

NTNU NanoLab Chemical Introduction Course

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www.ntnu.no Chemical Introduction Course

Working with chemicals

- It is your duty to examine whether the substances are hazardous in any way.
- Read the Safety Data Sheet (SDS)
- Always work with, and store hazardous chemicals in ventilated areas.



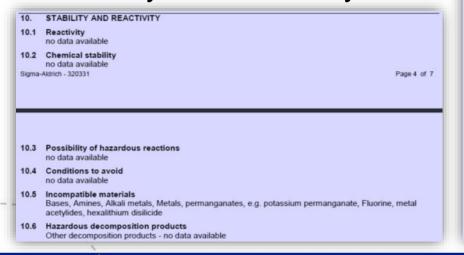




SDS – Safety Data Sheet

SIGMA-ALDRICH SAFETY DATA SHEET Hydrochloric acid. 37% f the substance or mixture and uses advised agains f the solety data sheet Taxaiffication according to EU Directives E7/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC leases burter. Initiating to respectory support. tion (EC) No. 1273/2008 (C) Pl $\Diamond \oplus$

- Hazards identification
- Handling and storage
- Personal protection
- Physical and chemical properties
- Stability and reactivity



- HANDLING AND STORAGE
- Precautions for safe handling Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist.
- Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities Store in cool place. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.
- Specific end uses no data available

Cool place ≠ fridge 4-8 °C = fridge

HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [EU-GHS/CLP]

Skin corrosion (Category 1B) Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Category 3)

Classification according to EU Directives 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC

Causes burns. Irritating to respiratory system.

Label elements

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

Pictogram

Signal word

Hazard statement(s)

H314

H335

Precautionary statement(s)

P280

P305 + P351 + P338

P310

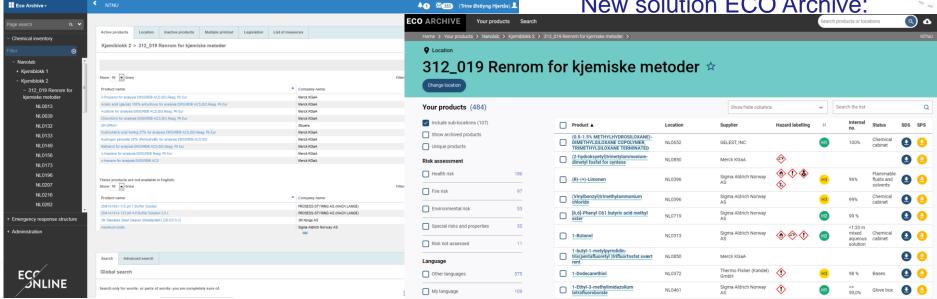
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. May cause respiratory irritation.

Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.

Available on paper in the cleanroom areas, both in Norwegian and English.



SIGMA-ALDRICH

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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of the solety data sheet

Dissolfication according to EU Directives 67/548/EEC or 1998/45/EC Javoes burns, Instating to respectory system. $\Diamond \oplus$

NanoLab provided chemicals



NanoLab

- All chemicals stored directly under a "Renrom" cleanroom location (not included sub-locations)
- Coloured risk evaluation that determines whether a buddy is required.

Product name 2-Propanol for analysis EMSURE® ACS,ISO,Reag. Ph Eur Acetic acid (glacial) 100% anhydrous for analysis EMSURE® ACS,ISO,Reag. Ph Eur Acetone for analysis EMSURE® ACS,ISO,Reag. Ph Eur. Chloroform for analysis EMSURE® ACS,ISO,Reag. Ph Eur. DP-SPRAY Hydrochloric acid fuming 37% for analysis EMSURE® ACS,ISO,Reag. Ph Eur. Hydrogen peroxide 30% (Perhydrol®) for analysis EMSURE® ACS,ISO Methanol for analysis EMSURE® ACS,ISO,Reag. Ph Eur. n-Heptane for analysis EMSURE® Reag. Ph Eur n-Hexane for analysis EMSURE® ACS NTNU

Kjemiblokk 2 > 312_019 Renrom for kjemiske metoder

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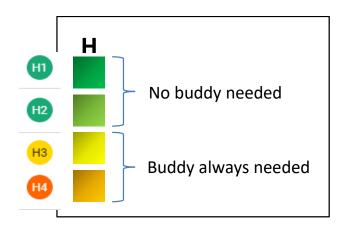
Risk evaluation, health (H)

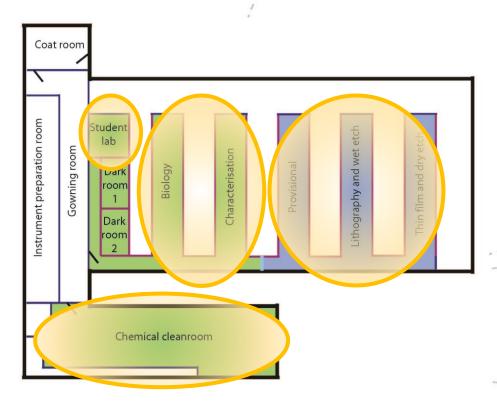
- Not hazardous.
- H2 Not hazardous, work in a ventilated area, PPE?
- Hazardous, use fume hood, PPE, buddy work required.
- A more detailed risk assessment concerning both the chemical and the activity prior to work is needed.
- Necessary to register exposure information.

Risk evaluation of the NanoLab provided chemicals assumes you are working in accordance with the SDS. Open work on lab bench or adding heat or pressure may alter the result (colour) of the evaluation.



Buddy system





You must ask someone in the cleanroom to be your buddy.

The buddy must:

- Be in the same area as you.
- Be told what to do in case of a spill or an accident.
- Have cleanroom training.



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Registration of chemical exposure

Log for chemical exposure during work at NTNU NanoLab.

- carcinogenic chemicals
- mutagenic chemicals
- lead

Chemical bottles are tagged with \triangle

- CNT (carbon nanotubes)nanoparticles of Titanium oxidenanoparticles of amorphous Silicon oxide

Due to legislation, exposure to these chemicals have to be registered. In ECOonline such chemicals are tagged with Δ next to a yellow or orange square.

Name/ user no.: **Employment:**

					Exposure during work			
ľ	Date	Chemical	Concentration	Duration	Unhalation	Splashing into the eyes	Spills on the skin	Swallowing
ľ								
ļ								

The log is found in the gowning room.



Chemical waste categories

- Diluted inorganic acids Waste product no: 7131 Hydrochloric acid - cold RCA-2 Sulphuric acid Nitric acid Phosphoric acid ADR: 8, emb. II (X, Y)
- Diluted inorganic acids *with heavy metals or nano materials
- Examples:

Waste product no: 7131

Nitric acid*

Hydrochloric acid*

Phosphoric acid*

- cold RCA-2*
- cold Piranha* Sulphuric acid*
 - Chromium eta

EAL: 060106, UN3289 ADR: 6.1+8, emb. II (X, Y



- Placard with waste categories.
- Waste with heavy metals or NM.
- Acid and base bottles have a venting cap for gaseous waste (red or marked with a red label).
- The most hazardous component in your mixture determines the waste bottle.
- For other personal waste, the user/department of the user is responsible for disposal.



Category of waste	Examples	Comments			
Halogenated organic solvents	– Solvents containing halogens (fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine). – PMMA Series resists	Content of halogen > 0,5%			
Non-halogenated organic solvents	- Isopropyi alcohol (IPA, Z-Propanol) - Acetone - Ethanol - Heptane - Toluene - Non-halogenated resists - Non-halogenated thinners/ removers - Monchalogenated EBI developers - Acetone - Ethanol	Content of halogen < 0,5%			
Non-halogenated organic solvents with heavy metals or nano materials	- Acetone - Lthanol - Heptane - Toluene - IPA - Non-halogenated resists - Non-halogenated thinners! removers - Non-halogenated FBI developers	Content of halogen < 0.5% Heavy metals: As, Au, Fe, Cu, Co, Cr, Mn, Ni, Pt, Zn, Ag, Sn			
Waste water, wash water	Aqueous solution or water contaminated by organic material.	Content of halogen < 0,5%			
Organic acids	- Acetic acid - Citric acid - Organic solvents mixed with acid	Fill the empty container with 10 volume? water.			
Organic bases	- Amines - Photoresist developers - Organic solvents mixed with base	Fill the empty container with 10 volume's water.			
Organic bases "with heavy metals or nano materials	– Amines" – Photoresist developers" – Organic solvents mixed with base	Add 10 volume% water to empty container. Heavy metals: As, Au, Fe, Cu, Co, Cr, Mo, Ni, Pr, Zo, Ao, So			
Diluted inorganic acids	- Hydrochloric acid - cold RCA-2 - Sulphuric acid - cold Piranha - Nitric acid - Phosphoric acid	Fill the empty container with 20 volume% water.			
Diluted inorganic acids *with heavy metals or nano materials	- Hydrochloric acid" - cold RCA-2" - Sulphuric acid" - cold Piranha" - Nitric acid" - Chromium etch - Phosphoric acid"	Add 20 volume% water to empty container. Heavy metals: As, Au, Fe, Cu, Co, Cr, Mn, Ni, Pt, Zn, Ag, Sn			
Hydrofluoric acid	Hydrofluoric acid (HF)	Add 10 volume% water to empty container.			
Inorganic bases	- cold RCA-1 - Ammonia - Sodium hydroxide - Potassium hydroxide	Fill the empty container with 10 volume; water.			
Inorganic bases "with heavy metals or nano materials	– cold RCA-1 – Ammonia – Sodium hydroxide – Potassium hydroxide	Add to volumez, water to empty container. Heavy metals: As, Au, Fe, Cu, Co, Cr, Mn, Ni, Pt, Zn, Ag, Sn EAL: 060205, UN3289			
Inorganio solid w aste (may include heavy metals or nano materials)	- Inorganio samples (wafers) - Nano materials (allowed with container) - Scalpel blades, hypodermic needles - Contaminated grinding paper - Other metal containing waste	Heavy metals: As, Au, Fe, Cu, Co, Cr, Mn, Ni, Pt, Zn, Ag, Sn			
il.	No suitable waste bottle available? Prepare your own properly marked and signed waste bottle	Mark the bottle with activity number, name, content and warning labels to store it in the meantime (not longer than one month) in the NanoLab			

Bringing chemicals into the cleanroom

- Fill in the form "Introducing chemicals" found on LIMS (Info, General documents), the SDS can be helpful.
- Send the form to nanolab@ntnu.no
- All personal chemicals must be accepted before they are taken into the cleanroom.
- You get a special sticker with your activity number when your chemical is accepted.
- Chemical flasks without a sticker even with an active activity number and correct coloured dot can be removed from the cleanroom without warning.



Ventilated work areas

- Work with hazardous chemicals must always be performed in a fume hood.
- Keep hood sash down during work.
- The fume hood is not a storage place, tidy up before you leave!
- Less hazardous chemicals can also be used in other ventilated areas such as the chemical benches and under suction

hoods.







Laminar air flow (LAF)-cabinets



- Protect your sample from particles.
- Do not protect you or the environment from hazardous substances.



Ventilated storage cupboards for

- Acids
- Bases
- Chemicals (no acids or solvents)
- Flammable fluids and solvents
- Toxic substances (padlock 4444)
- PDMS fume hood
- HF (Hydrofluoric acid)









Cooled storage places without ventilation

Fridge





In chemical area and litho area

Freezer









Solid chemicals/ powder



- Stored in the chemical area.
- Used in ISO 7 areas, NOT in ISO 5 or 6 areas.
- When dissolved in a solution, you can bring it to ISO 5 or 6.











Transport of chemicals

- Black Coat room, gowning room and supporting labs (outside the cleanroom).
- White In the cleanroom.



Bottle carriers

NEVER carry chemicals by the lid!



PPE (Personal protection equipment)

Solvent Resistant Gloves (nitrile).



 Acid Resistant Gloves (nitrile, neoprene and rubber), also good alkaline protection.



- Safety goggles (wear them if you are using contact lenses).
- Face shield.









- Protective Apron in nitrile.
- Tychem apron with long sleeves.





Protective gloves



- Make sure that the gloves cover the cuff and lower part of the sleeve.
- Avoid contamination.
- Always clean the outside of protective gloves before you take them off.
- Take off the gloves by loosening the fingers first, then pull them off.
- Remove your gloves when you answer the telephone or touch ANYTHING outside the contaminated working space (hood)!





Chemical spills

- Action depends on AMOUNT and TYPE of chemical
- Think BEFORE you use a chemical what your and your buddys reaction should be at a spill.
- 4 senarios:
 - 1) Small spill without health risk
 - 2) Small spill with health hazard, manageable by you
 - 3) Spill of corrosive materials
 - 4) Spills posing health risk and/ or a fire hazard



Small spill, no health danger

Example

Small chemical spill

Cleaning material

Cleanroom wipe

- Wipe up
- Throw wipe in dustbin





Small spill with health hazard, manageable by you

Wet or dry chemicals, or broken glass.

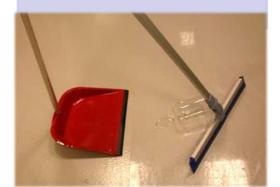
Example

 Broken beaker of liquid chemical



Cleaning material

- Hazmat pad
- Squeegee



- Soak it up or collect
- Put waste in white bucket



Spill of corrosive materials

May etch the bench or floor.

Example

 Bottle of acid or base

Cleaning material

- Water
- (Engineer will do the cleanup)



- Dilute with water
- Evacuate area
- Alert an engineer



Spills posing health risk and/ or a fire/ explosion hazard

Example

 Bottle of solvent or developer

Cleaning material

- None
- (Engineer will do the cleanup)

- Evacuate the entire cleanroom
- Alert an engineer





Labelling chemicals/solutions/samples

- when you are in the cleanroom

Content

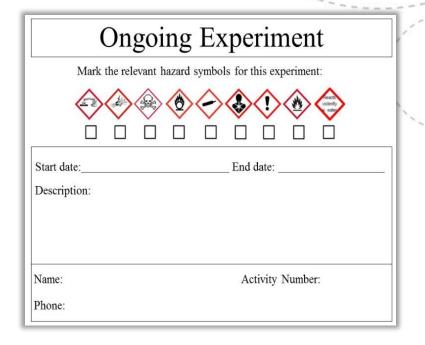
- ALWAYS mark the container itself, not the lid, nor just a note on or nearby the container.
- Empty and clean temporary containers before you leave the cleanroom.





Labelling chemicals/solutions/samples

- if leaving the cleanroom during an ongoing experiment
 - Content (mark the container itself).
 - Laminated warning sheets (leave it on the sash).
 - All labware that is not an active part of the ongoing experiment must be cleaned up before you leave!





Labelling chemicals/solutions/samples

- for storage in cabinets
- Content (mark the container itself)
- Name / activity number
- Colored dot (new colour each year)
- Hazard warning labels







 NEVER leave anything containing chemicals (or water) unmarked!



Labeling equipment

- Write-on-label tape dispenser (temporary)
- Dymo labelprinter (permanent)
- Marking pen





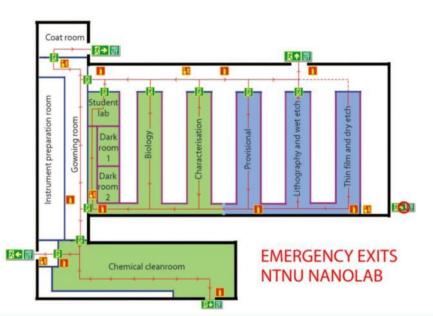


 Remove all markings before the container goes into the dishwasher.



Evacuation alarm

- Turn off heat and gas supply.
- Close hood.
- Take off protective gloves and apron.
- Leave the laboratory through the nearest exit.







Welcome to NTNU NanoLab



nanolab@ntnu.no

Thank you for your attention!

