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H.M.I.S.
 HEALTH 2
 FLAMMABILITY 0
 REACTIVITY 0
 These ratings should be used only
 as part of full implemented
 H.M.I.S. program.

M A T E R I A L S A F E T Y D A T A S H E E T

SECTION 1 - PRODUCT INFORMATION

DATE OF PREPARATION 8/01/05

TRADE NAME..... PL777 .03 38IN X 198FT /SF PHYSICAL FORM: FILM/WEB
 MANUFACTURER CODE I.D. AF3122691 / IDH No. 750452 (Formerly a Sovereign Specialty Chemical Inc Product)
 SOVEREIGN MANUFACTURER CODE I.D. 4345080

SECTION 2 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/COMPOSITION INFORMATION

INGREDIENT	% BY WGT	CAS NO.	ALLOWABLE	SARA	VP
			EXPOSURE LEVEL	313	mm Hg @ 20 DEG.C
			PPM MG/CU.M.	SKIN	
CYANOGLUANADINE		461-58-5	NONE ESTABLISHED		
EPOXY RESIN 05		TRSN1503R01	NONE ESTABLISHED		
POLYETHER DIAMINE		TRSN1175R01	NONE ESTABLISHED		
NAPHTHALENE DERIVATI VE		TRSN1181R01	NONE ESTABLISHED		
EPOXY RESIN		TRSN1682R01	NONE ESTABLISHED		
EPOXY RESIN 03		TRSN1684R01	NONE ESTABLISHED		

SKIN = SKIN ABSORPTION MUST BE CONSIDERED AS A ROUTE OF EXPOSURE
 C-CEILING= ALLOW. EXPOSURE LEVEL SHOULD NOT BE EXCEEDED FOR ANY TIME PERIOD
 MFR = MANUFACTURER RECOMMENDED EXPOSURE LIMIT
 STEL = SHORT TERM EXPOSURE LIMIT
 X-SARA 313 = CHEMICAL IS SUBJECT TO REPORTING REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 313
 OF TITLE III OF S.A.R.A. 40 CFR PART 372

SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EFFECTS OF SHORT TERM OVEREXPOSURE
 SWALLOWING
 May cause gastrointestinal irritation.
 INHALATION
 Absorption into the body leads to the formation of methemoglobin which
 in sufficient concentrations causes cyanosis. Onset may be delayed 2 to 4
 hours or longer.
 EYE
 May cause transient eye irritation.
 May cause mechanical eye irritation.
 SKIN
 May cause skin sensitization (allergic reaction).
 May cause skin irritation.
 EFFECTS OF REPEATED OVEREXPOSURE
 None currently known

SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION (Continued)

SIGNIFICANT LABORATORY DATA WITH POSSIBLE RELEVANCE TO HUMAN HEALTH.
None currently known

SECTION 4 - FIRST-AID MEASURES

SWALLOWING

If swallowed, call a physician immediately. Remove stomach contents by gastric suction or induce vomiting only as directed by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

INHALATION

Remove to fresh air immediately. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Keep warm and quiet. Get medical attention immediately.

EYE

Flush with large amounts of water, lifting upper and lower lids occasionally. Continue for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

SKIN

Immediately flush the contaminated area with large amounts of water. Remove contaminated clothing as water is applied. Consult a physician.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Any treatment that might be required for overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical conditions.

SECTION 5 - FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

NFPA FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION Not Applicable

FLASHPOINT Not applicable

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Use NFPA Class B Fire extinguishers (carbon dioxide, all purpose dry chemical or alcohol foam) designed to extinguish flammable liquid fires. Polymer foam is preferred for large fires.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

None known.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

None known

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

Confine in small area; use absorbent to clean up. Place in container for disposal.

WASTE DISPOSAL

Dispose in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

None known

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE

None likely to be needed.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

None likely to be needed.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Proper selection of respiratory protection depends upon many factors including duration/level of exposure and conditions of use. In general exposure to organic chemicals such as those contained in this product may not require the use of respiratory protection if used in well ventilated areas. In restricted ventilation areas a NIOSH approved chemical cartridge respirator may be required. Under certain conditions, such as spraying, a

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS (Continued)

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

mechanical prefilter may also be required. In confined areas use a NIOSH/MSHA approved air supplied respirator. If the TLV's listed in Section II are exceeded use a properly fitted NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator with an appropriate protection factor. Refer to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 "Respiratory Protection", and "Respiratory Protection A Manual And Guideline, American Industrial Hygiene Assoc."

VENTILATION

Provide local exhaust ventilation in sufficient volume and pattern so as to maintain exposures below nuisance dust limits and permissible exposure limits which may be listed in Section II. Refer to Industrial Ventilation - A Manual for Recommended Practice - American Conference Of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

HAND PROTECTION

Wear appropriate impermeable gloves (neoprene).

EYE PROTECTION

Wear safety spectacles and chemical splash goggles (ANSI Z87.1 or equivalent).

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Not likely to be needed.

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

BOILING RANGE 392 DEG.F. (200 DEG.C.)

VAPOR DENSITY Heavier than air. % VOLATILE BY VOLUME 4

EVAPORATION RATE VOC .00 lb/gal less water& NPRS* 0 g/l less water CALCULATED
Slower than diethyl ether.

WEIGHT LB./GAL. 9.7 VOC .00 lb/gal solids 0 g/l solids CALCULATED
SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.2

All Physical data determined at 68 DEG. F. (20 DEG. C.) 760 mm Hg
* Negligibly Photochemically Reactive Materials

SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY

Normally stable.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Do not heat in bulk, dangerous exothermic reaction may occur.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)

Alkalis & Amines

Strong acids or alkaline materials.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

Burning, including when heated by welding or cutting, will produce smoke, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

During heating:

Polymer Fume Fever: Sign/symptoms may include chest pain or tightness, shortness of breath, cough, malaise, muscle aches, increased heart rate, fever, chills, sweats, nausea and headache.

Vapors from heated material may cause irritation of the eye and respiratory system. Signs/symptoms may include cough, sneezing, nasal discharge headache, hoarseness, and nose and throat pain.

Thermal Burns: Signs/symptoms may include intense pain, redness and swelling, and tissue destruction.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION

Will not occur

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

None known

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

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