

### **TRIGONOX 44B**

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# SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY OR UNDERTAKING

Product identifier : TRIGONOX 44B

:

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Recommended use : Curing agent

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company name of supplier : Nouryon Functional Chemicals B.V.

Haaksbergweg 88 NL 1101 BZ Amsterdam

Netherlands

Supplier's address : Haaksbergweg 88

Amsterdam 1101 BZ

Supplier's telephone number : +31889840367

Emergency telephone number : 24 hours:+31 57 06 79211, US-CHEMTREC:1-800-424-9300,

CA-CANUTEC:1-613-996-6666, JP: +81 (836) 74 8810, CN: 化

学事故应急咨询电话:+86 532 8388 9090-:

Nouryon Emergency Response Centre: +31 570 679211

#### **SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

Organic peroxides : Type E

Eye irritation : Category 2

Skin sensitisation : Sub-category 1B

Reproductive toxicity : Category 2

Label elements



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Hazard pictograms







Signal word Warning

Hazard statements H242 Heating may cause a fire.

> H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H319 Causes serious eve irritation.

H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Precautionary statements Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames

and other ignition sources. No smoking. P234 Keep only in original packaging.

P235 Keep cool.

P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

P261 Avoid breathing mist or vapours. P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of

the workplace.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye

protection/ face protection/ hearing protection.

Response:

P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.

P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide to extinguish.

Storage:

P403 Store in a well-ventilated place.

P405 Store locked up.

P410 Protect from sunlight.



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P420 Store separately.

### Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

### Other hazards

None known.

#### **SECTION 3. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

#### Components

| Systematic chemical name   | CAS-No.    | Classification   | Concentration or range (% w/w) |
|----------------------------|------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Diacetone alcohol          | 123-42-2   | Eye Dam./Irrit. 2;<br>H319<br>Repr. 2; H361d<br>STOT SE 3; H335<br>(Respiratory system)  | >= 40 -<= 55                   |
| Acetylacetone peroxide     | 37187-22-7 | Org. Perox. D; H242<br>Eye Dam./Irrit. 2;<br>H319<br>Skin Sens. 1B; H317   | >= 25 -<= 35                   |
| Diethylene glycol          | 111-46-6   | Acute Tox. (Oral) 4;<br>H302   | >= 5 -<= 9                     |
| Acetylacetone              | 123-54-6   | Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Acute Tox. (Oral) 4; H302 Acute Tox. (Inhalation) 3; H331 Acute Tox. (Dermal) 3; H311   | >= 0,1 -<= 6                   |
| Hydrogen peroxide solution | 7722-84-1  | Ox. Liq. 1; H271 Acute Tox. (Oral) 4; H302 Acute Tox. (Inhalation) 4; H332 Skin Corr. 1A; H314 Eye Dam. 1; H318 STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory system) Aquatic Chronic 3; H412 | >= 1 -<= 2                     |



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| Diacetone alcohol          | Diacetone alcohol 123-42-2 Eye Dai<br>H319<br>Repr. 2<br>STOT S<br>(Respire |  | >= 40 -<= 55 |  |  |
|----------------------------|---|--|--------------|--|--|
| Acetylacetone peroxide     | 37187-22-7  | Org. Perox. D; H242<br>Eye Dam./Irrit. 2;<br>H319<br>Skin Sens. 1B; H317   | >= 25 -<= 35 |  |  |
| Diethylene glycol          | 111-46-6  | Acute Tox. (Oral) 4;<br>H302   | >= 5 -<= 9   |  |  |
| Acetylacetone              | 123-54-6  | Flam. Liq. 3; H226<br>Acute Tox. (Oral) 4;<br>H302<br>Acute Tox. (Inhalation)<br>3; H331<br>Acute Tox. (Dermal) 3;<br>H311   | >= 0,1 -<= 6 |  |  |
| Hydrogen peroxide solution | 7722-84-1   | Ox. Liq. 1; H271 Acute Tox. (Oral) 4; H302 Acute Tox. (Inhalation) 4; H332 Skin Corr. 1A; H314 Eye Dam. 1; H318 STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory system) Aquatic Chronic 3; H412 | >= 1 -<= 2   |  |  |

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

#### **SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

Move out of dangerous area. General advice

Consult a physician.

Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

Inhalation If breathed in, move person into fresh air.

Consult a physician after significant exposure.

Skin contact Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately.

Rinse immediately with plenty of water. If skin irritation persists, call a physician.

Eye contact Rinse with plenty of water.

Remove contact lenses.



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Protect unharmed eye.

Keep eye wide open while rinsing.

Obtain medical attention.

Ingestion : Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Obtain medical attention.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

delayed

The symptoms and effects are as expected from the hazards as shown in section 2. No specific product related symptoms

are known.

May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye irritation.

Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically.

#### **SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

Suitable extinguishing media : Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or

carbon dioxide.

Hazardous combustion

products

Fire will produce smoke containing hazardous combustion

products (see section 10).

Carbon oxides

Oxygen

Related specific hazards : CAUTION: reignition may occur.

Supports combustion.

Water spray may be ineffective unless used by experienced

firefighters.

Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water

courses.

Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire

conditions.

Specific extinguishing

methods

: Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This

must not be discharged into drains.

Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must

be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

Recomendations for fire-

fighters

In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.



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#### **SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures Use personal protective equipment.

Wear respiratory protection. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition.

Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapours can accumulate in low areas.

Evacuate personnel to safe areas.

Only qualified personnel equipped with suitable protective

equipment may intervene.

Prevent unauthorised persons entering the zone.

Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering drains.

Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Soak up with inert absorbent material and dispose of as

hazardous waste.

Use only inert inorganic material such as vermiculite or perlite

as absorbent.

Keep mixture of absorbent material and spilled product wetted

with water.

Confinement must be avoided.

Never return spills in original containers for re-use.

### **SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

#### Handling

Precautions for safe handling : For personal protection see section 8.

Avoid formation of aerosol.

Do not breathe vapours or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the

application area.

Open drum carefully as content may be under pressure. Dispose of rinse water in accordance with local and national

regulations.

Operational and technical

measures

Use explosion protected equipment.

Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.

No sparking tools should be used.

Keep away from reducing agents (e.g. amines), acids, alkalies and heavy metal compounds (e.g. accelerators, driers, metal

soaps).



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Do not cut or weld on or near this container even when empty.

Keep away from combustible material.

Contact prevention : Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety

practice.

When using do not eat or drink. When using do not smoke.

Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Conditions for safe storage : Prevent unauthorized access.

No smoking.

Electrical installations / working materials must comply with

the technological safety standards. Keep only in original container. Store away from other materials.

Further information on

storage stability

If product freezes or separates, contact the manufacturer.

Maximum storage temperature is for quality only.

Minimum storage

temperature:

: Avoid temperatures below:

-10 °C

Maximum storage

temperature:

: 25 °C

Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Consult the technical guidelines for the use of this

substance/mixture.

#### **SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

#### **Control parameters**

| Components                 | CAS-No.   | Value type<br>(Form of<br>exposure) | Control parameters / Permissible maximum concentration | Basis  |
|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|--|--------|
| Hydrogen peroxide solution | 7722-84-1 | LPP                                 | 0,9 ppm<br>1,23 mg/m3                                  | CL OEL |



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|  | arcinogenic to hu | es classified as 'A.3', l<br>imans but they are ca |       |
|--|-------------------|--|-------|
|  | TWA               | 1 ppm  | ACGIH |

### Occupational exposure limits of decomposition products

| Components     | CAS-No.  | Value type<br>(Form of<br>exposure) | Control parameters / Permissible concentration | Basis  |
|----------------|----------|-------------------------------------|--|--------|
| Acetylacetone  | 123-54-6 | TWA                                 | 25 ppm   | ACGIH  |
| Carbon dioxide | 124-38-9 | LPP                                 | 4.375 ppm<br>7.875 mg/m3                       | CL OEL |
|                |          | LPT                                 | 30.000 ppm<br>54.000 mg/m3                     | CL OEL |
|                |          | TWA                                 | 5.000 ppm                                      | ACGIH  |
|                |          | STEL                                | 30.000 ppm                                     | ACGIH  |

Appropriate technical controls

Explosion proof ventilation recommended.

Effective exhaust ventilation system

Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to

the workstation location.

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection : Tightly fitting safety goggles

Skin protection : Protective suit

Hand protection

Material : Neoprene

Material : Nitrile rubber

Respiratory protection : In the case of vapour or aerosol formation use a respirator

with an approved filter.

Filter A

### **SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance : Clear liquid



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Colour : colourless

Odour : Faint.

Odour Threshold : No data available

pH : Not applicable

Melting point :  $<= -10 \, ^{\circ}\text{C}$ 

Boiling point/boiling range : Decomposes below the boiling point.

Flash point : Above the SADT value

No flash point was obtained, but the product may release

flammable vapour.

Evaporation rate : No data available

Upper explosion limit / Upper

flammability limit

No data available

Lower explosion limit / Lower

flammability limit

No data available

Vapour pressure : 1 hPa (20 °C)

Vapour density : No data available

Relative density : 1,055 (20 °C)

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : miscible (20 °C)

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: No data available

Auto-ignition temperature : Test method not applicable

Decomposition temperature : SADT - (Self accelerating decomposition temperature) is the

lowest temperature at which self accelerating decomposition may occur with a substance in the packaging as used in



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transport. A dangerous self-accelerating decomposition reaction and, under certain circumstances, explosion or fire can be caused by thermal decomposition at and above the SADT. Contact with incompatible substances can cause decomposition below the SADT.

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : 21 mPa.s (20 °C)

Viscosity, kinematic : 19,91 mm2/s ( 20 °C)

Explosive properties : Not explosive

Oxidizing properties : Not classified as oxidising.

Other information

Flammability (liquids) : Decomposition products may be flammable.

Bulk density : Not applicable

Self-Accelerating

decomposition temperature

(SADT)

: 60 °C

Active Oxygen Content : 4,0 - 4,2 %

Organic peroxides : 33 %

#### **SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Reactivity : Stable under normal conditions.

Chemical stability : Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Possibility of hazardous

reactions

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

Conditions to avoid : A high degree of confinement must be avoided.

Heat, flames and sparks.

Incompatible materials : Contact with the following incompatible materials will result in

hazardous decomposition:

Acids and bases

Iron



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Copper

Reducing agents Heavy metals

Rust

Do not mix with peroxide accelerators, unless under controlled

processing.

Use only stainless steel 316, PP, polyethylene or glass-lined

equipment.

For queries regarding the suitability of other materials please

contact the supplier.

Hazardous decomposition

products

Hazardous decomposition

products

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

Acetylacetone
Hydrocarbons
Carbon dioxide
Carbon oxides

Thermal decomposition

: SADT - (Self accelerating decomposition temperature) is the lowest temperature at which self accelerating decomposition may occur with a substance in the packaging as used in transport. A dangerous self-accelerating decomposition reaction and, under certain circumstances, explosion or fire can be caused by thermal decomposition at and above the SADT. Contact with incompatible substances can cause

decomposition below the SADT.

Self-Accelerating decomposition temperature

(SADT)

60 °C

### **SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

#### **Acute toxicity**

Not classified based on available information.

**Product:** 

Acute oral toxicity : LD50(Rat): > 2.000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Assessment: The component/mixture is minimally toxic after

single ingestion.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50(Rat, male): > 13,1 mg/l

Exposure time: 1 h
Test atmosphere: aerosol

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute



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inhalation toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50(Rat, male and female): > 2.000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

GLP: yes

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Components:

Diacetone alcohol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): 3.002 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Symptoms: Central nervous system depression

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC0 (Rat, male and female): > 7,6 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute

inhalation toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD0 (Rat, male and female): > 1.875 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Acetylacetone peroxide:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 2.000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

GLP: yes

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male): > 13,1 mg/l

Exposure time: 1 h
Test atmosphere: aerosol

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute

inhalation toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 2.000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

GLP: yes

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity



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Diethylene glycol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat, male and female): > 300 - 2.000 mg/kg

Acetylacetone:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, female): 570 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): 5,1 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit, female): 790 mg/kg

Hydrogen peroxide solution:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 431 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Remarks: Information taken from reference works and the

literature.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50: 1,5 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist Method: Expert judgement

Assessment: The substance or mixture is classified as specific

target organ toxicant, single exposure, category 3 with

respiratory tract irritation.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Dermal (Rabbit, male): > 5.000 mg/kg

Remarks: Information taken from reference works and the

literature.

Diacetone alcohol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): 3.002 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Symptoms: Central nervous system depression

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC0 (Rat, male and female): > 7,6 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute

inhalation toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD0 (Rat, male and female): > 1.875 mg/kg



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Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Acetylacetone peroxide:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 2.000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

GLP: yes

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male): > 13,1 mg/l

Exposure time: 1 h

Test atmosphere: aerosol

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute

inhalation toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 2.000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

GLP: yes

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Diethylene glycol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat, male and female): > 300 - 2.000 mg/kg

Acetylacetone:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, female): 570 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): 5,1 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit, female): 790 mg/kg

**Hydrogen peroxide solution:** 

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 431 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Remarks: Information taken from reference works and the

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Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50: 1,5 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist Method: Expert judgement



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Assessment: The substance or mixture is classified as specific

target organ toxicant, single exposure, category 3 with

respiratory tract irritation.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Dermal (Rabbit, male): > 5.000 mg/kg

Remarks: Information taken from reference works and the

literature.

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

**Product:** 

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

**Components:** 

Diacetone alcohol:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

Acetylacetone peroxide:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

GLP : yes

Diethylene glycol:

Species : Rabbit
Exposure time : 23 h
Method : Draize Test
Result : No skin irritation

Remarks : Information taken from reference works and the literature.

Acetylacetone:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Hydrogen peroxide solution:

Result : Causes severe burns.



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Diacetone alcohol:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

Acetylacetone peroxide:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

GLP : yes

Diethylene glycol:

Species : Rabbit
Exposure time : 23 h
Method : Draize Test
Result : No skin irritation

Remarks : Information taken from reference works and the literature.

Acetylacetone:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Hydrogen peroxide solution:

Result : Causes severe burns.

Serious eye damage or eye irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

Product:

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Result : Irritating to eyes.

**Components:** 

Diacetone alcohol:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Acetylacetone peroxide:



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Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Result : Irritating to eyes.

GLP : yes

Diethylene glycol:

Species : Rabbit Exposure time : 24 h

Result : No eye irritation

Remarks : Information taken from reference works and the literature.

Acetylacetone:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Hydrogen peroxide solution:

Assessment : Causes severe burns.

Diacetone alcohol:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Acetylacetone peroxide:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Result : Irritating to eyes.

GLP : yes

Diethylene glycol:

Species : Rabbit Exposure time : 24 h

Result : No eye irritation

Remarks : Information taken from reference works and the literature.

Acetylacetone:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

#### Hydrogen peroxide solution:



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Assessment : Causes severe burns.

#### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

#### Skin sensitisation

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

#### Respiratory sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

#### **Product:**

Species : Guinea pig

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

Result : The product is a skin sensitiser, sub-category 1B.

GLP : yes

### **Components:**

### Diacetone alcohol:

Test Type : Maximisation Test

Species : Guinea pig

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

### Acetylacetone peroxide:

Test Type : Maximisation Test

Species : Guinea pig

Assessment : The product is a skin sensitiser, sub-category 1B.

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

GLP : yes

Assessment : Eye irritation

May be harmful if swallowed.

### Diethylene glycol:

Test Type : Maximisation Test

Species : Guinea pig

Method : Regulation (EC) No. 440/2008, Annex, B.6

Result : Does not cause skin sensitisation.

GLP : yes

### Acetylacetone:



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Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Species : Mouse

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Method : OECD Test Guideline 429

GLP : yes

Diacetone alcohol:

Test Type : Maximisation Test

Species : Guinea pig

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

Acetylacetone peroxide:

Test Type : Maximisation Test

Species : Guinea pig

Assessment : The product is a skin sensitiser, sub-category 1B.

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

GLP : yes

Assessment : Eye irritation

May be harmful if swallowed.

Diethylene glycol:

Test Type : Maximisation Test

Species : Guinea pig

Method : Regulation (EC) No. 440/2008, Annex, B.6

Result : Does not cause skin sensitisation.

GLP : yes

Acetylacetone:

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Species : Mouse

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Method : OECD Test Guideline 429

GLP : yes

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

**Product:** 

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Ames test



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Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: positive

Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: negative

Method: OECD Test Guideline 476

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Result: Not mutagenic.

**Components:** 

Diacetone alcohol:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Ames test

Test system: Escherichia coli

Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro gene mutation study in mammalian cells

Test system: mouse lymphoma cells

Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 476

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

Result: negative

Acetylacetone peroxide:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Ames test

Test system: Salmonella typhimurium

Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: positive GLP: yes

Test Type: In vitro gene mutation study in mammalian cells

Test system: mouse lymphoma cells

Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 476

Result: negative

GLP: yes



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Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Micronucleus test

Species: Mouse (male and female) Application Route: Intraperitoneal Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: negative

GLP: yes

Acetylacetone:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Ames test

Test system: Chinese hamster ovary cells

Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 479

Result: positive

GLP: yes

Test Type: Microbial mutagenesis assay (Ames test)

Test system: Salmonella typhimurium

Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

GLP: yes

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Test system: Chinese hamster ovary cells

Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

Result: positive GLP: yes

Test Type: In vitro gene mutation study in mammalian cells

Test system: Chinese hamster ovary cells

Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 476

Result: negative GLP: yes

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Micronucleus test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: positive

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vivo

Method: OECD Test Guideline 483

Result: negative



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Test Type: gene mutation test Method: OECD Test Guideline 478

Result: Ambiguous results

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vivo

Method: OECD Test Guideline 475

Result: negative

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

Not mutagenic.

Hydrogen peroxide solution:

Genotoxicity in vivo : Species: Mouse (male and female)

Application Route: Intraperitoneal

Method: Mutagenicity (micronucleus test)

Result: negative

GLP: yes

Remarks: Information taken from reference works and the

literature.

Diacetone alcohol:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Ames test

Test system: Escherichia coli

Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro gene mutation study in mammalian cells

Test system: mouse lymphoma cells

Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 476

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

Result: negative

Acetylacetone peroxide:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Ames test

Test system: Salmonella typhimurium

Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: positive



### **TRIGONOX 44B**

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GLP: yes

Test Type: In vitro gene mutation study in mammalian cells

Test system: mouse lymphoma cells

Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 476

Result: negative GLP: yes

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Micronucleus test

Species: Mouse (male and female) Application Route: Intraperitoneal Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: negative

GLP: yes

Acetylacetone:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Ames test

Test system: Chinese hamster ovary cells

Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 479

Result: positive GLP: yes

Test Type: Microbial mutagenesis assay (Ames test)

Test system: Salmonella typhimurium

Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

GLP: yes

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Test system: Chinese hamster ovary cells

Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

Result: positive GLP: yes

Test Type: In vitro gene mutation study in mammalian cells

Test system: Chinese hamster ovary cells

Metabolic activation: with and without metabolic activation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 476

Result: negative GLP: yes



### **TRIGONOX 44B**

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Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Micronucleus test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: positive

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vivo

Method: OECD Test Guideline 483

Result: negative

Test Type: gene mutation test Method: OECD Test Guideline 478

Result: Ambiguous results

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vivo

Method: OECD Test Guideline 475

Result: negative

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

Not mutagenic.

### Hydrogen peroxide solution:

Genotoxicity in vivo : Species: Mouse (male and female)

Application Route: Intraperitoneal

Method: Mutagenicity (micronucleus test)

Result: negative

GLP: yes

Remarks: Information taken from reference works and the

literature.

#### Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

#### Components:

#### Diacetone alcohol:

Result : Not carcinogenic on laboratory animals.

Remarks : Read-across from supporting substance (structural analogue

or surrogate).

#### Diacetone alcohol:

Result : Not carcinogenic on laboratory animals.

Remarks : Read-across from supporting substance (structural analogue

or surrogate).



### **TRIGONOX 44B**

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### Reproductive toxicity

Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

#### **Components:**

Diacetone alcohol:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development

Species: Rat, male and female

Strain: wistar

Application Route: Oral

Dose: 0 100, 300, 1000 milligram per kilogram General Toxicity - Parent: NOAEL: 300 mg/kg bw/day General Toxicity F1: NOAEL F1: 300 mg/kg bw/day

Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

Effects on foetal development

Species: Rabbit, female Application Route: Oral

Dose: 100, 300, 800 milligram per kilogram

General Toxicity Maternal: NOAEL: 300 mg/kg bw/day Embryo-foetal toxicity: NOAEL: 100 mg/kg bw/day

Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

GLP: yes

Reproductive toxicity -

Assessment

Some evidence of adverse effects on development, based on

animal experiments.

Acetylacetone peroxide:

Effects on foetal development

: Test Type: Pre-natal Species: Rat, females

Strain: wistar

Application Route: Oral

General Toxicity Maternal: NOAEL: 500 mg/kg bw/day Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 150 mg/kg bw/day

Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

GLP: yes

Diethylene glycol:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation study

Species: Mouse, male and female

Application Route: Oral

General Toxicity - Parent: NOAEL: 3.060 mg/kg bw/day

Effects on foetal : Test Type: Pre-natal



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development Species: Rabbit

Application Route: Oral

General Toxicity Maternal: NOAEL: 1.000 mg/kg bw/day

Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

GLP: yes

Acetylacetone:

Effects on fertility : Species: Rat

Application Route: Inhalation Dose: 0, 50, 200, 400 ppm

General Toxicity - Parent: NOAEC: 200 ppm

Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

GLP: yes

Diacetone alcohol:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development

Species: Rat, male and female

Strain: wistar

Application Route: Oral

Dose: 0 100, 300, 1000 milligram per kilogram General Toxicity - Parent: NOAEL: 300 mg/kg bw/day General Toxicity F1: NOAEL F1: 300 mg/kg bw/day

Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

Effects on foetal

development

Species: Rabbit, female Application Route: Oral

Dose: 100, 300, 800 milligram per kilogram

General Toxicity Maternal: NOAEL: 300 mg/kg bw/day Embryo-foetal toxicity: NOAEL: 100 mg/kg bw/day

Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

GLP: yes

Reproductive toxicity -

Assessment

Some evidence of adverse effects on development, based on

animal experiments.

Acetylacetone peroxide:

Effects on foetal development

Test Type: Pre-natal Species: Rat, females

Strain: wistar

Application Route: Oral

General Toxicity Maternal: NOAEL: 500 mg/kg bw/day Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 150 mg/kg bw/day

Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

GLP: yes



# **TRIGONOX 44B**

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Diethylene glycol:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation study

Species: Mouse, male and female

Application Route: Oral

General Toxicity - Parent: NOAEL: 3.060 mg/kg bw/day

Effects on foetal development

Test Type: Pre-natal Species: Rabbit

Application Route: Oral

General Toxicity Maternal: NOAEL: 1.000 mg/kg bw/day

Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

GLP: yes

Acetylacetone:

Effects on fertility : Species: Rat

Application Route: Inhalation Dose: 0, 50, 200, 400 ppm

General Toxicity - Parent: NOAEC: 200 ppm

Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

GLP: yes

Specific particular organ toxicity - single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

**Product:** 

Assessment : The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target

organ toxicant, single exposure.

**Components:** 

Diacetone alcohol:

Exposure routes : Inhalation

Target Organs : Respiratory system

Assessment : The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ

toxicant, single exposure, category 3 with respiratory tract

irritation.

Diacetone alcohol:

Exposure routes : Inhalation

Target Organs : Respiratory system

Assessment : The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ

toxicant, single exposure, category 3 with respiratory tract



### **TRIGONOX 44B**

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irritation.

#### Specific particular organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information.

**Product:** 

Exposure routes : Ingestion

Assessment : The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target

organ toxicant, repeated exposure.

**Components:** 

Diacetone alcohol:

Assessment : The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target

organ toxicant, repeated exposure.

Diacetone alcohol:

Assessment : The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target

organ toxicant, repeated exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity

**Product:** 

Species : Rat
NOAEL : 300 mg/kg
Application Route : Oral
Exposure time : 28 d
Target Organs : Kidney

Components:

Diacetone alcohol:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : 100 mg/kg Application Route : Oral Exposure time : 44 d

Species : Rat
NOAEL : 1,041 mg/l
Application Route : Inhalation
Test atmosphere : vapour
Exposure time : 14 d
Target Organs : Kidney



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Acetylacetone peroxide:

Species : Rat, male and female NOAEL : 1000 mg/kg bw/day

Application Route : Oral Exposure time : 28 d

Method : OECD Test Guideline 407

GLP : yes Target Organs : Kidney

Species : Rat, male and female NOAEL : 250 mg/kg bw/day

Application Route : Oral Exposure time : 90 d

Method : OECD Test Guideline 408

GLP : yes

Repeated dose toxicity - : Eye irritation

Assessment

May be harmful if swallowed.

Diethylene glycol:

Species : Rat, male and female NOAEL : 936 mg/kg bw/day

Application Route : Oral

Method : OECD Test Guideline 407

GLP : yes

Species : Dog, male

NOAEL : 2220 mg/kg bw/day

Application Route : Dermal

Method : OECD Test Guideline 410

GLP : yes

Acetylacetone:

Species : Rat, male and female

NOAEC : 0,42 mg/l
Application Route : Inhalation
Test atmosphere : vapour
Exposure time : 90 d

Method : OECD Test Guideline 413

GLP : yes

Target Organs : Blood, Central nervous system



### **TRIGONOX 44B**

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Diacetone alcohol:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : 100 mg/kg Application Route : Oral Exposure time : 44 d

Species : Rat
NOAEL : 1,041 mg/l
Application Route : Inhalation
Test atmosphere : vapour
Exposure time : 14 d
Target Organs : Kidney

Acetylacetone peroxide:

Species : Rat, male and female NOAEL : 1000 mg/kg bw/day

Application Route : Oral Exposure time : 28 d

Method : OECD Test Guideline 407

GLP : yes Target Organs : Kidney

Species : Rat, male and female NOAEL : 250 mg/kg bw/day

Application Route : Oral Exposure time : 90 d

Method : OECD Test Guideline 408

GLP : yes

Repeated dose toxicity - : Eye irritation

Assessment

May be harmful if swallowed.

Diethylene glycol:

Species : Rat, male and female NOAEL : 936 mg/kg bw/day

Application Route : Oral

Method : OECD Test Guideline 407

GLP : yes

Species : Dog, male

NOAEL : 2220 mg/kg bw/day

Application Route : Dermal

Method : OECD Test Guideline 410



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GLP : yes

Acetylacetone:

Species : Rat, male and female

NOAEC : 0,42 mg/l
Application Route : Inhalation
Test atmosphere : vapour
Exposure time : 90 d

Method : OECD Test Guideline 413

GLP : yes

Target Organs : Blood, Central nervous system

Inhalation hazard

Not classified based on available information.

**Product:** 

No aspiration toxicity classification

Components:

Diacetone alcohol:

No aspiration toxicity classification

Diacetone alcohol:

No aspiration toxicity classification

**Further information** 

**Product:** 

Remarks : No further data available.

Components:

Acetylacetone:

Remarks : Solvents may degrease the skin.

Hydrogen peroxide solution:

Remarks : No further data available.

Acetylacetone:



### **TRIGONOX 44B**

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Remarks : Solvents may degrease the skin.

Hydrogen peroxide solution:

Remarks : No further data available.

#### **SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Toxicity** 

**Product:** 

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): 67,6 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 7,1 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 5,4

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Test Type: Growth inhibition
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

**Components:** 

Diacetone alcohol:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oryzias latipes (Orange-red killifish)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: semi-static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

GLP: yes

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1.000 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: Immobilization

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

GLP: yes

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 ( Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): >

1.000 mg/l



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Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

GLP: yes

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 1.000

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

GLP: yes

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (activated sludge): > 1.000 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h
Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

GLP: yes

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)

NOEC: 100 mg/l

End point: reproduction rate

Exposure time: 21 d

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Test Type: semi-static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

GLP: yes

Acetylacetone peroxide:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 67,6 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: semi-static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

GLP: yes

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 7,1 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

GLP: yes

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 5,4

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Test Type: Growth inhibition Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

GLP: yes



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Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)

EC50: 13 mg/l

End point: Immobilization Exposure time: 21 d

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Test Type: semi-static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

GLP: yes

Diethylene glycol:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 75.200 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Test Type: flow-through test Analytical monitoring: yes

Toxicity to fish (Chronic

toxicity)

NOEC: 15.380 mg/l Exposure time: 7 d

Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Remarks: Information taken from reference works and the

literature.

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)

NOEC: 8.590 mg/l

Species: Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)

Remarks: Information taken from reference works and the

literature.

Acetylacetone:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 104 mg/l

End point: mortality Exposure time: 96 h

Test Type: flow-through test Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 25,9 mg/l

End point: Immobilization Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

GLP: yes

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (microalgae)): 83,2

mg/l

End point: Growth rate Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test



# **TRIGONOX 44B**

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Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

GLP: yes

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC10 (activated sludge): 13,2 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

GLP: yes

EC50 (activated sludge): 107,6 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h
Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

GLP: yes

Toxicity to fish (Chronic

toxicity)

NOEC: 10 mg/l Exposure time: 34 d

Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Test Type: flow-through test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 210

GLP: yes

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

(Chronic toxicity)

NOEC: 18 mg/l

End point: reproduction rate

Exposure time: 21 d

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Test Type: semi-static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

GLP: yes

Hydrogen peroxide solution:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 16,4 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: semi-static test

Remarks: Information taken from reference works and the

literature.

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

LC50 (Daphnia pulex (Water flea)): 2,4 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: semi-static test

Remarks: Information taken from reference works and the

literature.

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): 1,38 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h



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Test Type: static test

Remarks: Information taken from reference works and the

literature.

**Ecotoxicology Assessment** 

Chronic aquatic toxicity : Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Diacetone alcohol:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oryzias latipes (Orange-red killifish)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: semi-static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

GLP: yes

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1.000 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: Immobilization

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

GLP: yes

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 ( Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): >

1.000 ma/l

Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

GLP: yes

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 1.000

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

GLP: yes

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (activated sludge): > 1.000 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h
Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

GLP: yes

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)

NOEC: 100 mg/l

End point: reproduction rate

Exposure time: 21 d

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Test Type: semi-static test



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Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

GLP: yes

Acetylacetone peroxide:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 67,6 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: semi-static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

GLP: yes

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 7,1 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

GLP: yes

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 5,4

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Test Type: Growth inhibition Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

GLP: yes

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)

EC50: 13 mg/l

End point: Immobilization Exposure time: 21 d

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Test Type: semi-static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

GLP: yes

Diethylene glycol:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 75.200 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Test Type: flow-through test Analytical monitoring: yes

Toxicity to fish (Chronic

toxicity)

NOEC: 15.380 mg/l Exposure time: 7 d

Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Remarks: Information taken from reference works and the

literature.

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

NOEC: 8.590 mg/l

Species: Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)



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(Chronic toxicity) Remarks: Information taken from reference works and the

literature.

Acetylacetone:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 104 mg/l

End point: mortality Exposure time: 96 h

Test Type: flow-through test Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 25,9 mg/l

End point: Immobilization Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

GLP: yes

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (microalgae)): 83,2

mg/l

End point: Growth rate Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

GLP: yes

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC10 (activated sludge): 13,2 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h
Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

GLP: yes

EC50 (activated sludge): 107,6 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h
Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

GLP: yes

Toxicity to fish (Chronic

toxicity)

: NOEC: 10 mg/l Exposure time: 34 d

Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Test Type: flow-through test Method: OECD Test Guideline 210

GLP: yes

Toxicity to daphnia and other : NOEC: 18 mg/l



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aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)

End point: reproduction rate

Exposure time: 21 d

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Test Type: semi-static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

GLP: yes

Hydrogen peroxide solution:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 16,4 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: semi-static test

Remarks: Information taken from reference works and the

literature.

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

LC50 (Daphnia pulex (Water flea)): 2,4 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: semi-static test

Remarks: Information taken from reference works and the

literature.

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): 1,38 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test

Remarks: Information taken from reference works and the

literature.

**Ecotoxicology Assessment** 

Chronic aquatic toxicity : Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Persistence and degradability

**Product:** 

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

**Components:** 

Diacetone alcohol:

Biodegradability : Ready biodegradability

Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 98,5 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301A



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Acetylacetone peroxide:

Biodegradability : Ready biodegradability

Inoculum: Activated sludge, domestic, non-adapted

Chemical oxygen demand Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 61 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

GLP: yes

Diethylene glycol:

Biodegradability : CO2 Evolution Test

Inoculum: activated sludge, non-adapted

Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 70 - 80 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

Biochemical Oxygen

Demand (BOD)

Remarks: No data available

Acetylacetone:

Biodegradability : Ready biodegradability

Inoculum: activated sludge Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: > 80 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C

Hydrogen peroxide solution:

Biochemical Oxygen

Demand (BOD)

Remarks: No data available

Diacetone alcohol:

Biodegradability : Ready biodegradability

Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 98,5 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301A

Acetylacetone peroxide:

Biodegradability : Ready biodegradability



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Inoculum: Activated sludge, domestic, non-adapted

Chemical oxygen demand Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 61 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

GLP: yes

Diethylene glycol:

Biodegradability : CO2 Evolution Test

Inoculum: activated sludge, non-adapted

Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 70 - 80 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

Biochemical Oxygen

Demand (BOD)

Remarks: No data available

Acetylacetone:

Biodegradability : Ready biodegradability

Inoculum: activated sludge Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: > 80 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C

Hydrogen peroxide solution:

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) Remarks: No data available

**Bioaccumulative potential** 

**Components:** 

Diacetone alcohol:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: No bioaccumulation is expected.

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: -0,09

Acetylacetone peroxide:

Partition coefficient: n- : log Pow: 1,1 (25 °C)

Remarks: estimated



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octanol/water Method: OECD Test Guideline 117

Diethylene glycol:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Bioaccumulation is unlikely.

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: -1,98 (20 °C)

Acetylacetone:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 0,68

Method: Tested according to Annex V of Directive

67/548/EEC.

**Hydrogen peroxide solution:** 

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Bioaccumulation is unlikely.

Diacetone alcohol:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: No bioaccumulation is expected.

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: -0,09

Remarks: estimated

Acetylacetone peroxide:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 1,1 (25 °C)

Method: OECD Test Guideline 117

Diethylene glycol:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Bioaccumulation is unlikely.

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: -1,98 (20 °C)

Acetylacetone:

Partition coefficient: n-

: log Pow: 0,68

octanol/water

Method: Tested according to Annex V of Directive

67/548/EEC.

Hydrogen peroxide solution:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Bioaccumulation is unlikely.



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Mobility in soil

**Components:** 

Diethylene glycol:

Mobility Remarks: Adsorption to the solid soil particles is not expected.

Hydrogen peroxide solution:

Mobility Remarks: Can be leached out from soil.

Distribution among Remarks: Transport to air is not expected.

environmental compartments

Diethylene glycol:

Mobility Remarks: Adsorption to the solid soil particles is not expected.

Hydrogen peroxide solution:

Mobility Remarks: Can be leached out from soil.

Distribution among Remarks: Transport to air is not expected.

environmental compartments

Other adverse effects

Additional ecological

**Product:** 

information

unprofessional handling or disposal.

**Components:** 

Diethylene glycol:

Results of PBT and vPvB This substance is not considered to be a PBT (Persistent,

assessment Bioaccumulation, Toxic)

This substance is not considered to be vPvB (very Persistent

An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of

nor very Bioaccumulating)

Acetylacetone:

Additional ecological

information

None known.

**Hydrogen peroxide solution:** 



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Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

This substance is not considered to be persistent,

bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT).

This substance is not considered to be very persistent and

very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Additional ecological

information

An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of

unprofessional handling or disposal.

Toxic to aquatic life.

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Diethylene glycol:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

This substance is not considered to be a PBT (Persistent,

Bioaccumulation, Toxic)

This substance is not considered to be vPvB (very Persistent

nor very Bioaccumulating)

Acetylacetone:

Additional ecological

information

None known.

Hydrogen peroxide solution:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

This substance is not considered to be persistent,

bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT).

This substance is not considered to be very persistent and

very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Additional ecological

information

An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of

unprofessional handling or disposal.

Toxic to aquatic life.

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### **SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Waste treatment methods

Waste from residues : The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water

courses or the soil.

Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with

chemical or used container.

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local

regulation.

Contaminated packaging, : Empty remaining contents.



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and contaminated material Dispose of as unused product.

Do not burn, or use a cutting torch on, the empty drum. Due to the high risk of contamination recycling/recovery is not

recommended.

Follow all warnings even after the container is emptied.

### **SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

#### International Regulations

**UNRTDG** 

UN number : UN 3107

Proper shipping name : ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE E, LIQUID

(Acetylacetone peroxide)

Class : 5.2

Packing group : Not assigned by regulation

Labels : 5.2

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 3105

Proper shipping name : Organic peroxide type D, liquid

(Acetylacetone peroxide)

Class : 5.2

Packing group : Not assigned by regulation

Labels : Organic Peroxides, Keep Away From Heat

Packing instruction (cargo :

aircraft)

Packing instruction : 570

(passenger aircraft)

**IMDG-Code** 

UN number : UN 3107

Proper shipping name : ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE E, LIQUID

(Acetylacetone peroxide)

Class : 5.2

Packing group : Not assigned by regulation

Labels : 5.2 EmS Code : F-J, S-R Marine pollutant : no

Remarks : CA-1998100016(ILT/VV/18-4995)

### Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not applicable for product as supplied.

#### **National Regulations**

#### NCh382



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UN number : UN 3107

Proper shipping name : ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE E, LIQUID

(Acetylacetone peroxide)

Class : 5.2

Packing group : Not assigned by regulation

Labels : 5.2 Environmentally hazardous : no

# Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

#### **SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

#### **National Regulations**

Chile. Decree 190. Carcinogenic Substances.

Hazardous Waste Management.

: Not applicable

Decree 1358 - Establishment of rules governing the

control measures of precursors and essential

chemicals.

Not applicable

Resolution 408/16 Exempt, Approving List of Health

Hazardous Substances

: Included in list of Article 3, item a)

#### Other regulations

Decree 43/2015, Approving Regulation on Storage of Hazardous Substances

NCh2245: 2015; NCh382: 2013; NCh2190 Of 2003; NCh1411 / 4: 2000; DS 43: 2015 of MINSAL; DS 298: 1998 of the Ministry of Transport; DS148: 2003 of MINSAL; Resolution 408: 2016 of the MINSAL and GHS (Globally Harmonized System).

Decree 43/2015, Approving Regulation on Storage of Hazardous Substances

NCh 2245:2021 Safety data sheet for chemical products - Content and order of sections

NCh 2190:2019 Land transport of dangerous goods - Hazard identification marks

NCh 382:2021 Dangerous Goods - Classification

Decree 57 of 2019, Regulation on Classification, Labeling, and Notification of Hazardous Chemicals and Mixtures

D.S. 148/03 Sanitary Regulation on hazardous wastes handling

D.S. 298/94 Regulation on transport of hazardous cargo on streets and roads

D.S. 594/99 Regulation on sanitary and environmental basic conditions at work places

#### International Regulations

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:



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TCSI : On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory

TSCA : All substances listed as active on the TSCA inventory

AIIC : On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory

DSL : All components of this product are on the Canadian DSL

ENCS : On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory

ISHL : On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory

KECI : On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory

PICCS : On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory

IECSC : On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory

NZIoC : Not in compliance with the inventory

TECI: Not in compliance with the inventory

The receiver should verify the possible existence of legal regulations applicable to chemical.

#### **SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION**

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Date format : yyyy/mm/dd

#### **Full text of H-Statements**

H226 : Flammable liquid and vapour. H242 : Heating may cause a fire.

H271 : May cause fire or explosion; strong oxidizer.

H302 : Harmful if swallowed. H311 : Toxic in contact with skin.

H314 : Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H317 : May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318 : Causes serious eye damage.
H319 : Causes serious eye irritation.

H331 : Toxic if inhaled. H332 : Harmful if inhaled.

H335 : May cause respiratory irritation.

H361d : Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H412 : Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.



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#### **Further information**

Other information : This data sheet contains changes from the previous version in

section(s):

Hazards identification

Composition/information on ingredients

Toxicological information

#### Abbreviations and acronyms

Acute Tox. : Acute toxicity

Aquatic Chronic : Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard

Eye Dam. : Serious eye damage

Eye Dam./Irrit. : Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Flam. Liq. : Flammable liquids
Org. Perox. : Organic peroxides
Ox. Liq. : Oxidizing liquids
Repr. : Reproductive toxicity
Skin Corr. : Skin corrosion
Skin Sens. : Skin sensitisation

STOT SE : Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

CL OEL : Chile. Regulation on basic sanitary and environmental

conditions in the workplace

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average ACGIH / STEL : Short-term exposure limit CL OEL / LPP : Time Weighted Limit Value CL OEL / LPT : Short Term Limit Value

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR -Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO -International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO -International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of



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Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

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