



Introduction to Green Chemistry

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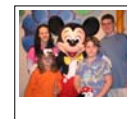


1988-1997 Lloyd Taylor

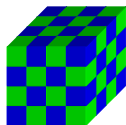
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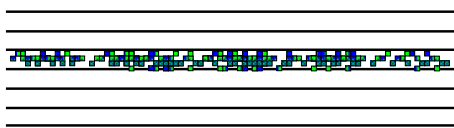
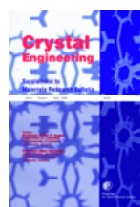
Donna Guarniera



Noncovalent Derivatization



nanometers



EPA Approval

Low Volume Exemption
PreManufacturing Notification

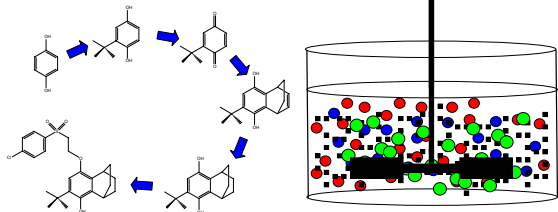
Small particles?

Molecular Complexes?



Paul Anastas

Office of Pollution
Prevention and Toxics



Old Technology
Several Solvents
High Energies
Hazardous Reagents

New Technology
Aqueous Conditions
Low Energies
Non-hazardous Reagents



"Reinventing Government"



\$75,000.00

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

Presidential Green Chemistry Challenge

The Presidential Green Chemistry Challenge

Awards Opportunities

Qualifications: The award is open to all U.S. citizens and permanent residents who are currently employed in the chemical industry, academia, or government. The award is also open to individuals who are currently employed in the chemical industry, academia, or government and who are currently employed in the chemical industry, academia, or government.

Deadlines: The award is open to all U.S. citizens and permanent residents who are currently employed in the chemical industry, academia, or government. The award is also open to individuals who are currently employed in the chemical industry, academia, or government and who are currently employed in the chemical industry, academia, or government.

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Academic	Mark Holzapple	Joseph DeSimone	Barry Trost Karen Draths John Frost	Terry Collins	Chi Hue Wong	
Small Business	Donlar Corporation	Legacy Systems	PYROCOOL Technologies	Biofine	RevTech	Ed
Alternative Synthetic Pathway	Pharmacia	BHC Company	Flexsys America	Lilly Research Laboratories	Roche Colorado	C
Alternative Solvents and Reaction Conditions	Dow	Imation	Argonne National Labs	Naico Chemical Company	Bayer Corporation	N
Designing Safer Chemicals	Rohm and Haas	Albright and Wilson Associates	Rohm and Haas	Dow AgroSciences	Dow AgroSciences	

Green Chemistry is the *design* of chemical products and processes that reduce or eliminate the *use and/or generation* of hazardous substances.

GREEN CHEMISTRY: THEORY AND PRACTICE
Paul T. Anastas
John C. Warner

グリーン化学 理論と応用
IUPAC Commission on Green Chemistry
編纂

- ### The Twelve Principles of Green Chemistry
- 1. Prevention.** It is better to prevent waste than to treat or clean up waste after it is formed.
 - 2. Atom Economy.** Synthetic methods should be designed to maximize the incorporation of all materials used in the process into the final product.
 - 3. Less Hazardous Chemical Synthesis.** Whenever practicable, synthetic methodologies should be designed to use and generate substances that possess little or no toxicity to human health and the environment.
 - 4. Designing Safer Chemicals.** Chemical products should be designed to preserve efficacy of the function while reducing toxicity.
 - 5. Safer Solvents and Auxiliaries.** The use of auxiliary substances (solvents, separation agents, etc.) should be made unnecessary whenever possible and, when used, innocuous.
 - 6. Design for Energy Efficiency.** Energy requirements should be recognized for their environmental and economic impacts and should be minimized. Synthetic methods should be conducted at ambient temperature and pressure.
 - 7. Use of Renewable Feedstocks.** A raw material or feedstock should be renewable rather than depleting whenever technically and economically practical.
 - 8. Reduce Derivatives.** Unnecessary derivatization (blocking group, protection/deprotection, temporary modification of physical/chemical processes) should be avoided whenever possible.
 - 9. Catalysis.** Catalytic reagents (as selective as possible) are superior to stoichiometric reagents.
 - 10. Design for Degradation.** Chemical products should be designed so that at the end of their function they do not persist in the environment and instead break down into innocuous degradation products.
 - 11. Real-time Analysis for Pollution Prevention.** Analytical methodologies need to be further developed to allow for real-time in-process monitoring and control prior to the formation of hazardous substances.
 - 12. Inherently Safer Chemistry for Accident Prevention.** Substance and the form of a substance used in a chemical process should be chosen so as to minimize the potential for chemical accidents, including releases, explosions, and fires.

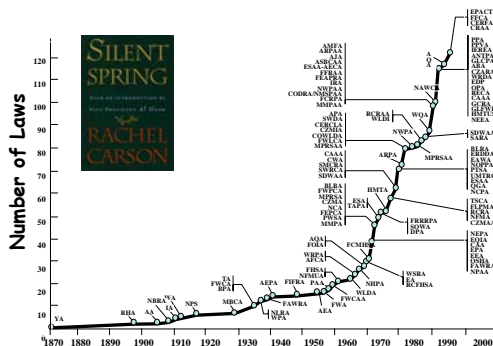


Risk = Exposure x Hazard

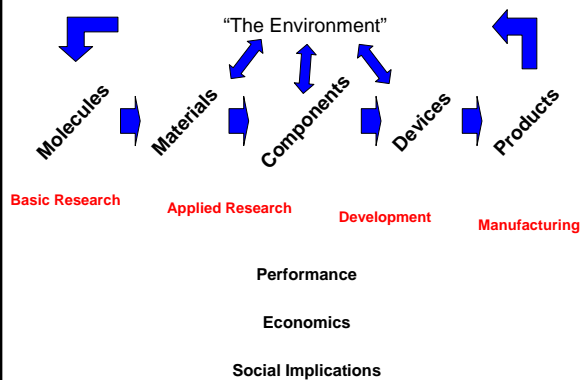
The cost of using hazardous materials:

- Storage
- Transportation
- Treatment
- Disposal
- Regulatory Costs
- Liability
- Worker Health and Safety
- Corporate Reputation
- Community Relations
- New Employee Recruitment

Environmental Regulations



Where do products come from?

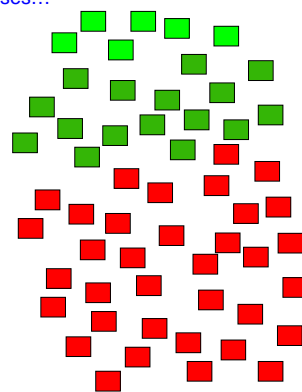


Of all the products and processes...

Maybe 10% are benign...

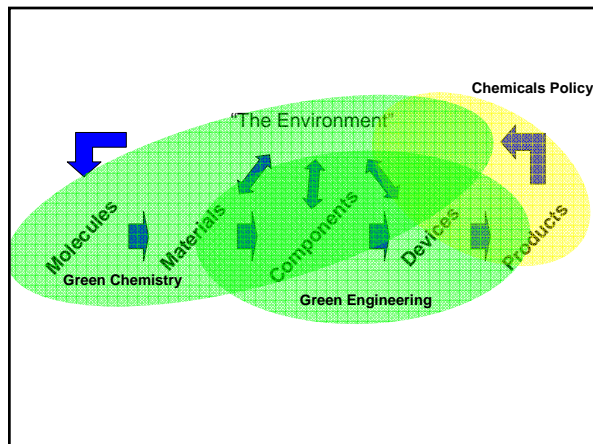
Maybe 25% more are relatively easy to do...

Who is going to invent the other 65%?



To get a PhD in Chemistry...

No universities in the United States require any demonstration of knowledge regarding toxicity or environmental impact!





W-600B & W-300B

Carbon-Carbon Bonds
Oxidations
Reductions
Hydroxylations
Polymer Syntheses

Traditional Processes

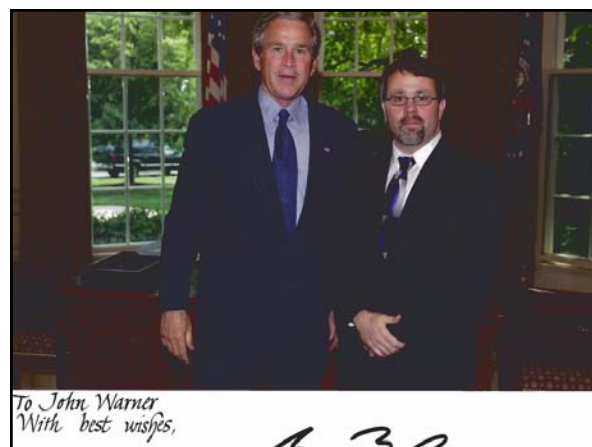


W-600B & W-300B

M-500 & M-300

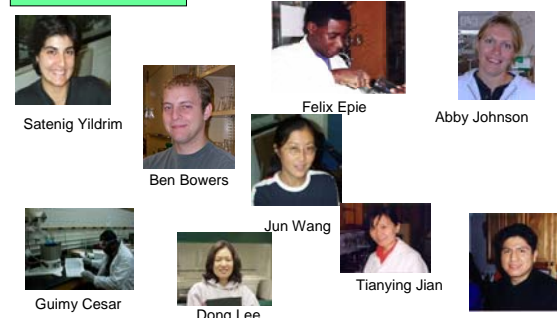
Traditional Processes

Green Alternatives



Center for Green Chemistry

NonCovalent Derivatization



Satenig Yildirim

Ben Bowers

Felix Epie

Abby Johnson

Jun Wang

Tianying Jian

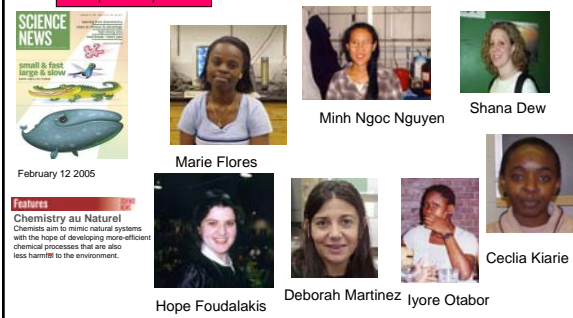
Guimy Cesar

Dong Lee

Carlos Tassa

Center for Green Chemistry

Bioinspired Polymers



SCIENCE NEWS
small & fast
large & slow

February 12 2005

Features
Chemistry au Nature!
Chemists aim to mimic natural systems with the hope of developing more-efficient chemical processes that are also less harmful to the environment.

Marie Flores

Minh Ngoc Nguyen

Shana Dew

Hope Foudalakis


Deborah Martinez

Iyore Otabor


Cecilia Kiarie

Center for Green Chemistry


Materials Design Medicinal Chemistry




Rami El-Hayek




Laura Ingalls




ManChing Ku




Kei Saito




Alessandra Morelli



Justin Whitfield




Gayatri Munshi




Yelda Hangun-Balkir

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Ambient Metal Oxide Semiconductors




Sivashankari Alagusundaram



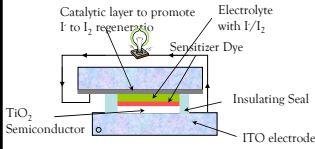

Kevin Dye




Sofia Trakhtenberg



Vineet Dua


Tim Cain



Jay Bianchini

Physical properties of a material

- State of Matter
- Color
- Melting Point
- Boiling Point
- Solubility
- Electrical Conductivity
- Toxicity
- Impact on the environment



Green Chemistry Research Group



www.greenchemistry.uml.edu

Thank You !

UMASS Lowell

College of Engineering

School of Health and the Environment