SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

Fenbendazole Solid Formulation

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier
   Trade name : Fenbendazole Solid Formulation

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
   Use of the Substance/Mixture : Veterinary product

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet
   Company : MSD
   Walton Manor, Walton
   MK7 7AJ Milton Keynes - United Kingdom
   Telephone : 908-740-4000
   Telefax : 908-735-1496
   E-mail address of person responsible for the SDS : EHSDATASTEWARD@msd.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number
   1-908-423-6000

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture
   Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)
   Reproductive toxicity, Category 2 : H361fd: Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
   Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 2 : H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
   Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Category 1 : H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.
   Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 1 : H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2 Label elements
   Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)
   Hazard pictograms : !
   Signal word : Warning
   Hazard statements : H361fd Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements :  
Prevention:
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P260 Do not breathe dust.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P391 Collect spillage.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:
fenbendazole

2.3 Other hazards
Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation.
Contact with dust can cause mechanical irritation or drying of the skin.
May form explosive dust-air mixture during processing, handling or other means.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Concentration (% w/w)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fenbendazole</td>
<td>43210-67-9, 256-145-7</td>
<td>STOT RE 2; H373 (Liver, Lymph nodes, Stomach, Nervous system), Aquatic Acute 1; H400, Aquatic Chronic 1; H410</td>
<td>50 - 70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.
SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice: In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately. When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical advice.

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).

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.

If swallowed: If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Get medical attention. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Risks: Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Contact with dust can cause mechanical irritation or drying of the skin. Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment: Treat symptomatically and supportively.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None known.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
Specific hazards during firefighting: 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 products: Carbon oxides, Silicon oxides, Metal oxides

5.3 Advice for firefighters
Special protective equipment for firefighters: In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Use personal protective equipment.

Specific extinguishing methods: Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances 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.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Personal precautions: Use personal protective equipment. Follow safe handling advice (see section 7) and personal protective equipment recommendations (see section 8).

6.2 Environmental precautions
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.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up
Methods for cleaning up: Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable container for disposal. Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (i.e., clearing dust surfaces with compressed air). Dust deposits should not be allowed to accumulate on surfaces, as these may form an explosive mixture if they are released into the atmosphere in sufficient concentration. Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable.
SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

Fenbendazole Solid Formulation

Version 2.4 Revision Date: 10.10.2020 SDS Number: 2737461-00006 Date of last issue: 23.03.2020 Date of first issue: 26.04.2018

Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements.

6.4 Reference to other sections
See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Technical measures
Static electricity may accumulate and ignite suspended dust causing an explosion.
Provide adequate precautions, such as electrical grounding and bonding, or inert atmospheres.

Local/Total ventilation
Use only with adequate ventilation.

Advice on safe handling
Do not breathe dust.
Do not swallow.
Avoid contact with eyes.
Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.
Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure assessment.
Minimize dust generation and accumulation.
Keep container closed when not in use.
Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.
Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.

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. 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.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers
Keep in properly labelled containers. Store locked up. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Advice on common storage
Do not store with the following product types:
Strong oxidizing agents

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s)
No data available
SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameters</th>
<th>Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fenbendazole</td>
<td>43210-67-9</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>100 µg/m3 (OEB 2)</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starch</td>
<td>9005-25-8</td>
<td>TWA (inhalable dust)</td>
<td>10 mg/m3</td>
<td>GB EH40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further information: For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols. The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits. Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system, and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhaled' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/4. Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with. Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used.

| TWA (Respirable dust) | 4 mg/m3 | GB EH40 |

Further information: For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols. The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m⁻³ 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits. Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system, and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed 'inhaled' and 'respirable'. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates...
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Silica</th>
<th>71187-19-4</th>
<th>TWA (inhalable dust)</th>
<th>6 mg/m(^3) (Silica)</th>
<th>GB EH40</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Further information: For the purposes of these limits, respirable dust and inhalable dust are those fractions of airborne dust which will be collected when sampling is undertaken in accordance with the methods described in MDHS14/4 General methods for sampling and gravimetric analysis or respirable, thoracic and inhalable aerosols., The COSHH definition of a substance hazardous to health includes dust of any kind when present at a concentration in air equal to or greater than 10 mg.m\(^{-3}\) 8-hour TWA of inhalable dust or 4 mg.m\(^{-3}\) 8-hour TWA of respirable dust. This means that any dust will be subject to COSHH if people are exposed to dust above these levels. Some dusts have been assigned specific WELs and exposure to these must comply with the appropriate limits., Most industrial dusts contain particles of a wide range of sizes. The behaviour, deposition and fate of any particular particle after entry into the human respiratory system, and the body response that it elicits, depend on the nature and size of the particle. HSE distinguishes two size fractions for limit-setting purposes termed ‘inhalable’ and ‘respirable’. Inhalable dust approximates to the fraction of airborne material that enters the nose and mouth during breathing and is therefore available for deposition in the respiratory tract. Respirable dust approximates to the fraction that penetrates to the gas exchange region of the lung. Fuller definitions and explanatory material are given in MDHS14/4., Where dusts contain components that have their own assigned WEL, all the relevant limits should be complied with., Where no specific short-term exposure limit is listed, a figure three times the long-term exposure limit should be used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TWA (Respirable dust)</th>
<th>2.4 mg/m(^3) (Silica)</th>
<th>GB EH40</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

Fenbendazole Solid Formulation

Version 2.4 Revision Date: 10.10.2020 SDS Number: 2737461-00006 Date of last issue: 23.03.2020 Date of first issue: 26.04.2018

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures
Use feasible engineering controls to minimize exposure to compound. All engineering controls should be implemented by facility design and operated in accordance with GMP principles to protect products, workers, and the environment.

Personal protective equipment
Eye protection: Wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles. If the work environment or activity involves dusty conditions, mists or aerosols, wear the appropriate goggles. Wear a faceshield or other full face protection if there is a potential for direct contact to the face with dusts, mists, or aerosols.

Hand protection Material: Chemical-resistant gloves

Skin and body protection: Work uniform or laboratory coat.

Respiratory protection: If adequate local exhaust ventilation is not available or exposure assessment demonstrates exposures outside the recommended guidelines, use respiratory protection. Equipment should conform to BS EN 143

Filter type: Particulates type (P)

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance: powder
Colour: No data available
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, handling or other means.

Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit: No data available

Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit: No data available
SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006

Fenbendazole Solid Formulation

Vapour pressure : Not applicable
Relative vapour density : Not applicable
Relative density : No data available
Density : No data available
Solubility(ies)
   Water solubility : soluble
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.

9.2 Other information
Flammability (liquids) : No data available
Molecular weight : No data available
Particle size : No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity
Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

10.2 Chemical stability
Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
Hazardous reactions : May form explosive dust-air mixture during processing, handing or other means.
Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames and sparks.
Avoid dust formation.

10.5 Incompatible materials
Materials to avoid : Oxidizing agents
Fenbendazole Solid Formulation

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
No hazardous decomposition products are known.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects
Information on likely routes of exposure:
- Inhalation
- Skin contact
- Ingestion
- Eye contact

Acute toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:
fenbendazole:
- Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): > 10,000 mg/kg
  LD50 (Mouse): > 10,000 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:
fenbendazole:
- Species: Rabbit
  Result: No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:
fenbendazole:
- Species: Rabbit
  Result: No eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Germ cell mutagenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:
fenbendazole:
Genotoxicity in vitro:
- Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
  Result: negative
- Test Type: DNA Repair
  Result: negative
- Test Type: Chromosomal aberration
  Result: negative
- Test Type: in vitro assay
  Test system: mouse lymphoma cells
  Metabolic activation: Metabolic activation
  Result: equivocal

Carcinogenicity:
Not classified based on available information.

Components:
fenbendazole:
- Species: Mouse
- Application Route: oral (feed)
- Exposure time: 2 Years
- NOAEL: 405 mg/kg body weight
- Result: negative
- Species: Rat
- Application Route: Oral
- Exposure time: 2 Years
- NOAEL: 5 mg/kg body weight
- Result: negative
- Target Organs: Lymph nodes, Liver

Reproductive toxicity:
Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Components:
fenbendazole:
- Effects on fertility:
  - Test Type: Three-generation reproduction toxicity study
  - Species: Rat
  - Application Route: oral (feed)
  - General Toxicity - Parent: NOAEL: 15 mg/kg body weight
  - Fertility: LOAEL: 45 mg/kg body weight
  - Result: Effects on fertility
- Effects on foetal development:
  - Test Type: Development
  - Species: Dog, female
  - Application Route: Oral
  - Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 100 mg/kg body weight
  - Result: Embryotoxic effects and adverse effects on the offspring were detected. No teratogenic effects
Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
Species: Rabbit
Application Route: Oral
Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 25 mg/kg body weight
Result: Fetotoxicity

Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
Species: Rabbit
Application Route: Oral
Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 63 mg/kg body weight

Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
Species: Rat
Application Route: Oral
Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 120 mg/kg body weight
Result: No effects on foetal development

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment:
Some evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, based on animal experiments. Some evidence of adverse effects on development, based on animal experiments.

STOT - single exposure
Not classified based on available information.

STOT - repeated exposure
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Components:

fenbendazole:
Exposure routes: Ingestion
Target Organs: Liver, Lymph nodes, Stomach, Nervous system
Assessment: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

fenbendazole:
Species: Rat
LOAEL: 500 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 2 Weeks
Target Organs: Kidney, Liver

Species: Rat
NOAEL: > 2,500 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 30 Days
Remarks: No significant adverse effects were reported
Species: Rat
**Fenbendazole Solid Formulation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Revision Date</th>
<th>SDS Number</th>
<th>Date of last issue</th>
<th>Date of first issue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>10.10.2020</td>
<td>2737461-00006</td>
<td>23.03.2020</td>
<td>26.04.2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **LOAEL**: 1,600 mg/kg
- **Application Route**: Oral
- **Exposure time**: 90 Days
- **Target Organs**: Central nervous system
- **Symptoms**: Tremors

**Species**: Dog

- **NOAEL**: 4 mg/kg
- **LOAEL**: 8 mg/kg
- **Exposure time**: 6 Months
- **Target Organs**: Stomach, Lymph nodes, Nervous system

**Aspiration toxicity**
Not classified based on available information.

**Components:**
- **fenbendazole**: No aspiration toxicity classification

**Experience with human exposure**

**Components:**
- **fenbendazole**: Symptons: Rapid respiration, Salivation, anorexia, Diarrhoea

**SECTION 12: Ecological information**

**12.1 Toxicity**

**Components:**
- **fenbendazole**
  - **Toxicity to fish**: LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 7.5 mg/l
    - Exposure time: 96 h
    - Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility
  - **Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates**: EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.008 mg/l
    - Exposure time: 48 h
    - Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
  - **M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity)**: 100
  - **Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)**: NOEC: 0.0015 mg/l
    - Exposure time: 21 Days
    - Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)
    - Method: OECD Test Guideline 211
  - **M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)**: 10
12.2 Persistence and degradability
No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Components:
fenbendazole:
Bioaccumulation: Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 240

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: 2.3

12.4 Mobility in soil

Components:
fenbendazole:
Distribution among environmental compartments: log Koc: 4.37

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
Not relevant

12.6 Other adverse effects
No data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods
Product: Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.
According to the European Waste Catalogue, Waste Codes are not product specific, but application specific.
Waste codes should be assigned by the user, preferably in discussion with the waste disposal authorities.

Contaminated packaging: Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.
If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number
ADN: UN 3077
ADR: UN 3077
RID: UN 3077
IMDG: UN 3077
IATA: UN 3077

14.2 UN proper shipping name
ADN: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID,
Fenbendazole Solid Formulation

N.O.S. (fenbendazole)

ADR: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (fenbendazole)

RID: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (fenbendazole)

IMDG: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (fenbendazole)

IATA: Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (fenbendazole)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR: 9
RID: 9
IMDG: 9
IATA: 9

14.4 Packing group

ADR
Packing group: III
Classification Code: M7
Hazard Identification Number: 90
Labels: 9

RID
Packing group: III
Classification Code: M7
Hazard Identification Number: 90
Labels: 9
Tunnel restriction code: (-)

IMDG
Packing group: III
Labels: 9

EmS Code: F-A, S-F

IATA (Cargo)
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft): 956
Packing instruction (LQ): Y956
Packing group: III
Fenbendazole Solid Formulation

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADN
Environmentally hazardous : yes

ADR
Environmentally hazardous : yes

RID
Environmentally hazardous : yes

IMDG
Marine pollutant : yes

IATA (Passenger)
Environmentally hazardous : yes

IATA (Cargo)
Environmentally hazardous : yes

14.6 Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Remarks : Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and articles (Annex XVII) : Not applicable

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59) : Not applicable

REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV) : Not applicable

Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer : Not applicable

Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 on persistent organic pollutants (recast) : Not applicable

Regulation (EC) No 649/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals : Not applicable
Fenbendazole Solid Formulation


| E1 | ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS | Quantity 1: 100 t | Quantity 2: 200 t |

Other regulations:
Take note of Directive 92/85/EEC regarding maternity protection or stricter national regulations, where applicable.
Take note of Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work or stricter national regulations, where applicable.

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:
- AICS: not determined
- DSL: not determined
- IECSC: not determined

15.2 Chemical safety assessment
A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

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

Full text of H-Statements
- H361fd: Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
- H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.
- H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.
- H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations
- Aquatic Acute: Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
- Aquatic Chronic: Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
- Repr.: Reproductive toxicity
- STOT RE: Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
- GB EH40: UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
- GB EH40 / TWA: Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)
Fenbendazole Solid Formulation

Version: 2.4  Revision Date: 10.10.2020  SDS Number: 2737461-00006  Date of last issue: 23.03.2020

Further information

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet:

Classification of the mixture:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification procedure:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Repr. 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOT RE 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic Acute 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic Chronic 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.