

Green Chemistry

The 12 Principles of Green Chemistry

Provides a framework for learning about green chemistry and designing or improving materials, products, processes and systems.

1. Prevent waste
2. Atom Economy
3. Less Hazardous Synthesis
4. Design Benign Chemicals
5. Benign Solvents & Auxiliaries
6. Design for Energy Efficiency
7. Use of Renewable Feedstocks
8. Reduce Derivatives
9. Catalysis (vs. Stoichiometric)
10. Design for Degradation
11. Real-Time Analysis for Pollution Prevention
12. Inherently Benign Chemistry for Accident Prevention

The Chemistry of Nature

Green Chemistry Definition: *The design, development and implementation of chemical products and processes that reduce or eliminate the use and generation of hazardous substances.*

Green Chemistry is doing chemistry the way nature does chemistry – using renewable, biodegradable materials which do not persist in the environment.

Green Chemistry is using catalysis and biocatalysis to improve efficiency and conduct reactions at low or ambient temperatures.

Green Chemistry is a proven systems approach.

Green Chemistry reduces negative human health and environmental impacts.

Green Chemistry offers a strategic path way to build a sustainable future.