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
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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

Restricted to professional users.

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

Hazard symbol(s)

R-phrase(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-phrase(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
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Control parameters</th>
<th>Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N,N-Dimethylformamide</td>
<td>68-12-2</td>
<td>STEL 20 ppm, 61 mg/m³</td>
<td>UK. EH40 WEL – Workplace Exposure Limits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA 10 ppm, 30 mg/m³</td>
<td>UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead dichloride</td>
<td>7758-95-4</td>
<td>TWA 0.15 mg/m³</td>
<td>Europe. Chemical Agents Directive - Annex I: Binding occupational exposure limit values</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead diiodide</td>
<td>10101-63-0</td>
<td>TWA 0.15 mg/m³</td>
<td>Europe. Chemical Agents Directive - Annex I: Binding occupational exposure limit values</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Biological occupational exposure limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Biological specimen</th>
<th>Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead dichloride</td>
<td>7758-95-4</td>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>0.7 mg/l</td>
<td>Blood</td>
<td>Chemical Agents Directive - Annex II: Binding biological limit values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead diiodide</td>
<td>10101-63-0</td>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>0.7 mg/l</td>
<td>Blood</td>
<td>Chemical Agents Directive - Annex II: Binding biological limit values</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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/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 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

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

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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposure Pathway</th>
<th>Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Toxic if inhaled. May cause respiratory tract irritation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>Harmful if swallowed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin</td>
<td>Harmful if absorbed through skin. May cause skin irritation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes</td>
<td>Cause serious eye irritation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Signs and Symptoms of Exposure**

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.

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

N,N-dimethylformamide 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

14.1. UN number


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

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