What is Green Chemistry?

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

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What is Green Chemistry?

- Green chemistry can also be described as
 - Sustainable chemistry.
 - Chemistry that is benign by design.
 - Pollution prevention at the molecular level.
 - All of the above.

Twelve Principles of Green Chemistry

- 1. Prevention
- 2. Atom Economy
- 3. Less Hazardous Chemical Syntheses
- 4. Designing Safer Chemicals
- 5. Safer Solvents and Auxiliaries
- 6. Design for Energy Efficiency
- 7. Use of Renewable Feedstocks
- 8. Reduce Derivatives
- 9. Catalysis
- 4 10. Design for Degradation
- 11. Real-time Analysis for Pollution Prevention
- 12. Inherently Safer Chemistry for Accident Prevention

Green Chemistry

- Not a solution to all environmental problems.
- The most fundamental approach to preventing pollution.
- Recognizes the importance of incremental improvements.

- Green chemistry is
 - A reaction that utilizes a green liquid.
 - The design of chemical products and processes that reduce or eliminate the use or generation of hazardous substances.
 - Anything, including treatment or recycling, that reduces pollution.
 - Any reaction performed by Kermit the Frogor his relatives.

- A renewable feedstock (starting material) that may be used as a source for organic chemicals is
 - Petroleum.
 - Biomass.
 - Coal.
 - Natural gas.

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- A "green" solvent that may be used in some organic reactions is
 - Benzene.
 - Methylene chloride.
 - Water.
 - Ether.

Answers to Questions

- 1. The design of chemical products and processes that reduce or eliminate the use or generation of hazardous substances.
- 2. Biomass.
- 3. All of the above.
- 4. Water.