





Developing Reference Methods for Nanomaterials



SOP for laboratory practice

Example: General protocol for mesoporous SiO2 synthesis

Supplementary item No 6

-105

Imprint

This standard operating procedure is a final product of the project NanoValid - project F2268 - and was generated under the lead responsibility of Miriam Baron (Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health).

The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Union Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/2007-2013) under grant agreement n° 263147 (NanoValid – Development of reference methods for hazard identification, risk assessment and LCA of engineered nanomaterials). The responsibility for the contents of this publication lies with the authors.

Copyright © 2015 by the authors

Main authors:

Roberto Hanoi Labrador, Moa Eklund Nanologica AB

With contributions from:

Alfonso Garcia-Bennett Nanologica AB

Project monitoring: Miriam Baron Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

Project support:

Elke Kahler-Jenett, Katharina Niesmann Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (BAuA)

Design:

Carolin Schneider, eckedesign Berlin

Editing:

Johanna Ebbeskotte, Markus Flender Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (BAuA)

Publisher:

Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Friedrich-Henkel-Weg 1-25, 44149 Dortmund, Germany Nöldnerstr. 40-42, 10317 Berlin, Germany Telephone +49 231 9071-0 www.baua.de

NanoValid: Project Coordinator: Rudolf Reuther, Nordmiljö AB rudolf.reuther@enas-online.com Telephone +46 563 92253 (Sweden) or +49 170 7011534 (Germany) www.nanovalid.eu

All rights reserved, including photomechanical reproduction and the reprinting of extracts.

First published: July 2015

.....



Title of Procedure: General protocol for mesoporous SiO2 synthesis	Revision Date: 2011-08-12
Authors (Names):	
Roberto Hanoi Labrador	Signature::
Moa Eklund	Signature:
Reviewed by CTO: Alfonso Garcia-Bennett	Signature:

Scope and applicability	
	Department, Lab or Center: NanologicaAB
	Research Group:
	Lab Bldg., Room(s): Drottning Kristinas Väg 45, 11428 Stockholm
	Operation/Experiment: Batch Protocol
	Material(s): Mesoporous silica prepared by sol-gel route.

Special PPE Required:				
x	Goggles	Type: according to EN 166-168, 170		
x	Face masks	Type: according to EN 149/2001	Filter: FFP3	
x	Protective Clothing			
x	Laboratory coat	Material: 65 % polyester, 35 % cot- ton (minimum)	Туре:	
x	Gloves			
x	Material: nitrile	Type: according to EN 374	Thickness: 0.22 mm	Other
x	Material: para-aramide (PPTA)	Type: according to EN 374	Thickness: 0.22 mm	Other: Thermo- resistent
	Respirator (If yes, contact EHS Office for additional assistance)			

Special precautions		
	Permits: No	
	Mgmt. Approval: No	
	Training: No	
	Medical Surveillance: No	
	Other: No	

.....



.

Special emergency procedures		
Fire / Evacuation:	Use a fire extinguisher and active the fire alarm.	
Chemical Spill:	Use plenty of water to wash it.	
Medical Emergency:	If chemicals contact with any part of the body, wash the affected zone with plenty of water.	
Personal Exposure:	No concerns if production is carried out in well-ventilated area or inside fume hood.	

Steps-Operation	Equipment/Glasware
Preparation and dissolution of template agent (TA) and Reaction Vessel	PVC bottle (thermal resistant)
Synthesis, reaction	Mechanical stirrer
	Glass reservoir for mixing silica sources
Hydrothermal treatment	Heating jacket, Oven
Filtration	PorcelainFunnel (24 cm diameter) Flask (5 l) Filter paper (24 cm diameter)
Extraction	Heating-Stirring mantle Round-flask (1 l) Condenser
Calcination	Porcelaincrucible (1 l)
	Calcinationfurnace
Packaging	Sealable Plastic bags or drums

Procedure			
Task	Hazards	Precautions	
1. Preparation of the solvent	Mild effects in eyes and respira- tory system	Use gloves, face shield and goggles.	
2. Weigh of TA	Mild effects in eyes and respira- tory system	Work inside the fume hood. Use gloves, face shield and goggles.	
3. Preparation of TA solution (Mi- celles). Heat and stir.	Mild effects in hands	Work inside the fume hood. Use heat- resistant gloves, handle with care.	
4. Weigh of silica source	Exposure to inhaled toxic vapors	Work inside the fume hood. Use gloves and goggles.	
5. Addition of the silica source	Mild Effects in eyes Corrosion by spillage	Use gloves and goggles. Handle with care, clean with plenty of water in case of spillage. The use of a funnel is permitted in order to facilitate addition.	
6. Reaction (stirring)	-	-	
7. Hydrothermal treatment (HT): (oven)	Increased Pressure of Reaction Vessel	Use heat-resistant gloves, handle with care.	



8. Filter the synthesis mixture.	Over-pressure in bottle Allow to cool properly.	Work inside the fume hood. Use heat- resistant gloves, handle with care. Open the reaction vessel very slowly.
9. Extraction of the TA	Acute Effects in eyes if in con- tact with solvents Corrosion by spillage	Work inside the fume hood. Use gloves and goggles, and face protection. Handle with care, clean with plenty of water in case of spillage. Ensure that condenser is securely attached.
10. Filter the "extracted" silica	Acute Effects in eyes if in con- tact with solvent. Corrosion by spillage	Work inside the fume hood. Use gloves and goggles, and face protection. Handle with care, clean with plenty of water in case of spillage. Ensure that condenser is securely attached.
11. Drying of the "extracted" silica (oven)	Risk of inhalation of silica parti- cles from the drying cake.	Use gloves, face protection (mask) and goggles. Keep area well ventilated and the remaining cake covered with filter paper as to prevent airborne particles from escaping.
12. Calcination	Mild effects in hands and respiratory system if exposed to exhausts.	Use gloves, face shield and goggles. Keep area well ventilated and cover the crucible with filter paper as to pre- vent airborne particles from escaping.
13. Packaging	Danger to respiratory system if particles are inhaled in large concentrations.	Work inside the fume hood. Use gloves, face mask and goggles and work in well ventilated areas. Keep solid exposed to air for as short time as possible to limit concentration of airborne particles.

.....