Fenbendazole Paste Formulation

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Fenbendazole Paste Formulation

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the Substance/Mixture : Veterinary product

Recommended restrictions on use : Not applicable

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company : MSD
Walton Manor, Walton
MK7 7AJ Milton Keynes - United Kingdom

Telephone : +1-908-740-4000

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) as amended by GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720, and UK SI 2020/1567)

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) as amended by GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720, and UK SI 2020/1567)

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.
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.

Storage:

P405	Store locked up.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:
fenbendazole
EUH208 Contains Cinnamaldehyde. May produce an allergic reaction.

2.3 Other hazards

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
fenbendazole	43210-67-9 256-145-7	Repr. 2; H361fd STOT RE 2; H373 (Liver, Stomach, Nervous system, Lymph nodes) Aquatic Acute 1;	>= 10 - <= 18.75

		H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 ——————— M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 100 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 10	
Ethanol#	64-17-5 200-578-6 603-002-00-5	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 ——————— specific concentration limit Eye Irrit. 2; H319 >= 50 % Eye Irrit. 2; H319 >= 50 %	<= 0.04
Diethyl malonate#	105-53-3 203-305-9	Eye Irrit. 2; H319	<= 0.006
2-Furaldehyde#	98-01-1 202-627-7 605-010-00-4	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Acute Tox. 3; H301 Acute Tox. 2; H330 Acute Tox. 3; H311 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Carc. 2; H351 STOT SE 3; H335 Aquatic Chronic 3; H412	<= 0.006
Cinnamaldehyde#	104-55-2 203-213-9 606-155-00-6	Acute Tox. 4; H312 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Skin Sens. 1A; H317 ——————— specific concentration limit Skin Sens. 1A; H317 >= 0.01 % Skin Sens. 1A; H317 >= 0.01 %	<= 0.002
Isovaleraldehyde#	590-86-3 209-691-5	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Skin Sens. 1B; H317 STOT SE 3; H335 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411	<= 0.002

Acetaldehyde#	75-07-0 200-836-8 605-003-00-6	Flam. Liq. 1; H224 Acute Tox. 4; H302 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Muta. 2; H341 Carc. 1B; H350 STOT SE 3; H335	<= 0.0002
Trans-hex-2-en-1-ol#	928-95-0 213-191-2	Skin Corr. 1B; H314 Eye Dam. 1; H318	<= 0.0002
Substances with a workplace exposure limit :			
Propylene glycol	57-55-6 200-338-0		>= 15 - <= 15.16
Glycerine	56-81-5 200-289-5		10

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.
#: Voluntarily-disclosed substance

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.

In case of eye contact : Flush eyes with water as a precaution.
Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

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

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.

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

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray
Alcohol-resistant foam
Carbon dioxide (CO2)
Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing media : None known.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire-fighting : Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Hazardous combustion products : Carbon oxides
Nitrogen oxides (NOx)
Sulphur 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.
Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers).

Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.
If spillage enters rivers or watercourses, inform the Environment Agency (emergency telephone number 0800 807060).

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Soak up with inert absorbent material.
For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container.
Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbent.
Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable.
Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements.

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 : See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

Local/Total ventilation : Use only with adequate ventilation.

Advice on safe handling : Do not breathe vapours.
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
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
Gases

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

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
fenbendazole	43210-67-9	TWA	100 µg/m3 (OEB 2)	Internal
Propylene glycol	57-55-6	TWA (Total vapour and particles)	150 ppm 474 mg/m3	GB EH40
		TWA (particles)	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
Glycerine	56-81-5	TWA (Mist)	10 mg/m3	GB EH40
Ethanol	64-17-5	TWA	1,000 ppm 1,920 mg/m3	GB EH40
2-Furaldehyde	98-01-1	TWA	2 ppm 8 mg/m3	GB EH40
	Further information: Can be absorbed through the skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.			
		STEL	5 ppm 20 mg/m3	GB EH40
	Further information: Can be absorbed through the skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.			
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	TWA	20 ppm 37 mg/m3	GB EH40
	Further information: Capable of causing cancer and/or heritable genetic damage.			
		STEL	50 ppm 92 mg/m3	GB EH40
	Further information: Capable of causing cancer and/or heritable genetic damage.			

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL)

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
Propylene glycol	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	10 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	168 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	10 mg/m3

	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	50 mg/m3
Glycerine	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	56 mg/m3
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	229 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	33 mg/m3
Ethanol	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	380 mg/m3
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	267 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	114 mg/m3
2-Furaldehyde	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	17.8 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	152 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	8 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	20 mg/m3
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	4 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	8 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	136 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	8 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	20 mg/m3
	Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	2.4 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	2.4 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Ingestion	Acute systemic effects	2.4 mg/kg bw/day
Cinnamaldehyde	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	2.204 mg/m3
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	2.513 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	0.543 mg/m3
	Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	0.625 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	2.5 mg/kg bw/day

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC)

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
fenbendazole		0.0001 mg/l
Propylene glycol	Fresh water	260 mg/l
	Freshwater - intermittent	183 mg/l

	Marine water	26 mg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	20000 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	572 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Marine sediment	57.2 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Soil	50 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Glycerine	Fresh water	0.885 mg/l
	Marine water	0.0885 mg/l
	Intermittent use/release	8.85 mg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	1000 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	3.3 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Marine sediment	0.33 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Soil	0.141 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Ethanol	Fresh water	0.96 mg/l
	Freshwater - intermittent	2.75 mg/l
	Marine water	0.79 mg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	580 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	3.6 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Marine sediment	2.9 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Soil	0.63 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Oral (Secondary Poisoning)	380 mg/kg food
2-Furaldehyde	Fresh water	0.033 mg/l
	Freshwater - intermittent	0.027 mg/l
	Marine water	0.003 mg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	7.6 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	0.12 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Marine sediment	0.012 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Soil	2.6 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Oral (Secondary Poisoning)	35.3 mg/kg food
Cinnamaldehyde	Fresh water	0.021 mg/l
	Marine water	0.002 mg/l
	Freshwater - intermittent	0.21 mg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	7.1 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	0.021 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Marine sediment	0.002 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Soil	0.004 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures

Use appropriate engineering controls and manufacturing technologies to control airborne concentrations (e.g., drip-less quick connections).
All engineering controls should be implemented by facility design and operated in accordance with GMP principles to protect products, workers, and the environment.
Laboratory operations do not require special containment.

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face 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 14387
Filter type	:	Combined particulates and organic vapour type (A-P)

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	:	paste
Colour	:	white to off-white
Odour	:	cinnamon-like
Odour Threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	6 - 8
Melting point/freezing point	:	No data available
Initial boiling point and boiling range	:	No data available
Flash point	:	No data available
Evaporation rate	:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not applicable
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	No data available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	No data available
Vapour pressure	:	No data available

Relative vapour density	:	No data available
Relative density	:	No data available
Density	:	No data available
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	insoluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature	:	No data available
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
Viscosity		
Viscosity, kinematic	:	No data available
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 : Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : None known.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Oxidizing agents

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

Ethanol:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): 10,470 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat, male): 116.9 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapour
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): > 15,800 mg/kg

Diethyl malonate:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 402 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

2-Furaldehyde:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): 108 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): 1 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapour
Acute dermal toxicity	:	Acute toxicity estimate: 300 mg/kg Method: Expert judgement

Cinnamaldehyde:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): 2,200 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): 1,260 mg/kg

Isovaleraldehyde:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): 5,740 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): 42.7 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapour
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): 2,534 mg/kg

Acetaldehyde:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): 661 mg/kg
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): 3,540 mg/kg

Trans-hex-2-en-1-ol:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): 3,500 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	Assessment: Corrosive to the respiratory tract.
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): 4,500 mg/kg

Propylene glycol:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): 22,000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): > 44.9 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

Glycerine:

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

fenbendazole:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No skin irritation

Ethanol:

Species	:	Rabbit
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 404
Result	:	No skin irritation

Diethyl malonate:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No skin irritation

2-Furaldehyde:

Result	:	Skin irritation
Remarks	:	Based on national or regional regulation.

Cinnamaldehyde:

Species	:	human skin
Result	:	Skin irritation

Isovaleraldehyde:

Species	:	Rabbit
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 404
Result	:	Mild skin irritation

Acetaldehyde:

Species	:	Rabbit
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 404
Result	:	No skin irritation

Trans-hex-2-en-1-ol:

Species	:	reconstructed human epidermis (RhE)
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 431
Result	:	Corrosive after 3 minutes to 1 hour of exposure

Propylene glycol:

Species	:	Rabbit
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 404
Result	:	No skin irritation

Glycerine:

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

Ethanol:

Species	:	Rabbit
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 405
Result	:	Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Diethyl malonate:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

2-Furaldehyde:

Species	:	Rabbit
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 405
Result	:	Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Cinnamaldehyde:

Species	:	Rabbit
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 405
Result	:	Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Isovaleraldehyde:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Acetaldehyde:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Trans-hex-2-en-1-ol:

Result	:	Irreversible effects on the eye
Remarks	:	Based on skin corrosivity.

Propylene glycol:

Species	:	Rabbit
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 405
Result	:	No eye irritation

Glycerine:

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.

Components:

Ethanol:

Test Type	:	Mouse ear swelling test (MEST)
Exposure routes	:	Skin contact
Species	:	Mouse
Result	:	negative

Diethyl malonate:

Test Type	:	Buehler Test
Exposure routes	:	Skin contact
Species	:	Guinea pig
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 406
Result	:	negative
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

2-Furaldehyde:

Test Type	:	Maximisation Test
Exposure routes	:	Skin contact
Species	:	Guinea pig
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 406
Result	:	negative

Cinnamaldehyde:

Test Type	:	Maximisation Test
Exposure routes	:	Skin contact
Species	:	Guinea pig
Result	:	positive
Assessment	:	Probability or evidence of high skin sensitisation rate in humans

Isovaleraldehyde:

Test Type	:	Maximisation Test
Exposure routes	:	Skin contact
Species	:	Guinea pig
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 406
Result	:	positive
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials
Assessment	:	Probability or evidence of low to moderate skin sensitisation rate in humans

Acetaldehyde:

Test Type	:	Maximisation Test
Exposure routes	:	Skin contact
Species	:	Guinea pig
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 406
Result	:	negative

Trans-hex-2-en-1-ol:

Test Type	:	Local lymph node assay (LLNA)
Exposure routes	:	Skin contact
Species	:	Mouse
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 429
Result	:	negative
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Propylene glycol:

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

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

Ethanol:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Method: OECD Test Guideline 471 Result: negative Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test Method: OECD Test Guideline 476 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: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative

Diethyl malonate:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex, B.13/14
Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Method: OECD Test Guideline 473
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

2-Furaldehyde:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
Result: positive

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Method: OECD Test Guideline 473
Result: positive

Test Type: DNA damage and repair, unscheduled DNA synthesis in mammalian cells (in vitro)
Result: positive

Test Type: In vitro sister chromatid exchange assay in mammalian cells
Result: positive

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Unscheduled DNA synthesis (UDS) test with mammalian liver cells in vivo
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative

Test Type: Transgenic rodent somatic cell gene mutation assay
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative

Cinnamaldehyde:

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 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection Result: negative Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vivo mammalian bone-marrow cytogenetic test, chromosomal analysis) Species: Mouse Application Route: Ingestion Result: negative Test Type: Unscheduled DNA synthesis (UDS) test with mammalian liver cells in vivo Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Result: negative

Isovaleraldehyde:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Method: OECD Test Guideline 471 Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials Test Type: DNA damage and repair, unscheduled DNA synthesis in mammalian cells (in vitro) Result: positive Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection Method: OECD Test Guideline 474 Result: negative

Acetaldehyde:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test Result: positive Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Result: positive Test Type: in vitro micronucleus test Result: positive Test Type: In vitro sister chromatid exchange assay in mammalian cells Result: positive Test Type: DNA damage and repair, unscheduled DNA synthesis in mammalian cells (in vitro) Result: positive
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: In vivo micronucleus test Species: Rat Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection Result: positive Test Type: Mammalian bone marrow sister chromatid exchange Species: Mouse Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection Result: positive
Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment	:	Positive result(s) from in vivo mammalian somatic cell mutagenicity tests.

Trans-hex-2-en-1-ol:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Method: OECD Test Guideline 471 Result: negative Test Type: in vitro micronucleus test Method: OECD Test Guideline 487 Result: negative
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection Method: OECD Test Guideline 474 Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Propylene glycol:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Method: OECD Test Guideline 473 Result: negative
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection Result: negative

Glycerine:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test Result: negative Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Result: negative Test Type: DNA damage and repair, unscheduled DNA synthesis in mammalian cells (in vitro) Result: negative

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

2-Furaldehyde:

Species	:	Mouse

Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	103 weeks
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 451
Result	:	positive
Remarks	:	The mechanism or mode of action is not relevant in humans.

Species	:	Hamster
Application Route	:	inhalation (vapour)
Exposure time	:	52 weeks
Result	:	negative

Species	:	Mouse
Application Route	:	Skin contact
Exposure time	:	47 weeks
Result	:	positive

Carcinogenicity - Assessment	:	Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies

Cinnamaldehyde:

Species	:	Rat
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	106 weeks
Result	:	negative
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Species	:	Mouse
Application Route	:	Intraperitoneal injection
Exposure time	:	24 weeks
Result	:	negative

Isovaleraldehyde:

Species	:	Rat
Application Route	:	inhalation (vapour)
Exposure time	:	2 Years
Result	:	negative
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Acetaldehyde:

Species	:	Rat
Application Route	:	Inhalation
Exposure time	:	121 weeks
Result	:	positive

Carcinogenicity - Assessment	:	Sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in animal experiments

Propylene glycol:

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

Glycerine:

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

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.

Ethanol:

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

		Species: Mouse Application Route: Ingestion Result: negative

Diethyl malonate:

Effects on fertility	:	Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 422 Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Effects on foetal development	:	Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 422 Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

2-Furaldehyde:

Effects on foetal development	:	Test Type: Embryo-foetal development Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Result: negative

Cinnamaldehyde:

Effects on foetal development	:	Test Type: Embryo-foetal development Species: Mouse Application Route: Ingestion Result: negative

Acetaldehyde:

Effects on foetal development	:	Test Type: Embryo-foetal development Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Result: negative

Trans-hex-2-en-1-ol:

Effects on fertility	:	Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 422 Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Effects on foetal develop-	:	Test Type: Embryo-foetal development

ment		Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 414 Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Propylene glycol:

Effects on fertility	:	Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study Species: Mouse Application Route: Ingestion Result: negative
Effects on foetal development	:	Test Type: Embryo-foetal development Species: Mouse Application Route: Ingestion Result: negative

Glycerine:

Effects on fertility	:	Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Result: negative
Effects on foetal development	:	Test Type: Embryo-foetal development Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Result: negative

STOT - single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

2-Furaldehyde:

Assessment	:	May cause respiratory irritation.

Isovaleraldehyde:

Assessment	:	May cause respiratory irritation.

Acetaldehyde:

Assessment	:	May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT - repeated exposure

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Components:

fenbendazole:

Exposure routes	:	Ingestion

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

2-Furaldehyde:

Assessment	:	No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 100 mg/kg bw or less.

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
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, Nervous system, Lymph nodes

Ethanol:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	1,730 mg/kg
LOAEL	:	3,200 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	90 Days

2-Furaldehyde:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	53 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion

Exposure time	:	13 Weeks

Cinnamaldehyde:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	200 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	12 Weeks

Acetaldehyde:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	125 mg/kg
LOAEL	:	675 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	28 Days

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	0.3 mg/kg
LOAEL	:	1 mg/kg
Application Route	:	inhalation (vapour)
Exposure time	:	13 Weeks

Trans-hex-2-en-1-ol:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	> 100 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	98 Days
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Propylene glycol:

Species	:	Rat, male
NOAEL	:	>= 1,700 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	2 yr

Glycerine:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	0.167 mg/l
LOAEL	:	0.622 mg/l
Application Route	:	inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Exposure time	:	13 Weeks

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	8,000 - 10,000 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	2 yr

Species	:	Rabbit

NOAEL	:	5,040 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Skin contact
Exposure time	:	45 Weeks

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

fenbendazole:

No aspiration toxicity classification

Experience with human exposure

Components:

fenbendazole:

Ingestion	:	Symptoms: Rapid respiration, Salivation, anorexia, Diarrhoea

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

fenbendazole:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 0.009 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.0088 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: 0.00113 mg/l Exposure time: 21 Days Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Method: OECD Test Guideline 211
M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)	:	10

Ethanol:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 14,200 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 5,012 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h
Toxicity to algae/aquatic	:	ErC50 (Chlorella vulgaris (Fresh water algae)): 275 mg/l

plants		Exposure time: 72 h
		EC10 (Chlorella vulgaris (Fresh water algae)): 11.5 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC50 (Protozoa): 5,800 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC: >= 79 mg/l Exposure time: 100 d Species: Oryzias latipes (Japanese medaka)
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC: 9.6 mg/l Exposure time: 9 d Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Diethyl malonate:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 12 - 17 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 179 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C.2.
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): > 800 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h
		EC10 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 115 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC50 (Pseudomonas putida): 3,097 mg/l Exposure time: 16 h Method: DIN 38 412 Part 8

2-Furaldehyde:

Toxicity to fish	:	EC50 (Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe)): 29 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 29 mg/l Exposure time: 24 h
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	NOEC (Microcystis aeruginosa (blue-green algae)): 2.7 mg/l Exposure time: 8 d
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC50 : 760 mg/l Exposure time: 30 min Method: OECD Test Guideline 209
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC: 0.33 mg/l Exposure time: 12 d Species: Danio rerio (zebra fish)

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC: 1.9 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Cinnamaldehyde:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): 4.15 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C.1.
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 3.21 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (Chlorella vulgaris (Fresh water algae)): 16.09 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC50 : 71 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h Method: ISO 8192

Isovaleraldehyde:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 3.25 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 177 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 137.37 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h EC10 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 101.83 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC10 (Pseudomonas putida): 310 mg/l Exposure time: 17 h Method: DIN 38 412 Part 8

Acetaldehyde:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 30.8 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 57.4 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 100 mg/l

		Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
		EC10 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Trans-hex-2-en-1-ol:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 163 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 226 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Propylene glycol:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 40,613 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 18,340 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): 19,300 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	NOEC (Pseudomonas putida): > 20,000 mg/l Exposure time: 18 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC: 13,020 mg/l Exposure time: 7 d Species: Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)

Glycerine:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 54,000 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1,955 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	NOEC (Pseudomonas putida): > 10,000 mg/l Exposure time: 16 h Method: DIN 38 412 Part 8

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Components:

Ethanol:

Biodegradability	:	Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 84 % Exposure time: 20 d

Diethyl malonate:

Biodegradability	:	Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 99 % Exposure time: 28 d Method: Regulation (EC) No. 440/2008, Annex, C.4-A

2-Furaldehyde:

Biodegradability	:	Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 93.5 % Exposure time: 14 d

Cinnamaldehyde:

Biodegradability	:	Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 100 % Exposure time: 28 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

Isovaleraldehyde:

Biodegradability	:	Result: Not readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 49.5 % Exposure time: 28 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

Acetaldehyde:

Biodegradability	:	Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 80 % Exposure time: 14 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C

Trans-hex-2-en-1-ol:

Biodegradability	:	Result: Readily biodegradable. Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Propylene glycol:

Biodegradability	:	Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 98.3 % Exposure time: 28 d

		Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

Glycerine:

Biodegradability	:	Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 92 % Exposure time: 30 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

fenbendazole:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 3.32

Ethanol:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: -0.35

Diethyl malonate:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 0.96

2-Furaldehyde:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 0.83 Remarks: Calculation

Cinnamaldehyde:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 2.107

Isovaleraldehyde:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 1.5

Acetaldehyde:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 0.45

Trans-hex-2-en-1-ol:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 1.61 Remarks: Calculation

Propylene glycol:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: -1.07 Method: Regulation (EC) No. 440/2008, Annex, A.8

Glycerine:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: -1.75

12.4 Mobility in soil

Components:

fenbendazole:

Distribution among environmental compartments	:	log Koc: 3.8 - 4.7 Method: FDA 3.08

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product:

Assessment	:	This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

12.6 Other adverse effects

Product:

Endocrine disrupting potential	:	This substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties for environment according to UK REACH Article 57(f).

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. Do not dispose of waste into sewer.
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 3082
ADR	:	UN 3082
RID	:	UN 3082
IMDG	:	UN 3082
IATA	:	UN 3082

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADN	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.
(fenbendazole)

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

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

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

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

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

	Class	Subsidiary risks
ADN	9	
ADR	9	
RID	9	
IMDG	9	
IATA	9	

14.4 Packing group

ADN
Packing group : III
Classification Code : M6
Hazard Identification Number : 90
Labels : 9

ADR
Packing group : III
Classification Code : M6
Hazard Identification Number : 90
Labels : 9
Tunnel restriction code : (-)

RID
Packing group : III
Classification Code : M6
Hazard Identification Number : 90
Labels : 9

IMDG
Packing group : III
Labels : 9
EmS Code : F-A, S-F

IATA (Cargo)
Packing instruction (cargo : 964

aircraft)
Packing instruction (LQ) : Y964
Packing group : III
Labels : Miscellaneous

IATA (Passenger)
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft) : 964
Packing instruction (LQ) : Y964
Packing group : III
Labels : Miscellaneous

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

Relevant EU provisions transposed through retained EU law

UK REACH List of restrictions (Annex 17) : Conditions of restriction for the following entries should be considered: Number on list 3

Substance(s) or mixture(s) are listed here according to their appearance in the regulation, irrespective of their use/purpose or the conditions of the restriction. Please refer to the condi-

tions in corresponding Regulation to determine whether an entry is applicable to the placing on the market or not.

UK REACH Candidate list of substances of very high concern (SVHC) for Authorisation	:	Not applicable
The Persistent Organic Pollutants Regulations (retained Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 as amended for Great Britain)	:	Not applicable
Regulation (EC) on substances that deplete the ozone layer	:	Not applicable
UK REACH List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV)	:	Not applicable
GB Export and import of hazardous chemicals - Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Regulation	:	Not applicable

Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2015 (COMAH)

		Quantity 1	Quantity 2
E1	ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS	100 t	200 t

Other regulations:

Take note of The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 (requirements relating to new and expectant mothers at work contained in Regulation 16 to 18) and of the Pregnant Workers Directive 92/85/EEC.
Take note of The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 (requirements relating to protection of young people at work contained in Regulation 19) and of Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work.

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

H224	:	Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.
H225	:	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H226	:	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H301	:	Toxic if swallowed.
H302	:	Harmful if swallowed.
H311	:	Toxic in contact with skin.

H312	:	Harmful in contact with skin.
H314	:	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H315	:	Causes skin irritation.
H317	:	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	:	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	:	Causes serious eye irritation.
H330	:	Fatal if inhaled.
H335	:	May cause respiratory irritation.
H341	:	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H350	:	May cause cancer.
H351	:	Suspected of causing cancer.
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.
H411	:	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	:	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox.	:	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute	:	Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic	:	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Carc.	:	Carcinogenicity
Eye Dam.	:	Serious eye damage
Eye Irrit.	:	Eye irritation
Flam. Liq.	:	Flammable liquids
Muta.	:	Germ cell mutagenicity
Repr.	:	Reproductive toxicity
Skin Corr.	:	Skin corrosion
Skin Irrit.	:	Skin irritation
Skin Sens.	:	Skin sensitisation
STOT RE	:	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
STOT SE	:	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
GB EH40	:	UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
GB EH40 / TWA	:	Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)
GB EH40 / STEL	:	Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period)

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; 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; 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; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; 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; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of very high concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; 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

Further information

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet	:	Internal technical data, data from raw material SDSs, OECD eChem Portal search results and European Chemicals Agency, http://echa.europa.eu/

Classification of the mixture:		**Classification procedure:**
Repr. 2	H361fd	Calculation method
STOT RE 2	H373	Calculation method
Aquatic Acute 1	H400	Calculation method
Aquatic Chronic 1	H410	Calculation method

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