

## **SAFETY DATA SHEETS**

**This SDS packet was issued with item:**

078056510

**The safety data sheets (SDS) in this packet apply to the individual products listed below. Please refer to invoice for specific item number(s).**

078392681

**The safety data sheets (SDS) in this packet apply to one or more components included in the items listed below. Items listed below may require one or more SDS. Please refer to invoice for specific item number(s).**

078056536 078791320



MSD Animal Health  
Wim de Körverstraat 35  
5831 AN Boxmeer  
Netherlands

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

MSD Animal Health urges each user or recipient of this MSDS to read the entire data sheet to become aware of the hazards associated with this material.

### SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION OF SUBSTANCE AND CONTACT INFORMATION

**SDS NAME:** **PANACUR Paste**

**SYNONYM(S):** Panacure Paste 10% (Flavored)  
Safe-Guard Paste 10% (Flavored)  
Panacure Paste 18.75%  
Panacure Pet Paste  
Axilure Paste  
Panacure Paste 18.75% (Flavored)  
Equiworm  
Axilur Paste (Flavored)  
Panacur Equinos

**SDS Number:** SP002089

**EMERGENCY NUMBER(S):** +1 (908) 423-6000 (24/7/365) English Only

EU Transportation Emergencies - Carechem24:  
+44 (0)208 762 8322 (24 hours/7 days/week)

**INFORMATION:** +31 (0) 485-587600 (MSD Animal Health - Boxmeer, Netherlands)

**MERCK SDS HELPLINE:** +1 (908) 473-3371 (Worldwide)  
Monday to Friday, 9am to 5pm (US Eastern Time)

**SDS EMAIL:** spmsds@spcorp.com

The brand-names or trademarks indicated by CAPITAL LETTERS in this [M]SDS are the property of, licensed to, promoted or distributed by Merck & Co., Inc., its subsidiaries or related companies.

### SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**EU CLASSIFICATION(S):** Repr.Cat.3;R63 N;R50/53

## EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

White to off-white  
Paste  
Apple Cinnamon  
May be irritating to skin and eyes.  
May cause skin sensitization in sensitive individuals.  
*May cause effects to:*  
liver  
kidney  
gastrointestinal tract  
stomach  
immune system  
blood  
central nervous system  
fetus  
Very toxic to aquatic organisms.  
May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

## POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:

The information presented below pertains to the following individual ingredients, and not to the mixture(s). Only information about the ingredients that are expected to contribute significantly to the potential health hazard profile of the formulation(s) are presented.

The active ingredient fenbendazole is a benzimidazole carbamate anthelmintic that is structurally related to mebendazole. Therapeutic use of mebendazole, a substance of the same chemical class as fenbendazole, has been reported to cause gastrointestinal disturbances (transient abdominal pain), diarrhea, headache, and dizziness. Frequent effects reported after treatment with high-doses of mebendazole have included allergic reactions (fever and skin reactions), raised liver enzyme values, alopecia, bone marrow depression, reduced leucocyte count and raised serum-transaminase values.

A number of oral subchronic and chronic animal studies have been conducted with fenbendazole and have demonstrated that the liver is the main target tissue. In addition, stomach, kidneys, blood, immune system, and central nervous system are also affected by treatment with fenbendazole. Developmental effects have been reported in rabbits following treatment with fenbendazole.

Propylene glycol is considered to be relatively non-toxic. It is a mild irritant to the eyes and has been reported to irritate the skin. It may cause skin sensitization resulting in allergic contact dermatitis in susceptible individuals. Inhalation exposure to saturated and supersaturated atmospheres of propylene glycol for prolonged periods of time produced no adverse effects. Propylene glycol may cause nervous system depression, acidosis, stupor, and seizures after chronic ingestion.

## LISTED CARCINOGENS

No carcinogens or potential carcinogens listed by IARC or EU Directive 90/394 (Annex I) in this mixture.

## SECTION 3. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

**PRODUCT USE:** Veterinary product

**CHEMICAL FORMULA:** Mixture.

The formulation for this product is proprietary information. Only hazardous ingredients in concentrations of 1% or greater and/or carcinogenic ingredients in concentrations of 0.1% or greater are listed in the Chemical Composition table. Active ingredients in any concentration are listed. For additional information about carcinogenic ingredients see Section 2.

This formulation may contain some sodium hydroxide for pH adjustment.

## CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

INGREDIENT	CAS NUMBER	EC NUMBER	EU CLASSIFICATION	PERCENT
Sorbitol	50-70-4	200-061-5		<10
Glycerin	56-81-5	200-289-5	Not Classified	<10
Propylene Glycol	57-55-6	200-338-0		10-20

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**SDS Number:** SP002089

Published Date: 13-Oct-2011

INGREDIENT	CAS NUMBER	EC NUMBER	EU CLASSIFICATION	PERCENT
Fenbendazole	43210-67-9	256-145-7	Repr. Cat.3;R63 N;R50-53	10-18.75

Fields in the above table that do not contain data indicate that the substance(s) have not been listed or classified according to EU criteria.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:**

This MSDS is written to provide health and safety information for individuals who will be handling the final product formulation during research, manufacturing, and distribution. For health and safety information for individual ingredients used during manufacturing, refer to the appropriate MSDS for each ingredient. Refer to the package insert or product label for handling guidance for the consumer.

See section 15 for EU hazard classification symbols and risk and safety phrases.

## SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

**INHALATION:**

Remove to fresh air. If any trouble breathing, get immediate medical attention. Administer artificial respiration if breathing has ceased. If irritation or symptoms occur or persist, consult a physician.

**SKIN CONTACT:**

In case of skin contact, while wearing protective gloves, carefully remove any contaminated clothing, including shoes, and wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation or symptoms occur or persist, consult a physician.

**EYE CONTACT:**

In case of eye contact, immediately rinse eyes thoroughly with plenty of water. If wearing contact lenses, remove only after initial rinse, and continue rinsing eyes for at least 15 minutes. If irritation occurs or persists, consult a physician.

**INGESTION:**

Rinse mouth and drink a glass of water. Do not induce vomiting unless under the direction of a qualified medical professional or Poison Control Center. If symptoms persist, consult a physician.

## SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

**FLAMMABILITY DATA:**

Flash Point: Not determined (liquids) or not applicable (solids).

**EXPLOSION HAZARDS:**

Under normal conditions of use, this material does not present a significant fire or explosion hazard. However, like most organic compounds, this material may present a dust deflagration hazard if sufficient quantities are suspended in air. This hazard may exist where sufficient quantities of finely divided material are (or may become) suspended in air during typical process operations. An assessment of each operation should be conducted and suitable deflagration prevention and protection techniques employed. This material has been shown by standard laboratory testing to exhibit a low sensitivity to ignition by electrostatic discharges. However, all large conductive items used during processing of this material should be suitably grounded.

**SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:**

Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

**SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:**

Carbon dioxide (CO2), extinguishing powder or water spray.

See Section 9 for Physical and Chemical Properties.

## SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS:**

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Keep personnel away from the clean-up area.

**SPILL RESPONSE / CLEANUP:**

All spills should be handled according to site requirements and based on precautions cited in the MSDS. In the case of liquids, use proper absorbent materials. For laboratories and small-scale operations, incidental spills within a hood or enclosure should be cleaned by using a HEPA filtered vacuum or wet cleaning methods as appropriate. For large dry or liquid spills or those spills outside enclosure or hood, appropriate emergency response personnel should be notified. In manufacturing and large-scale operations, HEPA vacuuming prior to wet mopping or cleaning is required.

See Sections 9 and 10 for additional physical, chemical, and hazard information.

## SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING

#### HANDLING:

Keep containers adequately sealed during material transfer, transport, or when not in use. Wash face, hands, and any exposed skin after handling. Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this substance or mixture.

Appropriate handling of this material is dependent on many factors, including physical form, duration and frequency of process or task, and effectiveness of engineering controls. Site-specific risk assessments should be conducted to determine the feasibility and the appropriateness of all exposure control measures. See Section 8 (Exposure Controls) for additional guidance.

### CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY INCOMPATIBILITIES

#### STORAGE:

Store below 25 deg C. Store in adequately sealed container.

#### SPECIFIC END USE(S)

Refer to Section 1 for identified use(s).

See Section 8 for exposure controls and additional safe handling information.

## SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE GUIDELINE (OEG):

An Occupational Exposure Guideline (OEG) of 100 mcg/m<sup>3</sup> (8-hr. TWA) has been established for fenbendazole.

#### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The health hazard risks of handling this material are dependent on many factors, including physical form, duration and frequency of process or task, and effectiveness of engineering controls. Site-specific risk assessments should be conducted to determine the feasibility and the appropriateness of all exposure control measures. Exposure controls for normal operating or routine procedures follow a tiered strategy. Engineering controls are the preferred means of long-term or permanent exposure control. If engineering controls are not feasible, appropriate use of personal protective equipment (PPE) may be considered as alternative control measures. Exposure controls for non-routine operations must be evaluated and addressed as part of the site-specific risk assessment.

#### RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Respiratory Protection:	Respiratory protective equipment (RPE) may be required for certain laboratory and large-scale manufacturing tasks if potential airborne breathing zone concentrations of substances exceed the relevant exposure limit(s). Workplace risk assessment should be completed before specifying and implementing RPE usage. Potential exposure points and pathways, task duration and frequency, potential employee contact with the substance, and the ability of the substance to be rendered airborne during specific tasks should be evaluated. Initial and ongoing strategies of quantitative exposure measurement should be obtained as required by the workplace risk assessment. All RPE must conform to local and regional specifications for efficacy and performance. Consult your site or corporate health and safety professional for additional guidance.
Skin Protection:	Gloves that provide an appropriate barrier to the skin are recommended if there is potential for contact with this material. Consult your site safety staff for guidance.
Eye Protection:	Safety glasses with side shields. Use of goggles or full face protection may be required based on hazard, potential for contact, or level of exposure. Consult your site safety staff for guidance.
Body Protection:	<p>In small-scale or laboratory operations, lab coats or equivalent protection is required. Disposable Tyvek or other dust impermeable suit should be considered based on procedure or level of exposure. Use of additional PPE such as shoe coverings, gauntlets, hood, or head covering may be necessary. Consult your site safety staff for guidance.</p> <p>In large-scale or manufacturing operations, disposable Tyvek or other dust impermeable suit is recommended and based on level of exposure. Use of additional PPE such as shoe coverings, gauntlets, hood, or head covering may be necessary. Consult your site safety staff for guidance.</p>

#### EXPOSURE LIMIT VALUES:

SDS NAME: PANACUR Paste

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INGREDIENT	CAS NUMBER	ACGIH TLV (TWA)	ACGIH TLV (STEL / SKIN)	ACGIH TLV (CEIL)
Glycerin	56-81-5	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>		

Fields in the above table(s) that do not contain data indicate that exposure limits are not available for those endpoints.

INGREDIENT	CAS NUMBER	EU	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	France
Glycerin	56-81-5			TWA 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>		VME 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

INGREDIENT	CAS NUMBER	Germany	Ireland	Italy	Netherlands
Glycerin	56-81-5	MAK 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Peak 100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>		
Propylene Glycol	57-55-6		TWA 150 ppm TWA 470 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>		

INGREDIENT	CAS NUMBER	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Switzerland	UK:
Glycerin	56-81-5		TWA 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	VLA-ED 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL 100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> MAK 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL 30 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Propylene Glycol	57-55-6	STEL 37.5 ppm STEL 118.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA 25 ppm TWA 79 mg/m <sup>3</sup>				STEL 450 ppm STEL 1422 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL 30 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA 150 ppm TWA 474 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

## SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**FORM:** Paste  
**COLOR:** White to off-white  
**ODOR:** Apple Cinnamon  
**pH:** 6-8  
**SOLUBILITY:**  
 Water: Insoluble

See Section 5 for flammability/explosivity information.

## SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### STABILITY/ REACTIVITY:

Stable under conditions specified in Section 7 of this SDS. No hazardous reactions known.

### CONDITIONS AND MATERIALS TO AVOID:

None known.

### HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS / REACTIONS:

Carbon oxides (COx).

## SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The information presented below pertains to the following individual ingredients, and not to the mixture(s). Only information about the ingredients that are expected to contribute significantly to the potential health hazard profile of the formulation(s) is presented.

### ACUTE TOXICITY DATA

#### INHALATION:

Propylene glycol caused no adverse effects in monkeys or rats following exposure to saturated atmospheres for prolonged periods of time.

#### SKIN:

Fenbendazole was not irritating to the skin of rabbits.

Propylene glycol: Dermal LD50: 20.8 g/kg (rabbit)

Propylene glycol was irritating in a human patch test. Propylene glycol was not irritating to the skin of rabbits, guinea pigs and swine.

**SDS NAME:** PANACUR Paste

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**EYE:**

Fenbendazole was not irritating to the eyes of rabbits.

Propylene glycol was slightly irritating to the eyes of rabbits.

**ORAL:**

Fenbendazole: Oral LD50: > 10 g/kg (rat)

Propylene glycol: Oral LD50: 21 to 33.7 g/kg (rat), 10 to 20 g/kg (dog)

Propylene glycol caused dyspnea, cramps, loss of equilibrium, depression, analgesia, and death after prolonged moribund state in mice at doses ranging from 23.9 to 31.8 g/kg. In rabbits, 1 to 1.5 g/kg propylene glycol reduced intraocular pressure by raising the osmotic pressure of blood.

**DERMAL AND RESPIRATORY SENSITIZATION:**

Propylene glycol did not cause sensitization in a human patch test.

**REPEAT DOSE TOXICITY DATA****SUBCHRONIC / CHRONIC TOXICITY:**

A number of oral subchronic and chronic animal studies have been conducted with fenbendazole and have demonstrated that the liver is the main target tissue. In addition, stomach, kidneys, blood, immune system, and central nervous system are also affected by treatment with fenbendazole.

Data in some animal species indicate that the ability of T and B lymphocytes to proliferate in the secondary immune response may be suppressed during treatment with fenbendazole.

High oral dosages (500-3000 mg/kg/day) during 2-week dosing in rats caused reduced body weight gain, and severe renal and liver toxicity.

Fenbendazole did not cause treatment-related effects when administered via stomach tube to immature rats at the rate of 0, 25, 250, and 2500 mg/kg b.w./day for 30 days. In a 90-day study, rats administered fenbendazole at 1600 to 2500 mg/kg/day showed tremors. No other treatment-related findings were reported.

Fenbendazole did not cause treatment-related effects in dogs administered oral dosages ranging from 50 to 250 mg/kg/day in a 6-day study, 20 to 125 mg/kg/day in a 90-day study, or 1 to 10 mg/kg/day in a 14-week study. At higher dosages, or in longer term studies, treatment-related effects were observed. Common effects observed in these additional studies include lymph follicle proliferation or nodules in the gastric mucosa. These effects were observed in dogs administered 250 mg/kg/day in a 30-day study, and in dogs given 8 to 20 mg/kg/day in one 6-month study and 20 to 125 mg/kg/day in another 6-month study. In addition to these effects, focal encephalomalacia, satellitosis, neuronophagia, perivascular inflammation or gliosis were observed in the cerebra of three dogs given 125 mg/kg/day for 6 months, and hyperplasia and congestion of the mesenteric lymph nodes were noted in dogs administered 8 to 20 mg/kg/day in the other 6-month study. [NOELS: 30-day Study: 25 mg/kg/day, 6-month Study (high-dose): none established, and 6-month Study (low-dose): 4 mg/kg/day]

Propylene glycol caused no adverse effects in monkeys or rats exposed to saturated vapor concentrations for 12 to 18 months. Rats exposed to 25 or 50% (7.7 and 13.2 g/kg/day) propylene glycol in water died within 69 days in a 140 day study. In a separate study, a diet of 30% propylene glycol was not well tolerated in young rats, and dams could not bring their young to weaning; diets containing 40, 50, or 60% propylene glycol were lethal after a few days.

**REPRODUCTIVE / DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY:**

Fenbendazole was found not to be teratogenic when tested in rats, dogs, or rabbits. Developmental effects (abortions, resorptions, and decreased fetal weights) were observed in the absence of maternal toxicity only in rabbits. When used in pigs, sheep, horses, and cattle, no relevant adverse effects on reproductive ability or offspring survival have been noted.

Fenbendazole was administered to rats at dietary dosages ranging from 5 to 135 mg/kg/day in a three-generation reproduction study. Reproductive and/or developmental effects observed in the 45 and 135 and 45 mg/kg/day dosage groups include reduced fertility indices, survival indices, pup weight, and pup growth, as well as diarrhea, yellow color, reduced activity, bloated stomach, and alopecia. These effects were more pronounced in the high-dose group. The NOEL for this study was 15 mg/kg/day for maternal and reproductive toxicity.

The potential embryotoxicity of fenbendazole was evaluated in pregnant rabbits, administered doses via stomach tube of 0, 10, 25, and 63 mg/kg/day on gestation days 7-19. Abortion or resorption of litters was observed in the 63 and 25 mg/kg/day dose groups. An increase in skeletal anomalies (13th rib) and delayed ossification of cranial bones also occurred in the high dose group. The NOEL for this study was 25 mg/kg/day.

Fenbendazole was administered to 2 groups of 12 female dogs at oral doses of 100 mg/kg/day, on gestation days 14-22 or 22-30. Developmental toxicity (stillborn pups and survival indices) were observed. About half the dogs in each group produced litters. No macroscopic abnormalities were observed in pups that died during the study.

Propylene glycol caused decreased food consumption, retarded growth, smaller litters, changes in breeding patterns, and inhibited weaning in rats that were fed 30% propylene glycol through six generations; however, this may have been due to nutritional insufficiency. Propylene glycol was not teratogenic in rabbits, monkeys or chickens.

**MUTAGENICITY / GENOTOXICITY:**

Fenbendazole was negative in a bacterial mutagenicity assay, a chromosomal aberration study, micronucleus, and DNA repair assay. It was weakly positive in the mouse lymphoma assay. Fenbendazole increased the mitotic index of HeLa cells in vitro, an effect that could be related to the ability of benzimidazoles to interfere with tubulin polymerization and thus inhibit spindle formation.

Propylene glycol was negative in a bacterial mutagenicity study (Ames).

**CARCINOGENICITY:**

Fenbendazole was not carcinogenic in mice receiving 45 to 405 mg/kg fenbendazole in the diet for 2 years.

A two-year oral carcinogenicity study has been conducted in rats at dose levels of 0, 5, 15, 45, and 135 mg/kg/day. Treatment-related signs reported included diarrhea and red feces (45 mg/kg/day and 135 mg/kg/day) and reddish-brown urine (15, 45, and 135 mg/kg/day). Mortality was not statistically different from controls for any treatment group. Body weights and weight gains at study termination were significantly lower for the 45 and 135 mg/kg/day groups compared with controls. The alkaline phosphatase in all dose groups and SGOT in the high dose group were consistently elevated. Necropsy revealed enlargement or cyst formation in lymph nodes of rats in the two highest dose groups. Liver mass and/or nodule formation, cyst formation in the liver of females, and testicular masses among males were reported at the 135 mg/kg/day dose-level.

Further treatment-related effects included sinus ectasia and hyperplasia of the mesenteric lymph nodes in all but the low dose group; Additionally, liver hypertrophy and hyperplasia, hepatocellular cytoplasmic vacuolation, bile duct proliferation, biliary cyst formation, and nodular hepatocellular hyperplasia were reported in female rats at the two highest dose levels. Testicular interstitial cell adenomas in the 135 mg/kg/day male rats were observed. The NOEL for this study was 5 mg/kg/day. Propylene glycol was not carcinogenic when applied to the skin, or when given orally in mice and rats.

**SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

There are no data for the final product or its formulation(s). The information presented below pertains to the following ingredient(s).

**ECOTOXICITY DATA****INGREDIENT ECOTOXICITY**

Fenbendazole: 96-hr LC50 (trout): 0.04 mg/L  
48-hr LC50 (daphnia): 0.009-0.012 mg/L  
96-hr LC50 (zebra fish): >500 mg/kg  
21-day LC50 (bluegill sunfish): >0.019 mg/L  
96-hr LC50 fish (Lepomis macrochirus): 1000 mg/L (highest concentration tested)  
96-hr fish (Salmo gairdneri): 7.5 mg/L (highest concentration tested)  
Earthworm toxicity (LC50): 180 mg/kg (28 days)  
Dung beetle toxicity (LD50): >770 mg/kg (7 days)

Propylene glycol: 96-hr LC50 (sheepshead minnow): 23,800 mg/L  
Propylene glycol: 72-hr EC50 (green algae): >19,000 mg/L  
Propylene glycol: 48-hr EC50 (daphnid): >43,500 mg/L

**ENVIRONMENTAL DATA****OTHER INGREDIENT ENVIRONMENTAL DATA:**

Fenbendazole: Partition Coefficient (log Pow): 3.3  
Fenbendazole: Aerobic Biodegradation (soil) Results: DT50 between 4 and 12 days (for three types of soil)  
Fenbendazole: Not readily biodegradable.

Propylene glycol is expected to be readily biodegradable.

**SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****WASTE TREATMENT METHODS****MATERIAL WASTE:**

Disposal must be in accordance with applicable federal, state/provincial, and/or local regulations. Incineration is the preferred method of disposal, when appropriate. Operations that involve the crushing or shredding of waste materials or returned goods must be handled to meet the recommended exposure limit(s).

**PACKAGING AND CONTAINERS:**

Disposal must be in accordance with applicable federal, state/provincial, and/or local regulations.

## SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Refer to site-specific procedures and requirements for additional guidance.

### IATA/ICAO CLASSIFICATION:

This classification only applies in a transport chain to/from a country which regulates this material as an environmentally hazardous substance. For all other air shipments, this material is non-regulated.

Proper Shipping Name:	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Fenbendazole)
Hazard Class:	9
UN Number:	UN 3082
Packing Group:	III

### ADR CLASSIFICATION:

ADR Special Provision 601 exempts pharmaceutical products which are also environmentally hazardous substances from all ADR regulation.

Per ADR special provision 601, as a pharmaceutical product (medicine) ready for use, this material is not regulated as a dangerous good for transport within Europe.

Proper Shipping Name:	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Fenbendazole)
Hazard Class:	9
UN Number:	UN 3082
Packing Group:	III
Classification Code:	M6

### IMDG/IMO CLASSIFICATION:

Proper Shipping Name:	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Fenbendazole)
Hazard Class:	9
UN Number:	UN 3082
Packing Group:	III

## SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

The following classification is based on available data and is in accordance with European Union criteria.

### EUROPEAN UNION REGULATIONS:

The classification presented below is based on the active ingredient(s) and individual hazardous ingredients in the product formulation.

Indication of Danger:	Xn - Harmful. N - Dangerous For The Environment.
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#### Risk Phrases:

R63 - Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.

R50/53 - Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

#### Safety Phrases:

S29 - Do not empty into drains.

S46 - If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

S61 - Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.

S26 - In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.

S 1/2 - Keep locked-up and out of the reach of children.

S36/37/39 - Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

S24/25 - Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

## SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Although reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this document, we extend no warranties and make no representations as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained therein, and assume no responsibility regarding the suitability of this information for the user's intended purposes or for the consequence of its use. Each individual should make a determination as to the suitability of the information for their particular purpose(s).

**SDS NAME:** PANACUR Paste

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Published Date: 13-Oct-2011

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**DEPARTMENT ISSUING MSDS:**

Global Safety & the Environment  
Merck & Co., Inc.  
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Whitehouse Station, NJ 08889

**MERCK SDS HELPLINE:**

+1 (908) 473-3371 (Worldwide)  
Monday to Friday, 9am to 5pm (US Eastern Time)

**MSDS CREATION DATE:**

13-Jan-2011

**SUPERSEDES DATE:**

13-Oct-2011

**SIGNIFICANT CHANGES (EU SUBFORMAT):**

OEB



Merck Animal Health  
One Merck Dr.  
Whitehouse Station, NJ 08889

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

*Merck Animal Health urges each user or recipient of this MSDS to read the entire data sheet to become aware of the hazards associated with this material.*

### SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION OF SUBSTANCE AND CONTACT INFORMATION

**MSDS NAME:** **PANACUR Paste**

**SYNONYM(S):** Panacure Paste 10% (Flavored)  
Safe-Guard Paste 10% (Flavored)  
Panacure Paste 18.75%  
Panacure Pet Paste  
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Equiworm  
Axilur Paste (Flavored)  
Panacur Equinos

**MSDS NUMBER:** SP002089

**EMERGENCY NUMBER(S):** (908) 423-6000 (24/7/365) English Only

Transportation Emergencies - CHEMTREC:  
(800) 424-9300 (Inside Continental USA)  
(703) 527-3887 (Outside Continental USA)

Rocky Mountain Poison Center (For Human Exposure):  
(303) 595-4869

Animal Health Technical Services:  
For Animal Adverse Events: Small Animals and Horses: (800) 224-5318  
For Animal Adverse Events: Livestock: (800) 211-3573  
For Animal Adverse Events: Poultry: (800) 219-9286

**INFORMATION:** Animal Health Technical Services:  
For Small Animals and Horses: (800) 224-5318  
For Livestock: (800) 211-3573  
For Poultry: (800) 219-9286

**MERCK MSDS HELPLINE:** (800) 770-8878 (US and Canada)  
(908) 473-3371 (Worldwide)  
Monday to Friday, 9am to 5pm (US Eastern Time)

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## SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Paste  
White to off-white  
Apple Cinnamon  
May be irritating to skin and eyes.  
May cause skin sensitization in sensitive individuals.  
*May cause effects to:*  
liver  
kidney  
gastrointestinal tract  
stomach  
immune system  
blood  
central nervous system  
fetus  
Very toxic to aquatic organisms.  
May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:

The information presented below pertains to the following individual ingredients, and not to the mixture(s). Only information about the ingredients that are expected to contribute significantly to the potential health hazard profile of the formulation(s) are presented.

The active ingredient fenbendazole is a benzimidazole carbamate anthelmintic that is structurally related to mebendazole. Therapeutic use of mebendazole, a substance of the same chemical class as fenbendazole, has been reported to cause gastrointestinal disturbances (transient abdominal pain), diarrhea, headache, and dizziness. Frequent effects reported after treatment with high-doses of mebendazole have included allergic reactions (fever and skin reactions), raised liver enzyme values, alopecia, bone marrow depression, reduced leucocyte count and raised serum-transaminase values.

A number of oral subchronic and chronic animal studies have been conducted with fenbendazole and have demonstrated that the liver is the main target tissue. In addition, stomach, kidneys, blood, immune system, and central nervous system are also affected by treatment with fenbendazole. Developmental effects have been reported in rabbits following treatment with fenbendazole.

Propylene glycol is considered to be relatively non-toxic. It is a mild irritant to the eyes and has been reported to irritate the skin. It may cause skin sensitization resulting in allergic contact dermatitis in susceptible individuals. Inhalation exposure to saturated and supersaturated atmospheres of propylene glycol for prolonged periods of time produced no adverse effects. Propylene glycol may cause nervous system depression, acidosis, stupor, and seizures after chronic ingestion.

### LISTED CARCINOGENS

No carcinogens or potential carcinogens listed by OSHA, IARC, NTP or ACGIH are present in concentrations >0.1% in this mixture.

## SECTION 3. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

**PRODUCT USE:** Veterinary product

**CHEMICAL FORMULA:** Mixture.

The formulation for this product is proprietary information. Only hazardous ingredients in concentrations of 1% or greater and/or carcinogenic ingredients in concentrations of 0.1% or greater are listed in the Chemical Composition table. Active ingredients in any concentration are listed. For additional information about carcinogenic ingredients see Section 2.

This formulation may contain some sodium hydroxide for pH adjustment.

### CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

INGREDIENT	CAS NUMBER	PERCENT
Sorbitol	50-70-4	<10
Glycerin	56-81-5	<10

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Propylene Glycol	57-55-6	10-20
Fenbendazole	43210-67-9	10-18.75

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:**

This MSDS is written to provide health and safety information for individuals who will be handling the final product formulation during research, manufacturing, and distribution. For health and safety information for individual ingredients used during manufacturing, refer to the appropriate MSDS for each ingredient. Refer to the package insert or product label for handling guidance for the consumer.

## SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

**INHALATION:**

Remove to fresh air. If any trouble breathing, get immediate medical attention. Administer artificial respiration if breathing has ceased. If irritation or symptoms occur or persist, consult a physician.

**SKIN CONTACT:**

In case of skin contact, while wearing protective gloves, carefully remove any contaminated clothing, including shoes, and wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation or symptoms occur or persist, consult a physician.

**EYE CONTACT:**

In case of eye contact, immediately rinse eyes thoroughly with plenty of water. If wearing contact lenses, remove only after initial rinse, and continue rinsing eyes for at least 15 minutes. If irritation occurs or persists, consult a physician.

**INGESTION:**

Rinse mouth and drink a glass of water. Do not induce vomiting unless under the direction of a qualified medical professional or Poison Control Center. If symptoms persist, consult a physician.

## SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

**FLAMMABILITY DATA:**

Flash Point:

Not determined (liquids) or not applicable (solids).

**EXPLOSION HAZARDS:**

Under normal conditions of use, this material does not present a significant fire or explosion hazard. However, like most organic compounds, this material may present a dust deflagration hazard if sufficient quantities are suspended in air. This hazard may exist where sufficient quantities of finely divided material are (or may become) suspended in air during typical process operations. An assessment of each operation should be conducted and suitable deflagration prevention and protection techniques employed. This material has been shown by standard laboratory testing to exhibit a low sensitivity to ignition by electrostatic discharges. However, all large conductive items used during processing of this material should be suitably grounded.

**SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:**

Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

**SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:**

Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), extinguishing powder or water spray.

See Section 9 for Physical and Chemical Properties.

## SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS:**

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Keep personnel away from the clean-up area.

**SPILL RESPONSE / CLEANUP:**

All spills should be handled according to site requirements and based on precautions cited in the MSDS. In the case of liquids, use proper absorbent materials. For laboratories and small-scale operations, incidental spills within a hood or enclosure should be cleaned by using a HEPA filtered vacuum or wet cleaning methods as appropriate. For large dry or liquid spills or those spills outside enclosure or hood, appropriate emergency response personnel should be notified. In manufacturing and large-scale operations, HEPA vacuuming prior to wet mopping or cleaning is required.

See Sections 9 and 10 for additional physical, chemical, and hazard information.

## SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**HANDLING:**

Keep containers adequately sealed during material transfer, transport, or when not in use. Wash face, hands, and any exposed skin after handling. Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this substance or mixture.

Appropriate handling of this material is dependent on many factors, including physical form, duration and frequency of process or task, and effectiveness of engineering controls. Site-specific risk assessments should be conducted to determine the feasibility and the appropriateness of all exposure control measures. See Section 8 (Exposure Controls) for additional guidance.

**STORAGE:**

Store below 25 deg C. Store in adequately sealed container.

See Section 8 for exposure controls and additional safe handling information.

**SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION****OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE GUIDELINE (OEG):**

An Occupational Exposure Guideline (OEG) of 100 mcg/m<sup>3</sup> (8-hr. TWA) has been established for fenbendazole.

**EXPOSURE CONTROLS**

The health hazard risks of handling this material are dependent on many factors, including physical form, duration and frequency of process or task, and effectiveness of engineering controls. Site-specific risk assessments should be conducted to determine the feasibility and the appropriateness of all exposure control measures. Exposure controls for normal operating or routine procedures follow a tiered strategy. Engineering controls are the preferred means of long-term or permanent exposure control. If engineering controls are not feasible, appropriate use of personal protective equipment (PPE) may be considered as alternative control measures. Exposure controls for non-routine operations must be evaluated and addressed as part of the site-specific risk assessment.

**RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):**

Respiratory Protection:	Respiratory protective equipment (RPE) may be required for certain laboratory and large-scale manufacturing tasks if potential airborne breathing zone concentrations of substances exceed the relevant exposure limit(s). Workplace risk assessment should be completed before specifying and implementing RPE usage. Potential exposure points and pathways, task duration and frequency, potential employee contact with the substance, and the ability of the substance to be rendered airborne during specific tasks should be evaluated. Initial and ongoing strategies of quantitative exposure measurement should be obtained as required by the workplace risk assessment. All RPE must conform to local and regional specifications for efficacy and performance. Consult your site or corporate health and safety professional for additional guidance.
Skin Protection:	Gloves that provide an appropriate barrier to the skin are recommended if there is potential for contact with this material. Consult your site safety staff for guidance.
Eye Protection:	Safety glasses with side shields. Use of goggles or full face protection may be required based on hazard, potential for contact, or level of exposure. Consult your site safety staff for guidance.
Body Protection:	<p>In small-scale or laboratory operations, lab coats or equivalent protection is required. Disposable Tyvek or other dust impermeable suit should be considered based on procedure or level of exposure. Use of additional PPE such as shoe coverings, gauntlets, hood, or head covering may be necessary. Consult your site safety staff for guidance.</p> <p>In large-scale or manufacturing operations, disposable Tyvek or other dust impermeable suit is recommended and based on level of exposure. Use of additional PPE such as shoe coverings, gauntlets, hood, or head covering may be necessary. Consult your site safety staff for guidance.</p>

**EXPOSURE LIMIT VALUES**

INGREDIENT	CAS NUMBER	ACGIH TLV (TWA)	OSHA PEL (TWA)
Glycerin	56-81-5	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

Fields in the above table(s) that do not contain data indicate that exposure limits are not available for those endpoints.

**SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

<b>FORM:</b>	Paste
<b>COLOR:</b>	White to off-white
<b>ODOR:</b>	Apple Cinnamon
<b>pH:</b>	6-8
<b>SOLUBILITY:</b>	
Water:	Insoluble

See Section 5 for flammability/explosivity information.

## SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### STABILITY/ REACTIVITY:

Stable under normal conditions.

### INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS / CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

Strong Oxidizers.

### HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS / REACTIONS:

Carbon oxides (COx).

## SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The information presented below pertains to the following individual ingredients, and not to the mixture(s).

### ACUTE TOXICITY DATA

#### INHALATION:

Propylene glycol caused no adverse effects in monkeys or rats following exposure to saturated atmospheres for prolonged periods of time.

#### SKIN:

Fenbendazole was not irritating to the skin of rabbits.

Propylene glycol: Dermal LD50: 20.8 g/kg (rabbit)

Propylene glycol was irritating in a human patch test. Propylene glycol was not irritating to the skin of rabbits, guinea pigs and swine.

#### EYE:

Fenbendazole was not irritating to the eyes of rabbits.

Propylene glycol was slightly irritating to the eyes of rabbits.

#### ORAL:

Fenbendazole: Oral LD50: > 10 g/kg (rat)

Propylene glycol: Oral LD50: 21 to 33.7 g/kg (rat), 10 to 20 g/kg (dog)

Propylene glycol caused dyspnea, cramps, loss of equilibrium, depression, analgesia, and death after prolonged moribund state in mice at doses ranging from 23.9 to 31.8 g/kg. In rabbits, 1 to 1.5 g/kg propylene glycol reduced intraocular pressure by raising the osmotic pressure of blood.

### DERMAL AND RESPIRATORY SENSITIZATION:

Propylene glycol did not cause sensitization in a human patch test.

### REPEAT DOSE TOXICITY DATA

#### SUBCHRONIC / CHRONIC TOXICITY:

A number of oral subchronic and chronic animal studies have been conducted with fenbendazole and have demonstrated that the liver is the main target tissue. In addition, stomach, kidneys, blood, immune system, and central nervous system are also affected by treatment with fenbendazole.

Data in some animal species indicate that the ability of T and B lymphocytes to proliferate in the secondary immune response may be suppressed during treatment with fenbendazole.

High oral dosages (500-3000 mg/kg/day) during 2-week dosing in rats caused reduced body weight gain, and severe renal and liver toxicity. Fenbendazole did not cause treatment-related effects when administered via stomach tube to immature rats at the rate of 0, 25, 250, and 2500 mg/kg b.w./day for 30 days. In a 90-day study, rats administered fenbendazole at 1600 to 2500 mg/kg/day showed tremors. No other treatment-related findings were reported.

Fenbendazole did not cause treatment-related effects in dogs administered oral dosages ranging from 50 to 250 mg/kg/day in a 6-day study, 20 to 125 mg/kg/day in a 90-day study, or 1 to 10 mg/kg/day in a 14-week study. At higher dosages, or in longer term studies, treatment-related effects were observed. Common effects observed in these additional studies include lymph follicle proliferation or nodules in the gastric mucosa. These effects were observed in dogs administered 250 mg/kg/day in a 30-day study, and in dogs given 8 to 20 mg/kg/day in one 6-month study and 20 to 125 mg/kg/day in another 6-month study. In addition to these effects, focal encephalomalacia, satellitosis, neuronophagia, perivascular inflammation or gliosis were observed in the cerebra of three dogs given 125 mg/kg/day for 6 months, and hyperplasia and congestion of the mesenteric lymph nodes were noted in dogs administered 8 to 20 mg/kg/day in the other 6-month study. [NOELS: 30-day Study: 25 mg/kg/day, 6-month Study (high-dose): none established, and 6-month Study (low-dose): 4 mg/kg/day]

Propylene glycol caused no adverse effects in monkeys or rats exposed to saturated vapor concentrations for 12 to 18 months. Rats exposed to 25 or 50% (7.7 and 13.2 g/kg/day) propylene glycol in water died within 69 days in a 140 day study. In a separate study, a diet of 30% propylene glycol was not well tolerated in young rats, and dams could not bring their young to weaning; diets containing 40, 50, or 60% propylene glycol were lethal after a few days.

**REPRODUCTIVE / DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY:**

Fenbendazole was found not to be teratogenic when tested in rats, dogs, or rabbits. Developmental effects (abortions, resorptions, and decreased fetal weights) were observed in the absence of maternal toxicity only in rabbits. When used in pigs, sheep, horses, and cattle, no relevant adverse effects on reproductive ability or offspring survival have been noted.

Fenbendazole was administered to rats at dietary dosages ranging from 5 to 135 mg/kg/day in a three-generation reproduction study. Reproductive and/or developmental effects observed in the 45 and 135 and 45 mg/kg/day dosage groups include reduced fertility indices, survival indices, pup weight, and pup growth, as well as diarrhea, yellow color, reduced activity, bloated stomach, and alopecia. These effects were more pronounced in the high-dose group. The NOEL for this study was 15 mg/kg/day for maternal and reproductive toxicity.

The potential embryotoxicity of fenbendazole was evaluated in pregnant rabbits, administered doses via stomach tube of 0, 10, 25, and 63 mg/kg/day on gestation days 7-19. Abortion or resorption of litters was observed in the 63 and 25 mg/kg/day dose groups. An increase in skeletal anomalies (13th rib) and delayed ossification of cranial bones also occurred in the high dose group. The NOEL for this study was 25 mg/kg/day.

Fenbendazole was administered to 2 groups of 12 female dogs at oral doses of 100 mg/kg/day, on gestation days 14-22 or 22-30. Developmental toxicity (stillborn pups and survival indices) were observed. About half the dogs in each group produced litters. No macroscopic abnormalities were observed in pups that died during the study.

Propylene glycol caused decreased food consumption, retarded growth, smaller litters, changes in breeding patterns, and inhibited weaning in rats that were fed 30% propylene glycol through six generations; however, this may have been due to nutritional insufficiency. Propylene glycol was not teratogenic in rabbits, monkeys or chickens.

**MUTAGENICITY / GENOTOXICITY:**

Fenbendazole was negative in a bacterial mutagenicity assay, a chromosomal aberration study, micronucleus, and DNA repair assay. It was weakly positive in the mouse lymphoma assay. Fenbendazole increased the mitotic index of HeLa cells in vitro, an effect that could be related to the ability of benzimidazoles to interfere with tubulin polymerization and thus inhibit spindle formation.

Propylene glycol was negative in a bacterial mutagenicity study (Ames).

**CARCINOGENICITY:**

Fenbendazole was not carcinogenic in mice receiving 45 to 405 mg/kg fenbendazole in the diet for 2 years.

A two-year oral carcinogenicity study has been conducted in rats at dose levels of 0, 5, 15, 45, and 135 mg/kg/day. Treatment-related signs reported included diarrhea and red feces (45 mg/kg/day and 135 mg/kg/day) and reddish-brown urine (15, 45, and 135 mg/kg/day). Mortality was not statistically different from controls for any treatment group. Body weights and weight gains at study termination were significantly lower for the 45 and 135 mg/kg/day groups compared with controls. The alkaline phosphatase in all dose groups and SGOT in the high dose group were consistently elevated. Necropsy revealed enlargement or cyst formation in lymph nodes of rats in the two highest dose groups. Liver mass and/or nodule formation, cyst formation in the liver of females, and testicular masses among males were reported at the 135 mg/kg/day dose-level.

Further treatment-related effects included sinus ectasia and hyperplasia of the mesenteric lymph nodes in all but the low dose group; Additionally, liver hypertrophy and hyperplasia, hepatocellular cytoplasmic vacuolation, bile duct proliferation, biliary cyst formation, and nodular hepatocellular hyperplasia were reported in female rats at the two highest dose levels. Testicular interstitial cell adenomas in the 135 mg/kg/day male rats were observed. The NOEL for this study was 5 mg/kg/day. Propylene glycol was not carcinogenic when applied to the skin, or when given orally in mice and rats.

**SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

There are no data for the final product or its formulation(s). The information presented below pertains to the following ingredient(s).

**ECOTOXICITY DATA****INGREDIENT ECOTOXICITY**

Fenbendazole: 96-hr LC50 (trout): 0.04 mg/L  
48-hr LC50 (daphnia): 0.009-0.012 mg/L  
96-hr LC50 (zebra fish): >500 mg/kg  
21-day LC50 (bluegill sunfish): >0.019 mg/L  
96-hr LC50 fish (Lepomis macrochirus): 1000 mg/L (highest concentration tested)  
96-hr fish (Salmo gairdneri): 7.5 mg/L (highest concentration tested)  
Earthworm toxicity (LC50): 180 mg/kg (28 days)  
Dung beetle toxicity (LD50): >770 mg/kg (7 days)

Propylene glycol: 96-hr LC50 (sheepshead minnow): 23,800 mg/L  
Propylene glycol: 72-hr EC50 (green algae): >19,000 mg/L  
Propylene glycol: 48-hr EC50 (daphnid): >43,500 mg/L

**ENVIRONMENTAL DATA**

**OTHER INGREDIENT ENVIRONMENTAL DATA:**

Fenbendazole: Partition Coefficient (log Pow): 3.3  
Fenbendazole: Aerobic Biodegradation (soil) Results: DT50 between 4 and 12 days (for three types of soil)  
Fenbendazole: Not readily biodegradable.

Propylene glycol is expected to be readily biodegradable.

**SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****MATERIAL WASTE:**

Disposal must be in accordance with applicable federal, state/provincial, and/or local regulations. Incineration is the preferred method of disposal, when appropriate. Operations that involve the crushing or shredding of waste materials or returned goods must be handled to meet the recommended exposure limit(s).

**PACKAGING AND CONTAINERS:**

Disposal must be in accordance with applicable federal, state/provincial, and/or local regulations.

**SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

Refer to site-specific procedures and requirements for additional guidance.

**DOT CLASSIFICATION:**

Non-regulated per 49 CFR 171.4(c) for ground shipment.

**IATA/ICAO CLASSIFICATION:**

This classification only applies in a transport chain to/from a country which regulates this material as an environmentally hazardous substance. For all other air shipments, this material is non-regulated.

Proper Shipping Name: Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Fenbendazole)  
Hazard Class: 9  
UN Number: UN 3082  
Packing Group: III

**ADR CLASSIFICATION:**

ADR Special Provision 601 exempts pharmaceutical products which are also environmentally hazardous substances from all ADR regulation.

Per ADR special provision 601, as a pharmaceutical product (medicine) ready for use, this material is not regulated as a dangerous good for transport within Europe.

Proper Shipping Name: Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Fenbendazole)  
Hazard Class: 9  
UN Number: UN 3082  
Packing Group: III  
Classification Code: M6

**IMDG/IMO CLASSIFICATION:**

Proper Shipping Name: Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Fenbendazole)  
Hazard Class: 9  
UN Number: UN 3082  
Packing Group: III

**SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION****TSCA LISTING**

INGREDIENT	TSCA
Sorbitol	X
Glycerin	X
Propylene Glycol	X

Substances not included in the table above are TSCA exempt or not regulated under TSCA.

**U.S. STATE REGULATIONS**

INGREDIENT	California Proposition 65	CARTK	NJRTK	CTR TK	MARTK
Glycerin			3319		X

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Propylene Glycol			3595		
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INGREDIENT	PARTK	MNRTK	MIRTK	RIRTK
Glycerin	X	X		X
Propylene Glycol	X	X		X

Fields in the above tables that do not contain data indicate that those materials have not been listed by local regulations.

X: Listed on applicable state hazardous substance or right-to-know lists.

## SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Although reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this document, we extend no warranties and make no representations as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained therein, and assume no responsibility regarding the suitability of this information for the user's intended purposes or for the consequence of its use. Each individual should make a determination as to the suitability of the information for their particular purpose(s).

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