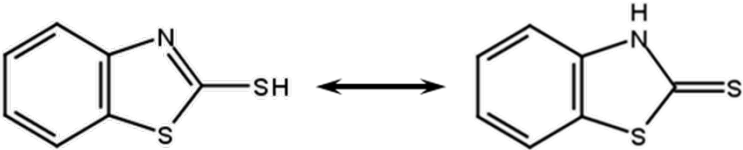


| | | | |
|--|--|------------------|---|
| FACTSHEET HBM-value for 2-MBT |  | | |
| Substance name | 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, Benzothiazole-2-thiol | | |
| Parameter | Value / Descriptor | Dimension | Comments |
| HBM Guide value | | | |
| Guide value II (HBM-II, Health hazard value) | - | | |
| Guide value I (HBM-I, Precautionary value) | Children: 4,5 Adults: 7 | mg/l | urine |
| Year of issue | 2015 | | |
| status | final | | |
| General Information | | | |
| CAS No. substance | 149-30-4 | | |
| IUPAC name | 1,3-benzothiazole-2-thiol | | |
| Molar mass substance | 167,24 | g/mol | |
| HBM-parameter | 2-MBT and glucuronides after enzymatic hydrolysis to release 2-MBT | | |
| Database (TDI or key study) | | | |
| Key study: Author(s) (Year) | NTP (1988) | | |
| Species | mouse | | |
| Route/type of study | oral | | |
| Study length (Exposure duration) | 90 | d | |
| Exposure pattern | | | |
| Critical endpoint/ effect | Rel. liver weight | | |
| PoD _{HBM-I} | 94 | mg/(kg bw x d) | NOAEL |
| Assessment factors for the key study | | | |
| Severity of effect | n.a. | | |
| Adjusted exposure duration factor (time scaling) | n.a. | | e.g. 6 hrs/d to 24 hrs/d |
| Adjusted study length factor | 2 | | Subchronic → chronic |
| Route-to-route extrapolation factor | n.a. | | |
| Adjusted absorption factor | n.a. | | |
| Interspecies factor | 7 | | allometric |
| | 2,5 | | dynamic |
| Intraspecies factor | 10 | | general population |
| Sensitive population factor | | | |
| Other adjustment factors e.g. quality of whole database | n.a. | | e.g. Klimisch (reliable with restrictions) |
| Total assessment factor (TAF) | 350 | | |
| Kinetik terms for HBM value calculation | | | |
| f _{ue} | 0,45 | | fraction of dose excreted in urine, molar basis |

| | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------|--|
| Urine volume | 0.02 0.03 | l/(kg bw x d) l/(kg bw x d) | adults children |
| Result (Calculation) | | | |
| PoD _{HBM-I} /TAF | $94 : 350 = 0,27 \rightarrow 0,3$ | mg/(kg bw x d) | Tolerable daily intake for humans, basis for HBM-I value derivation |
| Kinetic extrapolation and HBM value calculation for children | $0,3 \times 1 \times 0,45 : 0,03 \rightarrow 4,5$ | mg/l | PoD _{HBM-I} /TAF x (molecular weight 2-MBT/molecular weight 2-MBT) x fue : 0,03 → HBM-I children |
| Kinetic extrapolation and HBM value calculation for adults | $0,3 \times 1 \times 0,45 : 0,02 \rightarrow 6,8$ (rounded value: 7) | mg/l | PoD _{HBM-I} /TAF x (molecular weight 2-MBT/molecular weight 2-MBT) x fue : 0,02 → HBM-I adults |
| Management | | | |
| The values apply to children or adults, respectively. If the HBM values are exceeded a check-up will be necessary at first. Skin sensitization was not considered for the HBM value derivation | | | |

*) "Grundsatzpapier" for the derivation of HBM guide values. Bundesgesundheitsbl 2014:57:

Rationale

2-mercaptobenzothiazole (2-MBT, CAS-No 149-30-4) is mainly used as vulcanization accelerator in the production of rubber. Other applications are as fungicide in paints and varnishes or for the external treatment of animals. Because of its manifold application in consumer products an exposure of the general public can't be excluded.

For the toxicological evaluation of a possible body burden the German HBM-commission derived HBM-I values for 2-MBT in the urine of children and adults. The No Observed Adverse Effect Level (NOAEL) of 94 mg/kg bw/d from a subchronic oral study with mice was thereby used as point of departure (POD). After consideration of a total assessment factor of 350 a tolerable daily intake of 0,3 mg/kg bw/d was deduced for humans. Consideration of the percentage of 2-MBT and its glucuronide excreted in urine together with the body weight proportional urine volume leads to a HBM-I value for 2-MBT in the urine of children of 4,5 mg/l and for 2-MBT in the urine of adults of 7 mg/l.

Skin sensitization was not considered for the HBM value derivation.