

Last Review Date: 22/05/2025 Revision Date: 22/05/2025 Revision #: 5

ACCORDING TO EC-REGULATIONS 1907/2006 (REACH), 1272/2008 (CLP) & 2015/830

### SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product identifier

Product Name Triple Cation Perovskite Precursor Ink

REACH Registration No. Not applicable.

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

Identified Use(s) PC21 Laboratory chemicals, Research and development use only

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company Identification Ossila Limited
Address of Supplier Solpro Business Park

Windsor Street Sheffield

 Postal code
 \$4 7WB, UK

 Telephone:
 +441142999180

 E-mail
 info@ossila.com

 Office hours
 08:00 - 17:00

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency Phone # +44 (0) 20 3885 0382 (CHEMTREC)

Other Regions	Emergency Phone Number (CHEMTREC)
Europe, Middle East, Africa	+44 20 3885 0382
North America	+1 703 527 3887
Central America	+52 55 8526 4930
South America	+55 11 4349 1359
Asia, India, and Oceania	+65 3163 8374

### **SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP) Acute Tox. 4: Harmful if swallowed.

Acute Tox. 4: Harmful if inhaled

Repr. 1A: May damage fertility or the unborn child

STOT RE 2: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Aquatic Acute 1: Very toxic to aquatic life

Aquatic Chronic 1: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

2.2 Label elements

According to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP)

Product Name Triple Cation Perovskite Precursor Ink

Hazard Pictogram(s)



Signal Word(s) Danger

Hazard Statement(s) H302+H332: Harmful if swallowed or 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 witih long lasting effects

Precautionary Statement(s)

P203: Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use.

P273: Avoid release to the environment.

P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection

P301+P317: IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help. P302 + P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for

breathing.

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.

P318: if exposed or concerned, get medical advice.

P319: Get medical help if you feel unwell.

P391: Collect spillage.

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

www.ossila.com Page: 1 - 7



Last Review Date: 22/05/2025 Revision Date: 22/05/2025 Revision #: 5

#### 2.3 Other hazards

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

## 2.4 Additional Information

Not applicable.

### **SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

#### 3.1 Substances

This product is a mixture.

#### 3.2 Mixtures

3.2 Mixtures				
Hazardous ingredient(s)	CAS No.	EC No.	%W/W	Hazard Statement(s)
Lead diiodide Index No. 082-001-00-6	10101-63-0	233-256-9	≥ 20- <25	Repr. 1A H360Df Acute Tox. 4 H332 Acute Tox. 4 H302 STOT RE 2 H373 (C ≥ 0,5 %) Aquatic Acute 1 H400 Aquatic Chronic 1 H410
Lead dibromide Index No. 082-001-00-6	10031-22-8	233-084-4	≥ 5 - <10	Repr. 1A H360Df Acute Tox. 4 H332 Acute Tox. 4 H302 Stot RE 2 H373 (C ≥ 0,5 %) Aquatic Acute 1 H400 Aquatic Chronic 1 H410
Methylammonium bromide	6876-37-5	229-981-5	≤ 1%	Acute Tox. 4 H302 Skin Irrit. 2 H315 Eye Irrit. 2 H319 STOT SE 3 H335
Caesium iodide	7789-17-5	232-145-2	<1%	Repr. 2 H361fd Aquatic Acute 1 H400 (M-Factor: 1)

### **SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES**

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General Advice

First aiders should ensure they have taken adequate steps to protect themselves from exposure (see Section 8 for recommended personal protection equipment)

Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

Inhalation Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If not breathing give

artificial respiration. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Skin Contact Wash with soap and flush with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes.

Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Call a POISON CENTER or

doctor/physician.

Eye Contact Flush with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact

lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Call a POISON CENTER or

doctor/physician.

Ingestion Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician. Rinse mouth.

## 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, diarrhoea, 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.

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

Treat symptomatically.

www.ossila.com Page: 2 - 7



Last Review Date: 22/05/2025 Revision Date: 22/05/2025

Revision #: 5

## **SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable Extinguishing media As appropriate for surrounding fire. Unsuitable extinguishing media As appropriate for surrounding fire.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Carbon oxides Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Hydrogen bromide gas Hydrogen iodide Lead oxides Caesium oxides Sulfur oxides

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Fire fighters should wear complete protective clothing including self-contained

breathing apparatus.

### **SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations

(as per section 8). Provide adequate ventilation.

6.2 Environmental precautions Avoid release to the environment.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Contain spillage, soak up with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand,

earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and transfer to a container for disposal

according to local / national regulations (see section 13).

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Also Section 8. 13.

## **SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE**

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling Avoid inhalation, ingestion, and contact with skin and eyes. Use only in a well-

ventilated area. Wear protective clothing as per section 8.

Keep away from food and drink. Wash hands after handling, before breaks, and at Hygiene measures

the end of workday

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up.

3-5 °C Storage temperature

Storage life Product is air and moisture sensitive. Handle and store under inert gas.

Incompatible materials

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated

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

## 8.1 Control parameters

8.1.1 Occupational Exposure Limits

UK – EH40 Workplace Exposure Limits (WEL).

Occupational Exposure Limits						
SUBSTANCE.	CAS No.	LTEL (8 hr TWA	LTEL (8 hr TWA	STEL (ppm)	STEL	Note
		ppm)	mg/m³)		$(mg/m^3)$	
Lead diiodide	10101-63-0		0.15			
Lead dibromide	10031-22-8		0.15			

Region

EU Occupational Exposure Limits

United Kingdom UK Workplace Exposure Limits EH40/2005 (Third edition, published 2018)

Biological Occupational Exposure Limits					
SUBSTANCE.	CAS No.	Parameters	Value	Biological specimen	
Lead diiodide	10101-63-0	Lead	0.7 mg/l	10	
Lead dibromide	10031-22-8				
		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/m3, 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			

www.ossila.com Page: 3 - 7



Last Review Date: 22/05/2025 Revision Date: 22/05/2025 Revision #: 5

article 12, paragraph 2. These include recommendations of biological indicators (e.g. ALAU, ZPP, ALAD) and biological monitoring strategies.

8.2 Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation and/or exhaust. A washing facility/water for eye and

skin cleaning purposes should be present.

8.2.2. Personal protection equipment

Eye Protection

Body protection

Wear eye protection with side protection tested and approved under appropriate

government standards such as EN166 (EU).

Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use and proper glove removal Hand protection

techniques should be used. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 and the standard EN 374 derived from it. Choose body protection in relation to its type, to the concentration and amount of

dangerous substances, and to the specific work-place.

Respiratory protection Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-

face respirator with multi-purpose combination (US) or type ABEK (EN 14387)

respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls

Thermal hazards None known.

8.2.3. Environmental Exposure Controls Avoid release to the environment.

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

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical State Liquid. Colour Yellow. Odour Not known. Odour threshold Not known. Melting point/freezing point Not known. 189 °C (DMSO) Initial boiling point and boiling range Flammability Not known.

Upper explosion limit: 28.5 %(V) (DMSO) Lower and upper explosion limit Lower explosion limit: 2.6 %(V) (DMSO)

88.9 °C - closed cup (DMSO) Flash Point

300 - 302 °C Auto-ignition temperature (°C) Decomposition temperature (°C) > 190 °C рΗ Not known. Kinematic viscosity Not known.

Solubility (Water): completely miscible (DMSO) Solubility(ies)

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log

value)

0.55 hPa (20 °C) (DMSO) Vapour pressure

Density Not known. Relative density Not known. Relative vapour density Not known. Particle characteristics Not known.

9.2 Other information

None.

# **SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

10.1 Reactivity

Forms explosive mixtures with air on intense heating.

10.2 Chemical Stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Risk of explosion with:

logPow: -1.35 (DMSO)

acetylidene organic halides perchlorates Acid chlorides nonmetallic halides iron(III) compounds

nitrates fluorides chlorates hydrides perchloric acid Oxides of phosphorus Nitric acid silver compounds silicon compounds

silanes acid halides

www.ossila.com Page: 4 - 7



Last Review Date: 22/05/2025 Revision Date: 22/05/2025 Revision #: 5

Exothermic reaction with: boron compounds

oxyhalogenic compounds

Potassium

sodium

Strong oxidizing agents phosphorus halides strong reducing agents

Acid chlorides Strong acids silver salt nitrogen dioxide

Risk of ignition or formation of inflammable gases or vapours with:

potassium permanganate

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Strong heating.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Not known.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

In the event of fire: see Section 5

### **SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

# 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity - Ingestion No data available. Acute toxicity - Skin Contact No data available. Acute toxicity - Inhalation No data available. Skin corrosion/irritation No data available. Serious eye damage/irritation No data available. Skin sensitization data No data available. Respiratory sensitization data No data available. Germ cell mutagenicity No data available. Carcinogenicity No data available. Reproductive toxicity No data available. No data available. Lactation STOT - single exposure No data available. STOT - repeated exposure No data available. Aspiration hazard No data available.

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1 Endocrine disrupting properties

None known.

11.2.2. Information on other hazards

None known.

## **SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

## 12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity - Aquatic invertebrates Not known.

Toxicity - Fish Not known.

Toxicity - Algae Not known.

Toxicity - Sediment Compartment Not known.

Toxicity - Terrestrial Compartment Not known.

12.2 Persistence and Degradation

Not known.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Not known.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Not known.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative

(vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Not known.

12.7 Other adverse effects

Not known.

# **SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

# 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Dispose of contents in accordance with local, state or national legislation. Recycle only completely emptied packaging. Normal disposal is via incineration operated by

www.ossila.com Page: 5 - 7



Last Review Date: 22/05/2025 Revision Date: 22/05/2025 Revision #: 5

an accredited disposal contractor. Send to a licensed recycler, reclaimer or

13.2 Additional Information

Disposal should be in accordance with local, state or national legislation.

### **SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

14.1 UN number

UN No.

14.2 UN proper shipping name

UN proper shipping name Lead compound, soluble, n.o.s. (lead diiodide, lead dibromide solution)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID **IMDG** 6.1 IATA 6.1 14.4 Packing group

Packing group

14.5 Environmental hazards

Environmental hazards

Classified as a Marine Pollutant.

Ш

14.6 Special precautions for user

Special precautions for user Not known.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not known.

## **SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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

European Regulations - Authorisations and/or Restrictions On Use

Candidate List of Substances of Very Not listed High Concern for Authorisation REACH: ANNEX XIV list of substances Not listed

subject to authorisation

REACH: Annex XVII Restrictions on the Certain components listed (Lead diiodide, Lead dibromide)

manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances,

mixtures and articles

Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP) Not listed Regulation (EC) N° 850/2004 of the Not listed

European Parliament and of the Council

on persistent organic pollutants Regulation (EC) N° 1005/2009 on

substances that deplete the ozone layer

Regulation (EU) N° 649/2012 of the

European Parliament and of the Council concerning the export and import of

hazardous chemicals

**National regulations** Other

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

Not known.

Not listed

Not listed

A REACH chemical safety assessment has not been carried out.

### **SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION**

The following sections contain revisions or new statements:

**LEGEND** 

Acronyms ADN: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous

Goods by Inland Waterways

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous

Goods by Road

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service

CLP: Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of

substances and mixtures DNEL : Derived No Effect Level EC: European Community

EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances

IATA: International Air Transport Association

IBC: Intermediate Bulk Container

ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods

LTEL : Long term exposure limit

PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic PNEC: Predicted No Effect Concentration

REACH: Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals

Page: 6 - 7 www.ossila.com



Last Review Date: 22/05/2025 Revision Date: 22/05/2025 Revision #: 5

RID: Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

STEL: Short term exposure limit STOT: Specific Target Organ Toxicity

UN : United Nations

vPvB: very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

Disclaimers

Information contained in this publication or as otherwise supplied to Users is believed to be accurate and is given in good faith, but it is for the Users to satisfy themselves of the suitability of the product for their own particular purpose. Ossila Limited gives no warranty as to the fitness of the product for any particular purpose and any implied warranty or condition (statutory or otherwise) is excluded except to the extent that exclusion is prevented by law. Ossila Limited accepts no liability for loss or damage (other than that arising from death or personal injury caused by defective product, if proved), resulting from reliance on this information. Freedom under Patents, Copyright and Designs cannot be assumed.

www.ossila.com Page: 7 - 7