSI Z87 or CSA stamp) is preferred. Maintain eyewash facilities in the work area.

Skin protection	
Hand protection	Chemically compatible gloves. For handling solutions, ensure that the glove material is protective against the solvent being used. Use handling practices that minimize direct hand contact. Employees who are sensitive to natural rubber (latex) should use nitrile or other synthetic nonlatex gloves. Use of powdered latex gloves should be avoided due to the risk of latex allergy. This material is extremely potent. To reduce the risk of contamination of skin and surfaces, wear two pairs of gloves. Remove the outer gloves after handling and cleanup of the material, and remove the inner gloves only after removing other personal protective equipment.
Other	For handling of laboratory scale quantities, a disposable lab coat or isolation gown over street clothes is recommended. Where significant quantities are handled, work clothing and booties may be necessary to prevent take-home contamination.
Respiratory protection	Where respirators are deemed necessary to reduce or control occupational exposures, use NIOSH-approved respiratory protection and have an effective respirator program in place (applicable U.S. regulation OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134).
Thermal hazards	Not available.
General hygiene considerations	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

# 9. Physical and chemical properties

3. Filysical and chemical p	noperties
Appearance	White to creamy-white crystalline powder.
Physical state	Solid.
Form	Powder.
Odor	Odorless.
Odor threshold	Not available.
рН	Not available.
Melting point/freezing point	446 - 464 °F (230 - 240 °C) (decomposes)
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not available.
Flash point	Not available.
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable.
Upper/lower flammability or exp	losive limits
Flammability limit - lower (%)	Not available.
Flammability limit - upper (%)	Not available.
Explosive limit - lower (%)	Not available.
Explosive limit - upper (%)	Not available.
Vapor pressure	< 0.0000001 kPa at 25 °C
Vapor density	Not available.
Relative density	Not available.
Solubility in water	Sparingly soluble.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	$2.9 = \log Pow$
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.
Decomposition temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Not available.
Other information	
Chemical family	Steroid.
Molecular formula	C18H20O2
Molecular weight	268.35
Solubility (other)	Soluble in alcohol, in dioxane, in acetone, and in ethyl acetate.
10. Stability and reactivity	
Reactivity	No reactivity hazards known.
Chemical stability	Stable at normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

Conditions to avoid None known.

Material name: Equilin

### 11. Toxicological information

#### Information on likely routes of exposure

Information on likely routes of ex	choanie
Ingestion	Due to lack of data the classification is not possible.
Inhalation	Due to lack of data the classification is not possible.
Skin contact	Due to lack of data the classification is not possible.
Eye contact	Due to lack of data the classification is not possible.
Symptoms related to the physical, chemical, and toxicological characteristics	Estrogens: In females and males: Nausea. Vomiting. Abdominal pain. Diarrhea. Headache. Dizziness. Drowsiness. Vision problems. Breast pain. Vaginal bleeding. Change in sex drive. Gallstones. Blood clots. Joint pain. Mood disturbances. In females: Full or tender breasts. Menstrual changes. In males: Breast enlargement or other feminizing effects.
Delayed and immediate effects of exposure	Estrogens: Fluid retention. Jaundice. Stroke. Deep vein thrombosis. Increase in blood pressure. Cancer.
Medical conditions aggravated by exposure	Estrogens: Abnormal genital bleeding. Breast cancer. Estrogen-dependent tumors. Endometriosis. Blood clots. Liver impairment. Kidney impairment. Porphyria. Asthma. Epilepsy. Migraine. Cardiovascular disease. Cerebrovascular disease. Hypoglycemia. Hypocalcemia. Systemic lupus erythematosus. High blood pressure. Diabetes mellitus. Uterine fibroids. Hypertriglyceridemia. Hypoparathyroidism.
Acute toxicity	Due to lack of data the classification is not possible.
Skin corrosion/irritation	Due to lack of data the classification is not possible.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Due to lack of data the classification is not possible.
Respiratory sensitization	Due to lack of data the classification is not possible.
Skin sensitization	Due to lack of data the classification is not possible.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Due to lack of data the classification is not possible.
Mutagenicity Unscheduled DNA synthe Result: Negative.	sis assay in rat hepatocytes
Carcinogenicity	May cause cancer. IARC: Group 1; Carcinogenic to humans. NTP: Known to be a human carcinogen. In humans, long-term use of estrogens is associated with an increased risk of cancer of the endometrium, breast (male and female), and ovary. In animal studies, long-term administration of estrogens increased the incidence of cancer of the breast, cervix, vagina, uterus, testis, pancreas, and liver.
	IARC: Group 1; Carcinogenic to humans. NTP: Known to be a human carcinogen. In humans, long-term use of estrogens is associated with an increased risk of cancer of the endometrium, breast (male and female), and ovary. In animal studies, long-term administration of estrogens increased the incidence of cancer of the breast, cervix, vagina, uterus, testis, pancreas, and liver. ministered by subcutaneous
Carcinogenicity study, Ad implantation. Result: Increased incident Species: Hamster	IARC: Group 1; Carcinogenic to humans. NTP: Known to be a human carcinogen. In humans, long-term use of estrogens is associated with an increased risk of cancer of the endometrium, breast (male and female), and ovary. In animal studies, long-term administration of estrogens increased the incidence of cancer of the breast, cervix, vagina, uterus, testis, pancreas, and liver. ministered by subcutaneous
Carcinogenicity study, Ad implantation. Result: Increased incident Species: Hamster Test Duration: 9 months	IARC: Group 1; Carcinogenic to humans. NTP: Known to be a human carcinogen. In humans, long-term use of estrogens is associated with an increased risk of cancer of the endometrium, breast (male and female), and ovary. In animal studies, long-term administration of estrogens increased the incidence of cancer of the breast, cervix, vagina, uterus, testis, pancreas, and liver. ministered by subcutaneous ce in kidney carcinomas. May damage fertility or the unborn child. Studies suggest an association of estrogen usage with birth defects including heart defects, eye
Carcinogenicity study, Ad implantation. Result: Increased incident Species: Hamster Test Duration: 9 months Reproductive toxicity Specific target organ toxicity -	IARC: Group 1; Carcinogenic to humans. NTP: Known to be a human carcinogen. In humans, long-term use of estrogens is associated with an increased risk of cancer of the endometrium, breast (male and female), and ovary. In animal studies, long-term administration of estrogens increased the incidence of cancer of the breast, cervix, vagina, uterus, testis, pancreas, and liver. ministered by subcutaneous ce in kidney carcinomas. May damage fertility or the unborn child. Studies suggest an association of estrogen usage with birth defects including heart defects, eye and ear abnormalities, and Down's syndrome.
Carcinogenicity study, Ad implantation. Result: Increased incident Species: Hamster Test Duration: 9 months Reproductive toxicity Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Specific target organ toxicity -	IARC: Group 1; Carcinogenic to humans. NTP: Known to be a human carcinogen. In humans, long-term use of estrogens is associated with an increased risk of cancer of the endometrium, breast (male and female), and ovary. In animal studies, long-term administration of estrogens increased the incidence of cancer of the breast, cervix, vagina, uterus, testis, pancreas, and liver. ministered by subcutaneous ce in kidney carcinomas. May damage fertility or the unborn child. Studies suggest an association of estrogen usage with birth defects including heart defects, eye and ear abnormalities, and Down's syndrome. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Carcinogenicity study, Ad implantation. Result: Increased incident Species: Hamster Test Duration: 9 months Reproductive toxicity Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	<ul> <li>IARC: Group 1; Carcinogenic to humans. NTP: Known to be a human carcinogen. In humans, long-term use of estrogens is associated with an increased risk of cancer of the endometrium, breast (male and female), and ovary. In animal studies, long-term administration of estrogens increased the incidence of cancer of the breast, cervix, vagina, uterus, testis, pancreas, and liver.</li> <li>ministered by subcutaneous</li> <li>ce in kidney carcinomas.</li> <li>May damage fertility or the unborn child. Studies suggest an association of estrogen usage with birth defects including heart defects, eye and ear abnormalities, and Down's syndrome.</li> <li>Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.</li> </ul>
Carcinogenicity study, Ad implantation. Result: Increased incident Species: Hamster Test Duration: 9 months Reproductive toxicity Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Aspiration hazard	<ul> <li>IARC: Group 1; Carcinogenic to humans. NTP: Known to be a human carcinogen. In humans, long-term use of estrogens is associated with an increased risk of cancer of the endometrium, breast (male and female), and ovary. In animal studies, long-term administration of estrogens increased the incidence of cancer of the breast, cervix, vagina, uterus, testis, pancreas, and liver.</li> <li>ministered by subcutaneous</li> <li>ce in kidney carcinomas.</li> <li>May damage fertility or the unborn child. Studies suggest an association of estrogen usage with birth defects including heart defects, eye and ear abnormalities, and Down's syndrome.</li> <li>Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.</li> </ul>
Carcinogenicity study, Ad implantation. Result: Increased incident Species: Hamster Test Duration: 9 months Reproductive toxicity Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Aspiration hazard 12. Ecological information Ecotoxicity Persistence and degradability	<ul> <li>IARC: Group 1; Carcinogenic to humans.</li> <li>NTP: Known to be a human carcinogen.</li> <li>In humans, long-term use of estrogens is associated with an increased risk of cancer of the endometrium, breast (male and female), and ovary. In animal studies, long-term administration of estrogens increased the incidence of cancer of the breast, cervix, vagina, uterus, testis, pancreas, and liver.</li> <li>ministered by subcutaneous</li> <li>ce in kidney carcinomas.</li> <li>May damage fertility or the unborn child.</li> <li>Studies suggest an association of estrogen usage with birth defects including heart defects, eye and ear abnormalities, and Down's syndrome.</li> <li>Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.</li> <li>Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.</li> </ul>
Carcinogenicity study, Ad implantation. Result: Increased incident Species: Hamster Test Duration: 9 months Reproductive toxicity Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Aspiration hazard 12. Ecological information Ecotoxicity Persistence and degradability Bioaccumulative potential	IARC: Group 1; Carcinogenic to humans. NTP: Known to be a human carcinogen. In humans, long-term use of estrogens is associated with an increased risk of cancer of the endometrium, breast (male and female), and ovary. In animal studies, long-term administration of estrogens increased the incidence of cancer of the breast, cervix, vagina, uterus, testis, pancreas, and liver. ministered by subcutaneous ce in kidney carcinomas. May damage fertility or the unborn child. Studies suggest an association of estrogen usage with birth defects including heart defects, eye and ear abnormalities, and Down's syndrome. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. No ecotoxicity data noted for the ingredient(s). No data is available on the degradability of this product. Not available.
Carcinogenicity study, Ad implantation. Result: Increased incident Species: Hamster Test Duration: 9 months Reproductive toxicity Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Aspiration hazard 12. Ecological information Ecotoxicity Persistence and degradability Bioaccumulative potential Mobility in soil	IARC: Group 1; Carcinogenic to humans. NTP: Known to be a human carcinogen. In humans, long-term use of estrogens is associated with an increased risk of cancer of the endometrium, breast (male and female), and ovary. In animal studies, long-term administration of estrogens increased the incidence of cancer of the breast, cervix, vagina, uterus, testis, pancreas, and liver. ministered by subcutaneous ce in kidney carcinomas. May damage fertility or the unborn child. Studies suggest an association of estrogen usage with birth defects including heart defects, eye and ear abnormalities, and Down's syndrome. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. No ecotoxicity data noted for the ingredient(s). No data is available on the degradability of this product. Not available.
Carcinogenicity study, Ad implantation. Result: Increased incident Species: Hamster Test Duration: 9 months Reproductive toxicity Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Aspiration hazard 12. Ecological information Ecotoxicity Persistence and degradability Bioaccumulative potential	IARC: Group 1; Carcinogenic to humans. NTP: Known to be a human carcinogen. In humans, long-term use of estrogens is associated with an increased risk of cancer of the endometrium, breast (male and female), and ovary. In animal studies, long-term administration of estrogens increased the incidence of cancer of the breast, cervix, vagina, uterus, testis, pancreas, and liver. ministered by subcutaneous ce in kidney carcinomas. May damage fertility or the unborn child. Studies suggest an association of estrogen usage with birth defects including heart defects, eye and ear abnormalities, and Down's syndrome. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. No ecotoxicity data noted for the ingredient(s). No data is available on the degradability of this product. Not available.

#### 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal instructions	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.
Local disposal regulations	Not available.

Hazardous waste code	Not regulated.
Waste from residues / unused products	Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner (see: Disposal instructions).
Contaminated packaging	Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied.
4.4. There are sufficient to the second second	

## 14. Transport information

#### DOT

Not regulated as a hazardous material by DOT.

#### ΙΑΤΑ

Not regulated as a dangerous good.

Transport in bulk according to	No information available.
Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and	
the IBC Code	

#### 15. Regulatory information

US federal regulations CERCLA/SARA Hazardous Substances - Not applicable.

One or more components are not listed on TSCA.

#### Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Delayed Hazard - Yes Fire Hazard - No Pressure Hazard - No Reactivity Hazard - No	
No	
No	
Not regulated.	
Schedule III - 4000	
Not regulated.	
WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of Ca defects or other reproductive harm.	alifornia to cause birth
Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	No
Domestic Substances List (DSL)	No
Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)	No
Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	No
European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	Yes
European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)	No
Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)	No
Existing Chemicals List (ECL)	No
New Zealand Inventory	No
Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	No
Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	No
	Reactivity Hazard - No No No No Not regulated. Schedule III - 4000 Not regulated. WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of Ca defects or other reproductive harm. <b>Inventory name</b> Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) Domestic Substances List (DSL) Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL) Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC) European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS) Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS) Existing Chemicals List (ECL) New Zealand Inventory Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)

# 16. Other information, including date of preparation or last revision

Issue date	04-01-2009
Revision date	11-26-2013
Version #	02

Further information	Not available.
Disclaimer	USP Reference Standards are sold for chemical test and assay purposes only, and NOT for human consumption. The information contained herein is applicable solely to the chemical substance when used as a USP Reference Standard and does not necessarily relate to any other use of the substance described, (i.e. at different concentrations, in drug dosage forms, or in bulk quantities). USP Reference Standards are intended for use by persons having technical skill and at their own discretion and risk. This information has been developed by USP staff from sources considered reliable but has not been independently verified by the USP. Therefore, the USP Convention cannot guarantee the accuracy of the information in these sources nor should the statements contained herein be considered an official expression. NO REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE is made with respect to the information contained herein.
<b>Revision Information</b>	This document has undergone significant changes and should be reviewed in its entirety.