

SAFETY DATA SHEET

GHS
United States

Section 1. Product and company identification

Product name	CAPTAX® (MBT)	<u>In case of emergency</u>
Code	08150	1-203-853-1400
Supplier/Manufacturer	Vanderbilt Chemicals, LLC 30 Winfield Street Norwalk, CT 06855	Chemtrec: 1-800-424-9300 Outside US: +1-703-527-3887
Chemical name	MBT, 2(3H)-Benzothiazole, 2-benzothiazolethiol	
Synonym	2-mercaptobenzothiazole	
Material uses	Accelerator.	
Product type	Powder.	

Section 2. Hazards identification

OSHA/HCS status	This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
Classification of the substance or mixture	COMBUSTIBLE DUSTS SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word	Warning
Hazard statements	May form combustible dust concentrations in air. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Precautionary statements

Prevention	Wear protective gloves. Avoid breathing dust. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
Response	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention.
Storage	Not applicable.
Disposal	Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
Supplemental label elements	Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Prevent dust accumulation.
Hazards not otherwise classified	None known.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture Mixture

Ingredient name	CAS number	% by weight
2-mercaptobenzothiazole	149-30-4	>98
white mineral oil	8042-47-5	1 - 1.5

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.
Inhalation	Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
Skin contact	Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
Ingestion	Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact	Exposure to airborne concentrations above statutory or recommended exposure limits may cause irritation of the eyes.
Inhalation	Exposure to airborne concentrations above statutory or recommended exposure limits may cause irritation of the nose, throat and lungs.
Skin contact	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Ingestion	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact	Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness
Inhalation	Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation coughing

Section 4. First aid measures

Skin contact	Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness
Ingestion	No specific data.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician	In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
Specific treatments	No specific treatment.
Protection of first-aiders	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	In case of fire, use water spray (fog), foam, dry chemical or CO ₂ .
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Avoid high pressure media which could cause the formation of a potentially explosible dust-air mixture.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Hazardous thermal decomposition products	May form explosible dust-air mixture if dispersed. Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide carbon monoxide nitrogen oxides sulfur oxides metal oxide/oxides
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Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Remark

Acrid fumes may develop under fire conditions.

Remark(s)

As with any dry material, pouring or allowing to free-fall or to be conveyed through chutes or pipes can accumulate and generate electrostatic sparks, potentially causing ignition of the material itself, or of any flammable materials which may come in contact with the material or its container.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing dust. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders

If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill

Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Avoid dust generation. Using a vacuum with HEPA filter will reduce dust dispersal. Place spilled material in a designated, labeled waste container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill

Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Avoid dust generation. Do not dry sweep. Vacuum dust with equipment fitted with a HEPA filter and place in a closed, labeled waste container. Avoid creating dusty conditions and prevent wind dispersal. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing dust. Avoid the creation of dust when handling and avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Prevent dust accumulation. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Electrical equipment and lighting should be protected to appropriate standards to prevent dust coming into contact with hot surfaces, sparks or other ignition sources. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
2-mercaptobenzothiazole	AIHA WEEL (United States, 10/2011). Absorbed through skin. Skin sensitizer. TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hours.

Appropriate engineering controls

Use only with adequate ventilation. If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Environmental exposure controls

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection

Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: safety glasses with side-shields. If operating conditions cause high dust concentrations to be produced, use dust goggles. Recommended: safety glasses with side-shields

Skin protection

Hand protection

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Body protection

Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. Recommended: lab coat

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

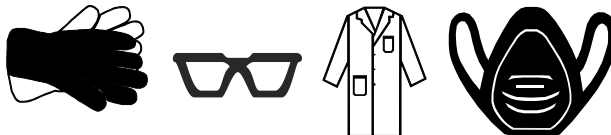
Other skin protection

Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory protection

Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use. Recommended: Dust respirator.

Personal protective equipment (Pictograms)



Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	Solid. [Powder.]
Color	Cream.
Odor	Not available.
Odor threshold	Not available.
pH	Not applicable.
Melting point	179°C (354.2°F)
Boiling point	260°C (500°F)
Flash point	Open cup: 252°C (485.6°F) [Cleveland.]
Burning time	Not available.
Burning rate	Not available.
Evaporation rate	Not applicable.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge. Acrid fumes may develop under fire conditions.
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	Lower: 0.2 oz/ft ³
Vapor pressure	0.000062 kPa (0.000464 mm Hg) [room temperature]
Vapor density	Not available.
Density	1.42 g/cm ³
Relative density	1.5
Solubility	Very slightly soluble in the following materials: cold water.
Solubility in water	Not available.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	2.4
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.
Decomposition temperature	Not available.
SADT	Not available.
Viscosity	Kinematic (room temperature): Not applicable.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid the creation of dust when handling and avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Prevent dust accumulation.
Incompatible materials	Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials
Hazardous decomposition products	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
2-mercaptobenzothiazole	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	>1270 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>7940 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3800 mg/kg	-
white mineral oil	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	>5 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-

Irritation/Corrosion

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary

Skin	2-mercaptobenzothiazole: Non-irritating to the skin. (Rabbit)
Eyes	2-mercaptobenzothiazole: Non-irritating to the eyes. (Rabbit)

Sensitization

Product/ingredient name	Route of exposure	Species	Result
2-mercaptobenzothiazole	skin	Guinea pig	Sensitizing
white mineral oil	skin	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing

Mutagenicity

Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Test	Experiment	Result
2-mercaptobenzothiazole	-	Experiment: In vitro Subject: Bacteria	Negative
	-	Experiment: In vivo Subject: Mammalian-Animal	Negative

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary

In NTP studies, MBT in corn oil was force fed through a stomach tube to rats and mice for two years. An increased incidence of tumors in a number of tissues was seen in rats. No increase in the incidence of tumors was observed in mice. The strength of the data was evaluated "some", "equivocal", "no" or "inadequate" evidence of carcinogenicity. Because only a limited response occurred, NTP interpreted these studies as tumor response (e.g.: no effect in mice; some effect in rats) and other concerns about the conduct of these studies makes it difficult to clearly assess the significance of the results to those who work with MBT. We recommend that worker exposure to MBT should be minimized.

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary

No birth defects observed in several animal studies. Fetal toxicity noted only at levels that produced maternal toxicity.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

Not available.

Information on the likely routes of exposure

Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Dermal, Inhalation.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact

Exposure to airborne concentrations above statutory or recommended exposure limits may cause irritation of the eyes.

Inhalation

Exposure to airborne concentrations above statutory or recommended exposure limits may cause irritation of the nose, throat and lungs.

Skin contact

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Ingestion

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Section 11. Toxicological information

Eye contact	Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness
Inhalation	Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation coughing
Skin contact	Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness
Ingestion	No specific data.

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects	Not available.
Potential delayed effects	Not available.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects	Not available.
Potential delayed effects	Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

General	Repeated or prolonged inhalation of dust may lead to chronic respiratory irritation. Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.
Carcinogenicity	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenicity	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Developmental effects	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Fertility effects	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Dermal	200460 mg/kg

Other information Not available.

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Section 12. Ecological information

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
2-mercaptobenzothiazole	Acute EC50 0.5 mg/l Acute LC50 0.71 mg/l Acute LC50 0.73 mg/l Acute NOEC 0.066 mg/l	Algae Daphnia Fish	72 hours 48 hours 96 hours
white mineral oil	Acute LC50 >100 mg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 >10000 mg/l Fresh water	Algae Daphnia Fish	72 hours 48 hours 96 hours

Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
2-mercaptobenzothiazole	OECD 301C	2.5 % - Not readily - 14 days	-	-
white mineral oil	-	31 % - Not readily - 28 days	-	-

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
2-mercaptobenzothiazole	-	-	Not readily
white mineral oil	-	-	Not readily

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
2-mercaptobenzothiazole	2.42	18.35	low
white mineral oil	>6	-	high

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) Not available.

Other adverse effects No known significant effects or critical hazards.

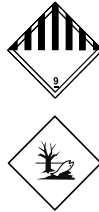
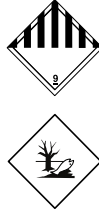
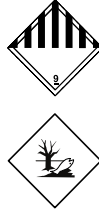
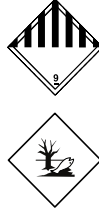
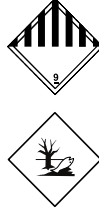
Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.

Section 14. Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Classes	PG*	Label	Additional information
DOT Classification	UN3077	Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (2-mercaptobenzothiazole)	9	III		Remarks Marine pollutant
TDG Classification	UN3077	Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (2-mercaptobenzothiazole)	9	III		Remarks Marine pollutant
ADR/RID Class	UN3077	Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (2-mercaptobenzothiazole)	9	III		Remarks Marine pollutant
IMDG Class	UN3077	Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (2-mercaptobenzothiazole)	9	III		Remarks Marine pollutant
IATA-DGR Class	UN3077	Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (2-mercaptobenzothiazole)	9	III		Remarks Marine pollutant

PG* : Packing group

Section 15. Regulatory information

[United States inventory \(TSCA 8b\)](#) All components are listed or exempted.

[U.S. Federal regulations](#)

TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption: Not determined

[SARA 302/304](#)

[Composition/information on ingredients](#)

No products were found.

Section 15. Regulatory information

SARA 304 RQ Not applicable.

SARA 311/312

Classification COMBUSTIBLE DUSTS
SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1

Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	Classification
2-mercaptobenzothiazole	>98	ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 3 SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1

SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number	%
Form R - Reporting requirements	2-mercaptobenzothiazole	149-30-4	>98
Supplier notification	2-mercaptobenzothiazole	149-30-4	>98

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

State regulations

Massachusetts

The following components are listed: OIL MIST, MINERAL

New York

None of the components are listed.

New Jersey

The following components are listed: 2-MERCAPTOBENZOTHIAZOLE; MINERAL OIL (UNTREATED and MILDLY TREATED)

Pennsylvania

None of the components are listed.

California Prop. 65



WARNING: This product can expose you to 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Ingredient name	No significant risk level	Maximum acceptable dosage level
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole	-	-

International regulations

Australia inventory (AICS)

All components are listed or exempted.

Canada inventory

All components are listed or exempted.

China inventory (IECSC)

All components are listed or exempted.

Europe inventory

All components are listed or exempted.

Japan inventory (ENCS)

All components are listed or exempted.

Korea inventory (KECI)

All components are listed or exempted.

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

All components are listed or exempted.

Philippines inventory (PICCS)

All components are listed or exempted.

Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI)

All components are listed or exempted.

Section 16. Other information

[Hazardous Material Identification System \(U.S.A.\)](#)

Health	2
Flammability	1
Physical hazards	1

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered trademark and service mark of the American Coatings Association, Inc.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material. For more information on HMIS® Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) codes, consult the HMIS® Implementation Manual.

[National Fire Protection Association \(U.S.A.\)](#)



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[History](#)

Date of printing	5/3/2019
Validation date	5/3/2019
Date of previous issue	5/24/2018
Version	4

[Key to abbreviations](#)

ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
 BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
 GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
 IATA = International Air Transport Association
 IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
 IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
 LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
 MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
 UN = United Nations

[References](#)

Not available.

[Information contact](#)

Vanderbilt Global Services, LLC
Corporate Risk Management
1-203-295-2143

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[Notice to reader](#)

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Section 16. Other information