## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

### Product Identifier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>WSD Fenbendazole 100 Oral Anthelmintic for Cattle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>WSD Fenbendazole 100 Oral Anthelmintic for Cattle and Horses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other means of identification</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

| Relevant identified uses | For the treatment and control of fenbendazole sensitive strains of internal parasites. Allow 7 days or greater between dosing with WSD Fenbendazole 100 and Bromsalans. |

### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registered company name</th>
<th>WSD Agribusiness Pty Ltd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>7 Koojan Avenue South Guildford WA 6055 Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>+61 8 9321 2888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>+61 8 9479 4088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:contact@wsdagribusiness.com">contact@wsdagribusiness.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Emergency telephone number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emergency telephone number</th>
<th>Not Available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Association / Organisation</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poisons Schedule</th>
<th>S5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Classification [1]</td>
<td>Carcinogenicity Category 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend:** 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

### Label elements

- **Hazard pictogram(s)**
  - ![Pictogram](image)

  **SIGNAL WORD:** WARNING

### Hazard statement(s)

- **H351** Suspected of causing cancer.

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

- **P201** Obtain special instructions before use.
Use personal protective equipment as required.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS No</th>
<th>%[weight]</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>43210-67-9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>fenbendazole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>other ingredients determined not to be hazardous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7732-18-5</td>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>water</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact

If this product comes in contact with eyes:

- Wash out immediately with water.
- If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact

If skin or hair contact occurs:

- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Inhalation

- If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

Ingestion

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.
However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.
Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.
Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
May emit acrid smoke.
Combustion products include:
carbon dioxide (CO2)
nitrogen oxides (NOx)
sulfur oxides (SOx)
other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
May emit poisonous fumes.

HAZCHEM Not Applicable

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
See section 8

Environmental precautions
See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

Major Spills
Moderate hazard.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are
Other information

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer’s storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suitable container</th>
<th>Storage incompatibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</td>
<td>Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Suitable container

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Original IDLH</th>
<th>Revised IDLH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WSD Fenbendazole 100 Oral Anthelmintic for Cattle</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fenbendazole</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Occupational Exposure Band Rating</th>
<th>Occupational Exposure Band Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fenbendazole</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>&gt; 0.1 to ≤ milligrams per cubic meter of air (mg/m³)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:
- Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
- Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.
- Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.
- Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.
- An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.
- Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Contaminant</th>
<th>Air Speed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td>
<td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyor transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td>
<td>0.5–1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) | 1-2.5 m/s  
(200-500 f/min.)

grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion). | 2.5-10 m/s  
(500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lower end of the range</th>
<th>Upper end of the range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td>
<td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td>
<td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td>
<td>3: High production, heavy use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td>
<td>4: Small hood-local control only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

### Personal protection

![Safety glasses with side shields](image1)

- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

### Eye and face protection

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

### Skin protection

See Hand protection below

### Hands/feet protection

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

### Body protection

See Other protection below

### Other protection

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

### Recommended material(s)

#### GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the: "Forsberg Clothing Performance Index". The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection: WSD Fenbendazole 100 Oral Anthelmintic for Cattle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>CPI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BUTYL</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEOPRENE</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VITON</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATURAL RUBBER</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PVA</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index  
A: Best Selection  
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion  
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion  

**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. - *Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice.

### Respiratory protection

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.  
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.  
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used.
SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>White odourless liquid; mixes with water to form unstable suspension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative density (Water = 1)</td>
<td>1.02-1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour threshold</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity (cSt)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular weight (g/mol)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taste</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosive properties</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxidising properties</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatile Component (%vol)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour pressure (kPa)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas group</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water</td>
<td>Partly miscible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH as a solution (1%)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour density (Air = 1)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC g/L</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity
- See section 7

Chemical stability
- Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Possibility of hazardous reactions
- See section 7

Conditions to avoid
- See section 7

Incompatible materials
- See section 7

Hazardous decomposition products
- See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled
The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

Ingestion
The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as “harmful by ingestion”. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

Skin Contact
The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives.
Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material
Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with...
harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

**Eye**

Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

**Chronic**

On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.

A number of benzimidazoles have been shown to also inhibit mammalian tubulin polymerisation and to be aneugenic in vivo. Aneugens affect cell division and the mitotic spindle apparatus resulting in loss or gain of whole chromosomes, thereby inducing an “aneuploidy”. Mitotic aneuploidy is a characteristic of many types of tumorigenesis (in cancer). Several benzimidazoles have been shown to be genotoxic. Genotoxicity may arise as aneugens may also be clastogens, or may produce clastogenic metabolites. Clastogens increase the rate of genetic mutation by interfering with the function of nucleic acids. A clastogen is a specific mutagen that causes breaks in chromosomes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WSD Fenbendazole 100 Oral Anthelmintic for Cattle</th>
<th><strong>TOXICITY</strong></th>
<th><strong>IRRITATION</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fenbendazole</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>Oral (rat) LD50: &gt;10000 mg/kg[^2]</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend:**

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity.
2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS.

WSD Fenbendazole 100 Oral Anthelmintic for Cattle

**ENDPOINT**

**TEST DURATION (HR)**

**SPECIES**

**VALUE**

**SOURCE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WSD Fenbendazole 100 Oral Anthelmintic for Cattle</th>
<th><strong>ENDPOINT</strong></th>
<th><strong>TEST DURATION (HR)</strong></th>
<th><strong>SPECIES</strong></th>
<th><strong>VALUE</strong></th>
<th><strong>SOURCE</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FENBENDAZOLE**

**NOTE:** Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA. Changes in serum composition recorded.

**WATER**

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

**Acute Toxicity**

| Carcinogenicity | ✓ |
| Reproductivity | × |

**Skin Irritation/Corrosion**

| ✓ |

**Serious Eye Damage/Irritation**

| STOT - Single Exposure | × |

**Respiratory or Skin sensitisation**

| STOT - Repeated Exposure | × |

**Mutagenicity**

| Aspiration Hazard | × |

**Legend:**

- Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
- Data available to make classification

**SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Toxicity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WSD Fenbendazole 100 Oral Anthelmintic for Cattle</th>
<th><strong>ENDPOINT</strong></th>
<th><strong>TEST DURATION (HR)</strong></th>
<th><strong>SPECIES</strong></th>
<th><strong>VALUE</strong></th>
<th><strong>SOURCE</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**fenbendazole**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>ENDPOINT</strong></th>
<th><strong>TEST DURATION (HR)</strong></th>
<th><strong>SPECIES</strong></th>
<th><strong>VALUE</strong></th>
<th><strong>SOURCE</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**water**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>ENDPOINT</strong></th>
<th><strong>TEST DURATION (HR)</strong></th>
<th><strong>SPECIES</strong></th>
<th><strong>VALUE</strong></th>
<th><strong>SOURCE</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>897.520mg/L</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>8768.874mg/L</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend:**

1. IUCLID Toxicity Data
2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity
3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated)
4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data
5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data
6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data
7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data
8. Vendor Data

[2] Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

### Persistence and degradability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>LOW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Bioaccumulative potential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Mobility in soil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>LOW (KOC = 14.3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### Waste treatment methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product / Packaging disposal</th>
<th>Waste treatment methods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>› Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>› Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>› Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>› Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### Labels Required

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marine Pollutant</th>
<th>HAZCHEM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

#### Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

#### Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

### SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FENBENDAZOLE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WATER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### National Inventory Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Inventory</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia - AICS</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - DSL</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - NDSL</td>
<td>No (fenbendazole; water)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China - IECSC</td>
<td>No (fenbendazole)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan - ENCS</td>
<td>No (fenbendazole)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>No (fenbendazole)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>No (fenbendazole)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend:
Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory
No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

### SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revision Date</th>
<th>01/11/2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial Date</td>
<td>08/08/2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SDS Version Summary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Issue Date</th>
<th>Sections Updated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1.1.1</td>
<td>27/06/2017</td>
<td>Classification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.1.1</td>
<td>01/11/2019</td>
<td>One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other information**

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

**Definitions and abbreviations**

- PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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