

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## I201 Perovskite ink (DMF, MAI, PbCl<sub>2</sub>, PbI<sub>2</sub>)



### 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

#### Product Details

Product Code : I201  
Name : I201 Perovskite Precursor Ink  
REACH No. : Not applicable  
CAS No. : Not applicable

#### Supplier details

Supplied by : Ossila Limited  
Kroto Innovation Centre  
Broad Lane, Sheffield  
S3 7HQ, UK  
Telephone : 0114 2132770  
Email address : info@ossila.com

### 2. Hazards identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

##### Hazard statements according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008

Flammable liquid (Category 3)  
Eye irritation (Category 2)  
Acute toxicity, Inhalation (Category 4)  
Acute toxicity, Oral (Category 4)  
Specific target organ toxicity – repeat exposure (Category 2)  
Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 1)  
Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 1)  
Reproductive toxicity (Category 1A)

##### Hazard statements defined under EU Directive 67/548/EE:

May cause harm to the unborn child. Possible risk of impaired fertility. Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Irritating to eyes. Danger of cumulative effects. Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

#### 2.2. Label elements

##### Labelling according Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]

Pictogram



Signal word : Danger  
Hazard statement(s)  
H226 : Flammable liquid and vapour.  
H302 : Harmful if swallowed.  
H312 : Harmful in contact with skin.  
H319 : Causes serious eye irritation

H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H360Df	May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s)

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing.
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.
P501	Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Supplemental Hazard Statements None.

Restricted to professional users.

**Labelling according to European Directive 67/548/EEC as amended**

Hazard symbol(s)



R-phrases(s)

R20/21	Also harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.
R33	Danger of cumulative effects.
R36	Irritating to eyes
R50/53	Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R61	May cause harm to the unborn child.
R62	Possible risk of impaired fertility.

S-phrases(s)

S45	In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).
S53	Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
S60	This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
S61	Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/ Safety data sheets.

Restricted to professional users.

**2.3. Other hazards**

Rapidly absorbed through the skin.

**3. Composition/Information on ingredients**

**3.2. Mixtures**

Synonyms : Lead dichloride, lead iodide and methylammonium iodide solution

Component	Classification	Concentration
N,N-Dimethylformamide (DMF) CAS # 68-12-2 EC # 200-679-5	Flam. Liq. 3; Repr. 1B; Acute Tox. 4 *; Acute Tox. 4 *; Eye Irrit. 2; H226, H360D, H332, H312, H319	< 80 %
Lead dichloride (PbCl <sub>2</sub> ) CAS # 7758-95-4 EC # 231-845-5	Repr. 1A; Acute Tox. 4; Acute Tox. 4; STOT RE 2; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1; H360-Df, H332, H302, H373, H400, H410	< 40 %
Lead iodide (PbI <sub>2</sub> ) CAS # 10101-63-0 EC # 233-256-9	Repr. 1A; Acute Tox. 4; Acute Tox. 4; STOT RE 2; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1; H360, H332, H302, H373, H410	< 40 %
Methylammonium iodide (MAI) CAS # 14965-49-2	Not hazardous	< 40 %

## 4. First aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

#### After Inhalation

If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing give artificial respiration. Call a physician.

#### After skin contact

In case of skin contact, wash with soap and flush with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Call a physician.

#### After eye contact

In case of contact with eyes, flush with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Assure adequate flushing by separating the eyelids with fingers. Call a physician.

#### After Ingestion

If swallowed, wash out mouth with water. Call a physician.

### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Lead salts have been reported to cross the placenta and to induce embryo- and feto- mortality. They also have teratogenic effect in some animal species. No teratogenic effects have been reported with exposure to organometallic lead compounds. Adverse effects of lead on human reproduction, embryonic and fetal development, and postnatal (e.g., mental) development have been reported. Excessive exposure can affect blood, nervous, and digestive systems. The synthesis of hemoglobin is inhibited and results in anemia. If left untreated, neuromuscular dysfunction, possible paralysis, and encephalopathy can result. Additional symptoms of overexposure include: joint and muscle pain, weakness of the extensor muscles (frequently the hand and wrist), headache, dizziness, abdominal pain, diarrhea, constipation, nausea, vomiting, blue line on the gums, insomnia, and metallic taste. High body levels produce increased cerebrospinal pressure, brain damage, and stupor leading to coma and often death.

Intolerance for alcohol can occur up to 4 days after *N,N*-dimethylformamide exposure, which is considered to be a potent liver toxin. Vomiting, diarrhoea and abdominal pain can occur after exposure. To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

### 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No data available.

## **5. Fire fighting**

### **5.1. Extinguishing media**

Use agent most appropriate to extinguish fire. In case of small fire, use "alcohol" foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide. For large fires apply water from as safe a distance as possible. Use very large quantities or spraying water opposed to a solid stream.

### **5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance of mixture**

Carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides and may produce hydrogen chloride gas, hydrogen iodide and lead oxides when burnt.

### **5.3. Advice for firefighters**

As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion.

## **6. Accidental release measures**

### **6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Wear respirator, goggles, rubber boots and heavy rubber gloves. Avoid breathing in vapours. Ventilate room and wash spill area if safe to do so because vapours can accumulate in low areas and form explosive concentrations. Remove all sources of ignition.

### **6.2. Environmental precautions**

Do not let product enter drains.

### **6.3. Containment and cleaning**

Contain and clean up spill if safe to do so and dispose of dry waste in closed container for proper disposal as hazardous waste according to local regulations.

## **7. Handling and storage**

### **7.1. Precautions for safe handling**

Obtain special instructions before use. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where vapour or mist is formed. Keep away from sources of ignition and avoid the build of electrostatic charge. In case of an accident or if you are feeling unwell, immediately seek medical advice.

### **7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Handle and store under inert gas. Store in a dark, cool, dry place and well-ventilated place inside of a tightly sealed container. Reseal containers that have been opened and keep upright to prevent leakage. Good industrial practice in housekeeping and personal hygiene should be followed.

### **7.3. Specific end uses**

No data available.

## **8. Exposure controls / Personal protection**

### **8.1. Control parameters**

Safety shower and eye bath. Mechanical exhaust required.

## Components with workplace control parameters

Component	CAS #	Value	Control parameters	Basis
N,N-Dimethylformamide	68-12-2	STEL	20 ppm, 61 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	UK. EH40 WEL – Workplace Exposure Limits
		TWA	10 ppm, 30 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits
		TWA	5 ppm, 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Europe. COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2009/161/EU establishing a third list of indicative occupational exposure limit values in implementation of Council Directive 98/24/EC and amending Commission Directive 2000/39/EC
		STEL	10 ppm, 30 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Europe. COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2009/161/EU establishing a third list of indicative occupational exposure limit values in implementation of Council Directive 98/24/EC and amending Commission Directive 2000/39/EC
Lead dichloride	7758-95-4	TWA	0.15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Europe. Chemical Agents Directive - Annex I: Binding occupational exposure limit values
Lead diiodide	10101-63-0	TWA	0.15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Europe. Chemical Agents Directive - Annex I: Binding occupational exposure limit values

## Biological occupational exposure limits

Component	CAS #	Parameters	Value	Biological specimen	Basis
Lead dichloride	7758-95-4	Lead	0.7 mg/l	Blood	Chemical Agents Directive - Annex II: Binding biological limit values
Lead diiodide	10101-63-0	Lead	0.7 mg/l	Blood	Chemical Agents Directive - Annex II: Binding biological limit values
	Remarks	Biological monitoring must include measuring the blood-lead level (PbB) using absorption spectrometry or a method giving equivalent results., Medical surveillance is carried out if: - exposure to a concentration of lead in air is greater than 0,075 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , calculated as a time-weighted average over 40 hours per week, or - a blood-lead level greater than 40 µg Pb/100 ml blood is measured in individual workers., Practical guidelines for biological monitoring and medical surveillance must be developed in accordance with article 12, paragraph 2. These include recommendations of biological indicators (e.g. ALAU, ZPP, ALAD) and biological monitoring strategies.			

## 8.2. Exposure controls

### Personal protective equipment

**Eyes:** Wear safety glasses with side-shields conforming to appropriate government standards such as NOISH (US) or EN166 (EU).

**Skin:** Handle with appropriate gloves and use proper glove removal technique to avoid skin contact. Dispose of gloves in accordance with applicable laws. Wash and dry hands.

The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

**Clothing:** Wear complete suit protecting against chemicals; the type of equipment should be appropriate for the concentration and amount of dangerous substance used.

**Respirators:** A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR §1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements or European standard EN 149 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

## General hygiene measures

Wash thoroughly after handling. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	:	Yellow solution
Odour	:	Amine-like
Odour threshold	:	No data available
Molecular weight	:	n/a
pH	:	No data available
Melting/freezing point	:	- 60 °C (approximate)
Flash point	:	58 °C (approximate)
Evaporation rate	:	No data available
Flammability	:	No data available
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	:	No data available
Vapour pressure	:	No data available
Vapour density	:	No data available
Relative density	:	No data available
Water solubility	:	Miscible
Partition coefficient <i>n</i> -octanol/water	:	No data available
Autoignition temperature	:	No data available
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
Viscosity	:	No data available
Explosive properties	:	No data available
Oxidizing properties	:	No data available

### 9.2. Other safety information

No data available.

## 10. Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

No data available.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal temperatures and pressures. May be sensitive to light.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No data available.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Heat, flames and sparks.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong oxidising agents, strong acids.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Not determined. Hazardous polymerisation not determined.

## 11. Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

No data available.

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

Skin - Human - Mild skin irritation – 24 h.

#### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

No data available.

#### Respiratory or skin sensitization

No data available.

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

No data available.

#### Carcinogenicity

IARC: 2A - Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans (Lead dichloride and lead diiodide)

#### Reproductive toxicity

Possible risk of congenital malformation in the fetus.

Known human reproductive toxicant.

#### Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

No data available.

#### Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

#### Aspiration hazard

No data available.

#### Potential health effects

Inhalation	Toxic if inhaled. May cause respiratory tract irritation.
Ingestion	Harmful if swallowed.
Skin	Harmful if absorbed through skin. May cause skin irritation.
Eyes	Cause serious eye irritation.

#### Signs and Symptoms of Exposure

Lead salts have been reported to cross the placenta and to induce embryo- and fet- mortality. They also have teratogenic effect in some animal species. No teratogenic effects have been reported with exposure to organometallic lead compounds. Adverse effects of lead on human reproduction, embryonic and fetal development, and postnatal (e.g., mental) development have been reported. Excessive exposure can affect blood, nervous, and digestive systems. The synthesis of hemoglobin is inhibited and results in anemia. If left untreated, neuromuscular dysfunction, possible paralysis, and encephalopathy can result. Additional symptoms of overexposure include: joint and muscle pain, weakness of the extensor muscles (frequently the hand and wrist), headache, dizziness, abdominal pain, diarrhea, constipation, nausea, vomiting, blue line on the gums, insomnia, and metallic taste. High body levels produce increased cerebrospinal pressure, brain damage, and stupor leading to coma and often death.

Warning: intolerance for alcohol can occur up to 4 days after dimethylformamide exposure.

N,Ndimethylformamide is considered to be a potent liver toxin., Vomiting, Diarrhoea, Abdominal pain, To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

## 12. Ecological information

### 12.1. Toxicity

No data available.

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Not readily biodegradable.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

No data available.

## 12.4. Mobility in soil

No data available.

## 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No data available.

## 12.6. Other adverse effects

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

## 13. Disposal

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

#### Product

Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this solution. Burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber, but take care in igniting as the material is flammable. Observe all federal, state, and local environmental regulations.

#### Contaminated packaging

Dispose of as unused product.

## 14. Transport

IATA:

### 14.1. UN number

ADR/RID: 1992

IMDG: 1992

IATA: 1992

### 14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR/RID: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (N,N-dimethylformamide, lead dichloride and lead diiodide solution)

IMDG: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (N,N-dimethylformamide, lead dichloride and lead diiodide solution)

IATA: Flammable liquid, toxic, n.o.s. (N,N-dimethylformamide, lead dichloride and lead diiodide solution)

### 14.3. Transport hazard class:

ADR/RID: 3 (6.1)

IMDG: 3 (6.1)

IATA: 3 (6.1)

### 14.4. Packaging group

ADR/RID: III

IMDG: III

IATA: III

### 14.5. Environmental hazards:

ADR/RID: Yes

IMDG: Yes

IATA: Yes

## 15. Regulatory information

This safety datasheet complies with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006.

### 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

No data available.

### 15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

No data available.



## **16. Other information**

### **Warranty**

This material is for research and development use only. The information provided here is based upon the available information from material suppliers but not warranted as complete and is provided only as a guide. Ossila Limited shall not be held responsible for any damage resulting from use or handling of this product.