

UCSC

Laboratory Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)

Precursor Bubbler Change for MOCVD Systems

Department:	Chemistry	Date:	02/25/13
Principal Investigator:	Yat Li	Office Phone:	Enter text.
Lab Safety Representative:	Enter text. (Name and Phone Number)	Lab Phone:	Enter text.
Location(s) covered by this SOP:	PSB 198	Emergency Contact:	Enter text. (Name and Phone Number)

Review any applicable manufacturer/vendor safety information before developing the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). Use the Safety Data Sheet (SDS), the UC Center for Laboratory Safety Chemical SOP (www.ucsop.com), and/or other reference materials to complete the chemical information section appended to this SOP. The Online SDSs can be accessed at: http://www.ucmsds.com/?X. ¹ Attach SDS for each chemical included in this SOP.

Any deviation from this SOP requires approval from the PI.

#1	<u>Scope of Work/Activity:</u> Provide a general description of the process and/or experimental procedure, specifying how the chemicals and other hazardous materials will be used. Include apparatus and special equipment required for the process/procedure.
	This SOP covers the replacement of bubblers containing precursors (metal organic compounds) in the Metal Organic Chemical Vapor Deposition (MOCVD) system in the laboratory.
	Chemicals that fall under this SOP include:
	• Trimethylgallium (1445-79-0: Pyrophoric, water reactive)
	• Trimethylindium 3385-78-2: Pvrophoric, water reactive)
	• Trimethylaluminum (75-24-1; Pyrophoric, water reactive)
	• Bis(n5-cyclopentadienyl)magnesium (1284-72-6; Pyrophoric, water reactive)
	Note: For operation of the MOCVD system, refer to the document "SOP for Metal Organic Chemical Vapor Deposition
	(MOCVD) Operation".
#2	<u>Specific Safety and Environmental Hazards:</u> State specific hazards and potential consequences to person, environment, or property if procedure not followed.
	Release of metal organic precursors into the hood enclosure and/or lab can result in fire and chemical exposure.
	Trimethylgallium, Trimethylindium, Trimethylaluminum, Bis(n5-cyclopentadienyl)magnesium are pyrophoric and
	water reactive chemicals. These compounds ignite in air and may react explosively with water. They are always used in
	a closed, purged system. At normal temperature and pressure, trimethylgallium and trimethylaluminum are liquids,
	whereas, trimethylindium and bis(n5-cyclopentadienyl)magnesium are solids.
	These materials are extremely destructive to tissue of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract, eyes, and skin
	Exposure may result in burning sensation, cough, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, spasm, inflammation and
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¹ If available, provide the Long Gold SDS version – contact EH&S for assistance.



	Include applicable GHS symbols. ²					
	Trimethylaluminum Trimethylindium Trimethylgallium Bis(η5-cyclopentadienyl)magnesiu	m				
#3	Incompatible Conditions and Materials: avoided.	List the incompatible conditions, chemicals, and/or materials that should be				
	Note: the metal organic precursor in t violently with water. Do not open the installed in the purged MOCVD syste	the bubbler will ignite spontaneously in air and will react inlet or outlet valve on the bubbler until it is securely m.				
	Chamiesh					
	Trimethylaluminum	Water, air and other oxidizers, alcohols, halogens				
	Trimethylindium	Water, air and other oxidizers				
	Trimethylgallium	Water, air and other oxidizers polyhalogenated compounds				
	Bis(η5- cyclopentadienyl)ma gnesium	Water, air and other oxidizers, bases, acids				
#4	Hazard Controls: Identify the Engineering Controls (e.g., fume hood, interlocks, shielding) and Administrative Controls (e.g., work practices or procedures, training) that will be employed to reduce hazards to acceptable levels. Address emergency shutdown procedures.					
	 Engineering Controls The MOCVD system is installed in a walk-in fume hood. The metal organic precursors are used in a purged closed system within the fume hood. 					
	 <u>Administrative Controls</u> Follow procedural steps listed in Section 7 and conduct leak check. Working alone restrictions: Do not work alone while performing a bubbler change-out. Have a co-worker standing by ready to call for help, if needed. Precautions for safe handling: Note: the contents of the bubbler will ignite spontaneously in air and will react violently with water. Follow the procedural steps in Section 7 to install or remove a bubbler from the MOCVD system. Do not open the inlet or outlet valve on the bubbler until it is securely installed in the purged MOCVD system. 					
	• Conditions for safe storage: Store the bubbler with VCR caps on the inlet and outlet valves in the original DOT packaging the bubbler was delivered in.					
	Training & Competency Requirements for performing the hazardous operation.	Describe necessary training and demonstration of competency				

² A Guide to The Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), <u>http://www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/ghs.html</u>



	 Complete EH&S online or instructor-led "Introduction to Laboratory Safety" class Review and sign Lab-Specific Training Checklist with PI, Lab Safety Representative, or other designated person. Review SOP with knowledgeable person. New users must be qualified by Yat Li or Yichuan Ling prior to working with the MOCVD system.
	<u>Decontamination/Clean-Up</u> Proper installation or removal of a bubbler will not lead to contamination requiring clean-up. Contact EHS before trying to clean-up after a precursor spill incident.
	Emergency shutdown procedure
	 If it is safe to do so, close the inlet valve, then the outlet valve on the bubbler. Close the fume hood doors. Press the red "Emergency Stop" button near the laboratory door to shut down all gas supply and shut off power to the MOCVD system.
#5	<u>Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):</u> State the personal protective equipment selected and required. Examples: safety glasses, goggles or face shield; lab coat; specific gloves; chemical-proof apron; respiratory protection.
	Eye Protection: ANSI-approved properly fitting safety glasses or goggles and full face shield during bubbler change out. Note: worker should not wear contact lenses.
	Skin and Body Protection: Appropriately-sized lab coats must be worn and buttoned to their full length. Laboratory coat sleeves must be of sufficient length to prevent skin exposure while wearing gloves. Full length pants and closed-toe shoes must be worn at all times by all individuals within the laboratory area. The area of skin between the shoe and ankle should not be exposed.
	Check box for type of lab coat: Flame Resistant 100% cotton
	Hand Protection: <i>State the appropriate chemical-resistant gloves for the material(s) that will be handled. For example:</i>
	Wear Flame resistant gloves during bubbler change out. Remove gloves and wash hands with soap and water after use.
	Use the SDS and refer to glove selection chart from the link to determine appropriate glove selection: <u>http://www.microflex.com/Products/~/media/Files/Literature/Domestic%20Reference%20Materials/DOM_Reference_C_hemical%20Resistance.ashx</u>
	Additional Protection: Nomex lab coat.
#6	Designated Area: Indicate the area designated for performing this process in the laboratory.
	The MOCVD system is installed in a walk-in fume hood. The precursor bubbler change out is done inside the hood.
#7	<u>Important Steps to Follow:</u> Provide the steps for the procedure from obtaining the specific reagent bottles to returning those bottles to the appropriate storage location. List the specific sequence of steps required or recommended to mitigate potentially hazardous conditions. In addition, note location and use of any emergency response equipment specific to process (e.g., Calgonate gel, Class D fire extinguisher, inert absorbent material). Include information for special handling and storage requirements.
	Note: There is a possibility of metal organic precursor leakage from the bubbler if the bubbler is not installed properly and leak checked.



Note: When installing a new bubbler or removing an old bubbler, the sequence for opening/closing the inlet and outlet valves is very important.

- *When opening the valves*, the outlet valve should be opened first, so that the gas pressure inside the bubbler can be released through the outlet. If the inlet valve is opened first by mistake, the gas pressure inside the bubbler may push the liquid MO precursor out of the bubbler through the inlet.
- *When closing the valves*, the inlet valve should be closed first before closing the outlet valve, so that the gas pressure inside the bubbler can be released through the outlet.

Removing bubbler:

- 1. Allow bubbler to come to room temperature.
- 2. Close inlet valve on bubbler, then close outlet valve.
- 3. Purge all system lines with nitrogen for 10 15 minutes before removing any connections.
- 4. Remove the flexible lines connected to the bubbler inlet and outlet valves.
- 5. Replace the VCR caps on the bubbler inlet and outlet valves.
- 6. Remove the bubbler from chiller bath and replace into DOT approved packaging for shipment to vendor.

Installing bubbler:

- 1. Remove the bubbler from the protective DOT packaging in the fume hood.
- 2. Secure bubbler in the chiller bath.
- 3. Remove the VCR caps from the bubbler inlet and outlet valves.
- 4. Connect the flexible lines to the bubbler inlet and outlet valves using new gaskets. **Do not** open the valves at this point.
- 5. Purge all system lines with nitrogen for 10 15 minutes.
- 6. Leak check all connections.
- 7. Open the outlet valve on the bubbler first, then open the inlet valve.
- #8
 Spill Clean-Up Procedures (reference appended SDS as needed):

Do not attempt to clean up any spill or release for which you are not fully trained and equipped. For assistance with spill

cleanup, dial 911 and ask dispatch to page EH&S.

In the event of a spill or gas release:

- 1. Alert people in the laboratory to evacuate.
- 2. Press the red "Emergency Stop" button by the door to shut down the MOCVD and stop gas flow.
- 3. Close doors to affected area.
- 4. Call for Emergency Response: 911
- 5. Post with danger signs and have person knowledgeable of incident and laboratory assist emergency personnel

#9 <u>Hazardous Waste(s):</u> List expected concentrations and amounts of hazardous waste(s) generated during this process. Contact EH&S for specific guidance regarding hazardous waste handling and disposal.

Unreacted precursors in bubblers are to be shipped back to the supplier in their original DOT packaging.

General hazardous waste management guidelines: <u>http://ehs.ucsc.edu/programs/waste-</u>



	management/index.html						
	State if the generated waste cannot be combined with any other waste streams.						
	Waste Labeling						
	 Affix an on-line hazardous waste tag on all waste containers using the Online Tag Program (OTP) http://otp.ucop.edu/ as soon as the first drop of waste is added to the container. 						
	Waste Storage						
	• Store hazardous waste in closed containers, in clean marked and designated waste accumulation area.	secondary containment, segregated by hazard class, in a					
	• Double-bag dry waste using transparent bags.						
	• Waste accumulation area must be under the control of	of the person generating the waste.					
	Waste Disposal						
	• Hazardous waste must be removed from the lab with	in 180 days.					
	• Containers must be clean, sealed, and safe to transpo	prt.					
	• Mark container as ready for pick up in OTP, move co	ontainer to accumulation area.					
	• Contact EH&S at x9-3086 for questions.						
	1						
#10	First Aid / Emergency Procedures: Describe immediate First exposure. For immediate medical assistance, dial 911 . Report all se If inhaled, move into fresh air immediately.	t Aid or medical treatment required in case of personnel rious injuries to EH&S as soon as possible.					
	• In the case of eye or skin contact, flush with water a avalide are held open while ringing eyes	for a minimum of 15 minutes. Ensure that					
	• If ingested flush mouth with water (only if the per	son is conscious) Do not induce vomiting					
	• In fingested, flush moduli with water (only if the pers	be effected area with seen and warm water					
	• In the case of a needlestick/punctule injury, wash the	and at the Disk Services website:					
	http://risk.ussc.edu/workers.comp/reporting.and.tr	ons at the Kisk Services website.					
	Soak modical attention immediately						
	Seek medical attention inimediately. Complete insident report form <u>http://wielewees.edu</u>	1/211 forme/we incident report form adf					
	• Complete incident report form, <u>http://fisk.ucsc.edu</u> (contact EH&S) and/or follow the instructions at th	van-torms/wc-incident-report-torm.put,					
	(contact Effects) and/or follow the instructions at the Kisk Services website:						
	Intp://fisk.ucsc.edu/workers-comp/reporting-and-treatment.html						
	station and emergency shower/eyewash. Do not use fire extinguisher unless you are trained to do so.						
	Item Location						
	Eyewash/Safety Shower	Near the door					
	Chemical Spill Kit	N/A					
	Fire Extinguisher	Outside the door					
	Telephone	Student office					
	First Aid Kit	On the shelf					
	Fire Alarm Manual Pull Station	Outside the door					

As the Principal Investigator, it is your responsibility to ensure that all individuals conducting this protocol are taught the correct procedures for safe handling of the hazardous materials involved. It is also your responsibility to ensure that your personnel complete Laboratory Safety Training and other applicable safety training courses.

I have reviewed and approve this Standard Operating Procedure.



x I understand that checking this box constitutes my approval of this document on 6/16/2015.

PI Signature/Approval: Yat Li

DATE

Note that personnel associated with the protocol must sign the acknowledgement at the end of this document.



Chemical Information Summary

Provide information for all chemicals included in the SOP. See attached SDS for detailed toxicity information.

Physical & Chemical Properties

Chemical	CAS#	Class	Molecular Formula	Structure	Molecular Weight (g/mol)	Density (g/mL)	Form (physical state)	Melting Point (°C)	Boiling point (℃)	Flash point (°C)
trimethyl- aluminum	75-24-1	Pyrophoric, water reactive	C ₃ H ₉ Al	CH₃ H₃C ^{´AI} ∖CH₃	72.09	0.725	L	15	128°C- 130°C @ 50 mm Hg	- 17
Trimethyl- gallium	1445-79-0	Pyrophoric, water reactive	C ₃ H ₉ Ga	CH ₃ I H ₃ C ^{Ga} CH ₃	114.83	1.151	L	- 15.8	55.7	N/A
Trimethyl- indium	3385-78-2	Pyrophoric, water reactive	C ₃ H ₉ In	H ₃ C—In CH ₃	159.93	1.57	S	88.4	113.8	N/A
Bis(η5- cyclopenta- dienyl)- magnesium		Pyrophoric, water reactive	Mg(C ₅ H ₅) ₂	⊕.≊-Ø	154.49	N/A	S	180 -dec	50 @0.1 mm Hg	N/A



Exposure Limits/Toxicity Data

Chemical	Color	Odor	Cal/OSHA PEL	Toxicity LD ₅₀
trimethylaluminum	N/A	N/A	2 mg/m^3 (aluminum alkyls, NOC)	N/A
Trimethylgallium	N/A	N/A	NE	N/A
Trimethylindium	white	N/A	$0.1 \ mg/m^3 \ _{(indium \ compounds)}$	N/A
Bis(η5-cyclopenta-dienyl)- magnesium	white	N/A	10 mg/m^3 (magnesium oxide fume)	N/A



Documentation of Training (signature of all users is required)

- Prior to conducting any work with chemical name, class, or process, the PI or designee must provide training to his/her laboratory personnel regarding the specific hazards involved in working with this substance, work area decontamination, and emergency procedures.
- The Principal Investigator must provide his/her laboratory personnel with a copy of this SOP and a copy of the SDS provided by the manufacturer.
- The Principal Investigator must ensure that his/her laboratory personnel have attended appropriate laboratory safety training or refresher training within the last year.

I have read and understand the content of this SOP:

Name	Signature	Date



Revision History:

Version	Date	Revision Author	Summary of Changes
1	01/10/2013	Nick Filipp	Initial draft for review by Yat Li
2	02/25/2013	Nick Filipp	Update template
3	03/06/2013	Lisa Wisser	EH&S Review