

## Zinc dimethyldithiocarbamate

(Z-004)

Your patch testing results indicate that you have a contact allergy to **Zinc dimethyldithiocarbamate**. It is important that you familiarize yourself with this chemical and take steps to avoid coming in contact with it.

**What is Zinc dimethyldithiocarbamate and where is it found?**

This chemical is used as an accelerator in vulcanized rubber and as an adhesive in packaging, paper and textile products. It is also used as an agricultural fungicide for seed, plants and fruits and as a repellent to birds and rodents. Further research may identify additional product or industrial usages of this chemical.

**What else is Zinc dimethyldithiocarbamate called?**

This chemical can be identified by different names, including:

Bis(dimethylcarbamoedithioato-S,S')zinc	Corozate	Hexazir	Pomarsol z forte	Zerlate
Bis(dimethyldithiocarbamato)zinc	Carbazinc	Karbam White	Prodaram	Zimate
Dimethylcarbamoedithioic acid, zinc complex	Carbamic acid, dimethyl	Methyl cymate	Rhodiadac	Zirberk
Dimethyldithiocarbamate zinc salt	Cuman	Methasan	Soxinal	Zincmate
Zinc bis(dimethylthiocarbamoyl) disulfide	Corona corozate	Mezene	Tricarbamix Z	Ziram
Zinc dimethyldithiocarbamate	Cymate	Methyl zimate	Triscabol	Zirasan 90
	Drupina 90	Methyl ziram	Tsimat	Zirex 90
Aavolex	Eptac 1	Milbam	Vancide MZ-96	Ziride
Antene	Fuclasin	Methazate	Vulcature	Zitox
Amyl zimate	Fungostop	Mexene	Vulkacite I	Zinc carbamate
		Molurame	Z-C spray	Zirasan

This may not be a complete list as manufacturers introduce and delete chemicals from their product lines.

**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.