

Material Safety Data Sheet

**SECTION I – CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

Product Name: HOLD Catalyst

Manufacturer/Supplier:  
Pittsburgh Corning Corporation  
800 Presque Isle Drive  
Pittsburgh, PA 15239

Information Number: 724-327-6100  
CHEMTREC: 800/424-9300

Generic Name: Petroleum Distillates, N.O.S. (Naphtha Solvent)  
WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: Controlled Product Hazard Class B3 , D2B

Use: HOLD Catalyst is a solution of an organ metallic compound in mineral spirits. . HOLD Catalyst is applied by a suitable small sprayer to a PC® 88 adhesive (FI-125) layer. HOLD Catalyst provides accelerated curing of PC® 88 adhesive and will reduce or eliminate the time needed for temporary support in unsupported or overhead FOAMGLAS® insulation applications. HOLD Catalyst may be used to fabricate FOAMGLAS® insulation shapes using PC® 88 adhesive as the bonding agent.

General Comments

General information and emergency information available 8:00 AM – 5:00 PM ET Monday through Friday. The CHEMTREC telephone number is to be used only in the event of chemical transportation emergencies involving a spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident involving chemicals. All non-emergency questions should be directed to technical service.

NA = not applicable

NE = not established

UN = unavailable

**SECTION II – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS**

Ingredient Name	CAS Number	Percent	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL
Mineral Spirits	8052-41-3	91	100 ppm	100 ppm
Dibutyltin dilaurate	77-58-7	9	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as tin)	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as tin)

NFPA HAZARD Rating: Health: 2 Fire: 2 Reactivity: 0  
Hazard scale: 4=extreme, 3=high 2=moderate, 1=slight, 0=minimal

**SECTION III – PHYSICAL DATA**

Physical State at 77°F (25°C):	Liquid	Freezing Point:	NA
Boiling Point °F (°C):	320°F - 392°F (160°C - 200°C)	Specific Gravity (H <sub>2</sub> O = 1):	0.80
Vapor Pressure (MM Hg):	2.6	Percent Volatile By Volume (%)	90
Vapor Density (Air = 1)	4.8	pH:	NA
Appearance and Odor: : clear to slightly yellow liquid with solvent odor		Evaporation Rate (BuAC=1)	NA
Odor Threshold:	NA	Evaporation Rate (Ethyl Ether = 1):	NA
Coefficient of Water/Oil Distribution:	NA	Melting Point:	NA

**SECTION IV – FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA**

Conditions of Flammability: Dangerous fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame

Flash Point: 107°F (42°C) to TCC Flammable Limits: LEL 0.6% UEL 6.0% (Percent by Volume)  
This product is considered an OSHA Combustible liquid

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Auto Ignition Temperature: 446°F (230 °C)

Extinguishing Media: Small Fires: Use foam, carbon dioxide, or dry chemical.  
 Large Fires: Use foam, water fog, or water spray. Water fog and spray are effective in cooling containers and adjacent structures but might cause frothing and/or may not achieve extinguishment. Never use water jets directly on the fire because it may spread the fire to a larger area.

Special Properties: Combustible Liquid! This material releases harmful vapors at or approaching its flash point temperature. When mixed with air in certain proportions and exposed to an ignition source, its vapors may cause a flash fire. Use only with adequate ventilation. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel long distances along the ground to an ignition source and flash back. May create vapor/air explosion hazard in confined spaces such as sewers. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Contain runoff from fire. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus with a full-face face piece, operated in pressure-demand or other positive pressure mode.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: NA.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, various hydrocarbons, and Tin Oxides

**SECTION V – REACTIVITY DATA**

Stability: Stable                      Conditions to Avoid: Keep away from extreme heat, strong acids, and strong oxidizers.

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Strong acids, alkalis, and oxidizers such as liquid chlorine, other halogens, hydrogen peroxide, and oxygen.

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts: Thermal - carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, various hydrocarbons

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur    Conditions to Avoid: NA

**SECTION VI – HEALTH DATA**

Routes of Entry:    Inhalation? Yes;            Skin? Yes;            Ingestion? Yes;            Eye Contact? Yes

Effects of overexposure:

Eyes: Can cause severe irritation, redness, tearing, and blurred vision.

Inhalation:    Excessive inhalation of vapors can cause nasal and respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, coughing, nausea, headache, possible unconsciousness, and asphyxiation. Approximately 20,000 ppm (or 2 vol.%) in and air is fatal to humans in 5 to 10 minutes. Sudden death from cardiac arrest (heart attack) may result from exposure to 5,000 ppm for only 5 minutes.

Skin: Irritation, dryness, burning, dermatitis. This material may also be absorbed through the skin and produce CNS depression effects. If the skin is damaged, absorption increases. Chronic symptoms may include drying, swelling, scaling, blistering, cracking, and severe tissue damage.

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**Ingestion:** If swallowed, this material may irritate the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat, and esophagus. It can be readily absorbed by the stomach and intestinal tract. Symptoms include burning sensation of the mouth and esophagus, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, staggering gait, drowsiness, loss of conscious and delirium, as well as additional central nervous (CNS) effects.

**Chronic:** Chronic effects of ingestion and subsequent aspiration into the lungs may cause pneumatocele (lung cavity) formation and chronic lung dysfunction.

Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupation overexposure to solvents with irreversible brain and nervous system (CNS) damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating or inhaling this product maybe harmful or fatal. Repeat oral dosing of animals has caused liver damage. This material has caused birth defects in pregnant laboratory animals.

**Medical conditions generally aggravated by exposure:** Personnel with pre-existing central nervous system (CNS) disease, neurological conditions, skin disorders, chronic respiratory diseases, or impaired liver or kidney function should avoid exposure.

**Emergency and first aid procedures:**

**Eyes:** Flush with large amounts of water lifting upper and lower lids occasionally. Consult physician immediately.

**Skin:** Thoroughly wash exposed area with soap and water, remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse. If irritation occurs or persists, consult physician.

**Inhalation:** Remove to fresh air. If breathing is labored, administer oxygen. Apply artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Call emergency medical service immediately.

**Ingestion:** Do not induce vomiting. Keep individual warm and quiet. Call emergency medical service or poison center immediately. Aspiration of material into lungs due to vomiting can cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

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**SECTION VII – SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES**

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**Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:** Release causes an immediate fire or explosion hazard. Evacuate all non-essential personnel from immediate area and establish a "regulated zone". Vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Eliminate all ignition sources and ventilate area. Stop leak if it can be done without risk. Absorb or cover-up material with non-combustible material and transfer to appropriate containers. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

For large spills, secure the area and control access. Dike area far ahead of a liquid spill to ensure complete collection. Water mist or spray may be used to reduce or disperse vapors; but, it may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. This material will float on water and its run-off may create an explosion or fire hazard. Verify that responders are properly HAZWOPER-trained and wearing appropriate respiratory equipment and fire-resistant protective clothing during cleanup operations. In a natural environment, cleanup on advice from specialists. Absorb or cover-up material with non-combustible material and transfer to appropriate containers. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

**Waste Disposal Method:** Incinerate or dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

Bond and ground all equipment before transferring this material from one container to another. DO not contact with oxidizable material. Do not breathe vapor. Use only with adequate ventilation/personal protection. Do not take internally. Precautions to be taken in handling and storing: Do not store near ignition source. Store in a cool area for flammable materials. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel

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along the ground or through ventilation to ignition sources. Empty containers may contain material residual which can ignite with explosive force. Misuse of empty containers can be dangerous if used to store toxic, flammable, or reactive material. Cutting or welding of empty containers can cause fire, explosion, or release of toxic fumes. Do not pressurize or expose empty container to open flame, sparks, or heat. Return empty drums to a qualified reconditioner. Consult appropriate federal, state and local authorities before reusing, reconditioning, reclaiming, recycling, or disposing of empty containers and/or waste residues of this material.

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**SECTION VIII – SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION**

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**Eye Protection:** Chemical splash goggles.

**Skin Protection:** Avoid skin contact with the use of solvent resistant protective clothing and gloves (such as nitrile rubber) should be worn. It is recommended that fire-retardant garments be worn while working with flammable and combustible liquids. Before eating, drinking, smoking, use of toilet facilities, or leaving work, wash hands with plenty of mild soap and water. Do not use gasoline, kerosene, other solvents, or harsh abrasive skin cleaners.

**Respiratory Protection:** Avoid breathing vapor or mist. When appropriate use NIOSH approved respirators.

**Ventilation:** Sufficient mechanical to maintain exposure levels below recommended TLV.

**Other Protective Clothing or Equipment:** Normal work clothes including long-sleeved shirt.

**Work/Hygienic Practices:** Use good housekeeping and personal hygiene techniques. Wash thoroughly after using and launder clothes before reuse.

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**SECTION IX – OTHER INFORMATION**

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**ABBREVIATIONS:**

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists System

IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer

NTP = National Toxicology Program

HMIS = Hazardous Material Information

NFPA = National Fire Protection Association

OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration

**FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY. KEEP OUT OF CHILDREN’S REACH.**

“THE DATA INCLUDED HEREIN ARE PRESENTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH VARIOUS ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH AND SAFETY REGULATIONS. IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF A RECIPIENT OF THIS DATA TO REMAIN CURRENTLY INFORMED ON CHEMICAL HAZARD INFORMATION, TO DESIGN AND UPDATE ITS OWN PROGRAM AND TO COMPLY WITH ALL NATIONAL, FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO SAFETY, OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH, RIGHT-TO-KNOW AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION.”

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