

## Mercapto Mix

(MX-05)

Your patch testing results indicate that you have a contact allergy to one or more chemicals in the **Mercapto Mix**. It is important that you familiarize yourself with these chemicals and take steps to avoid coming in contact with them.

**What is Mercapto Mix and where can the chemicals be found?**

The chemicals in **Mercapto Mix** are:

- **N-Cyclohexyl-2-benzothiazylsulfenamide (Article Number C-023):** An accelerator in natural and styrene-butadienethiazyl sulfenamide rubber. Also known as CBS.
- **Dibenzothiazyl disulfide (D-003):** An accelerator for natural rubber, nitrile-butadiene, butyl and styrene-butadiene rubber. Also used as a retarder for chloroprene rubber. Also known as MB TS.
- **2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (M-003):** An accelerator, retarder, and peptizer for natural and other rubber products such as gloves, shoes, rubber in undergarments and clothing, condoms and diaphragms, medical devices, toys, tires and tubes, renal dialysis equipment, swimwear. Can also be used as a fungicide and works as a corrosion inhibitor in soluble cutting oils and antifreeze mixtures. Also used in greases, adhesives, photographic film emulsions, detergents, veterinary products such as tick and flea powders and sprays. Also known as MBT.
- **2-(4-Morpholinylmercapto)-benzothiazol (M-016):** An accelerator for natural rubber, isoprene butadiene, styrene-butadiene, nitrile butadiene rubber products. Also known as MOR.

These chemicals are used in the production of rubber and rubber-based products. They may be found in the rubber parts of products used in sports equipment, personal products and in the office and health care fields. Be aware of any products you may come in contact with that have or use rubber components. This may not be a complete list of product categories where these chemicals are used.

**IMPORTANT NOTES**

- (1) Specific Patient Information Sheets are available (by Article Number) for each of the chemicals in the Mix.
- (2) Based upon your patch test readings your Doctor may consider further testing to confirm which of the Mix ingredients are causing your allergy.

**THINGS YOU CAN DO TO HELP MANAGE YOUR CONTACT ALLERGY**

- Be vigilant ... read the product label.** Always take the time to read the ingredient listing on product packages. This should be your first step *each* time you purchase a product as manufacturers sometimes change product ingredients. If you have any concerns ask your pharmacist or your doctor.
- Test the product first.** If you have purchased a new product you should test it on a small skin area to see if you get a reaction before using the product on larger skin areas.
- Advise people you obtain services from of your contact allergy.** This should include people like your pharmacist, doctor, hairdresser, florist, veterinarian, etc.
- Inform your employer if the source of your contact allergy is work related.** You should identify the specific source of the chemical and take the necessary steps to avoid further exposure. Protective wear may be adequate or you may need to make a change in your work activities. Both you and your employer benefit when the cause of your occupational dermatitis is eliminated.
- “Google” it.** The internet is an excellent source of ingredient information that can be searched by product, by company and by specific chemical. Some helpful independent internet links include:

[www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/factsheets.html](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/factsheets.html) (U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services; alphabetic list)

[www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/factssubj.html](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/factssubj.html) (U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services; subject list)

[www.cosmeticsinfo.org](http://www.cosmeticsinfo.org) (Cosmetic Industry Category Ingredient Database)

[www.whatsinsidescjohanson.com](http://www.whatsinsidescjohanson.com) (information on all S.C. Johnson product ingredients)

If you have any future contact dermatitis concerns or questions, please call the doctor's office.