



# Greening Chemistry Labs +

**Colloque AQPC 2024**

Gatineau, June 6<sup>th</sup>, 2024

Kim Silkauskas

# Agenda

**WHO** am I?

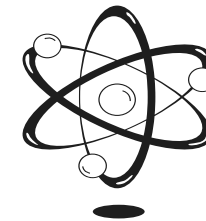
**WHY** is this important?

**WHAT** is this all about?

**WHAT** I've done

**WHAT** you can do





# Who?

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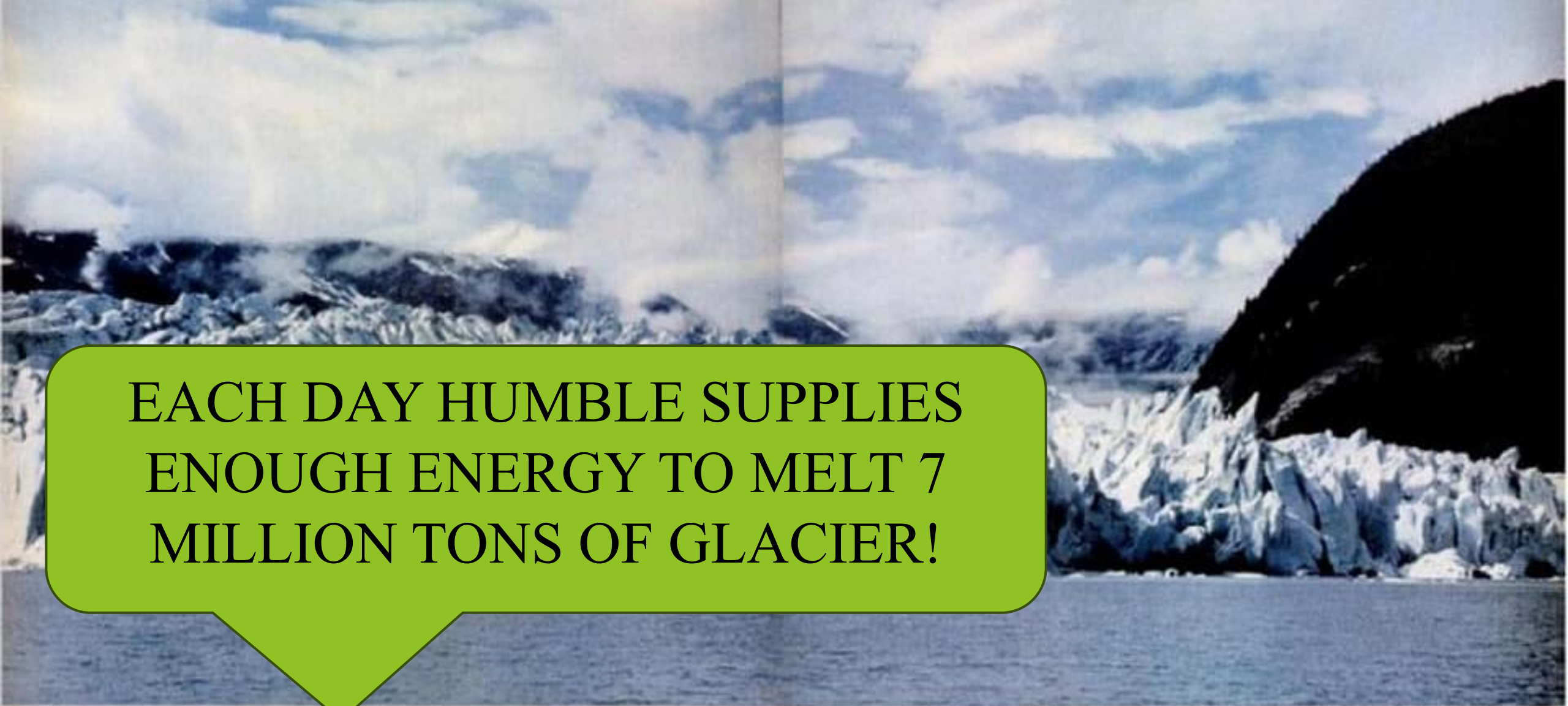
- Science and Education
- Teaching STEM for 33 years
- Grades 7 - 13 and CEGEP
- Collégial international Sainte-Anne
  - First year CEGEP chemistry courses
    - 202-SN1-RE and 202-SN2-RE



COLLÉGIAL INTERNATIONAL  
**SAINTE-ANNE**

COLLÉGIAL | LACHINE

Why?



EACH DAY HUMBLE SUPPLIES  
ENOUGH ENERGY TO MELT 7  
MILLION TONS OF GLACIER!

**EACH DAY HUMBLE SUPPLIES ENOUGH *ENERGY* TO MELT 7 MILLION TONS OF GLACIER!**

This giant glacier has remained unmelted for centuries. Yet, the petroleum energy Humble supplies—if converted into heat—could melt it at the rate of 80 tons each second! To meet the nation's growing needs for energy, Humble has applied science to nature's resources to become America's Leading Energy Company. Working wonders with oil through research, Humble provides energy in many forms—to help heat our homes, power our transportation, and to furnish industry with a great variety of versatile chemicals. Stop at a Humble

**HUMBLE**  
OIL & REFINING COMPANY



# McCarty Glacier, Alaska



July 30, 1909

Photo by Ulysses Sherman Grant

August 11, 2004

Photo by Bruce F. Molnia

Glacier Photograph Collection, National Snow and Ice Data Center/World Data Center for Glaciology

# Canada's record-breaking wildfires in 2023: A fiery wake-up call

60,000 People Died from Blistering Earthquake Waves, New Analysis Finds

Ocean Cleanup crew removes 54 tonnes of plastic from Pacific garbage patch

Landmark study links microplastics to serious health problems

Indian capital swelters as temperature hits all-time high of 52.9 C

Marine animals are swallowing and becoming entangled in plastic debris at rates, report finds

'Inevitable link to climate change' in California's fire season, expert says

Heat and drought linked to climate change has worsened wildfires.

UN warns Arctic Ocean acidifying up to four times as fast as other oceans, study finds

Unhealthy coral fueled by climate change threatening fish and supply: experts

Deforestation of Amazon rainforest hits highs at start of 2022, says Brazil

July was Earth's hottest month on record with 'dire consequences' for people and planet

**Eco-anxiety:**

**75% of young people say**

***‘the future is frightening.’***



**What?**



slido

Please download and install the Slido app on all computers you use



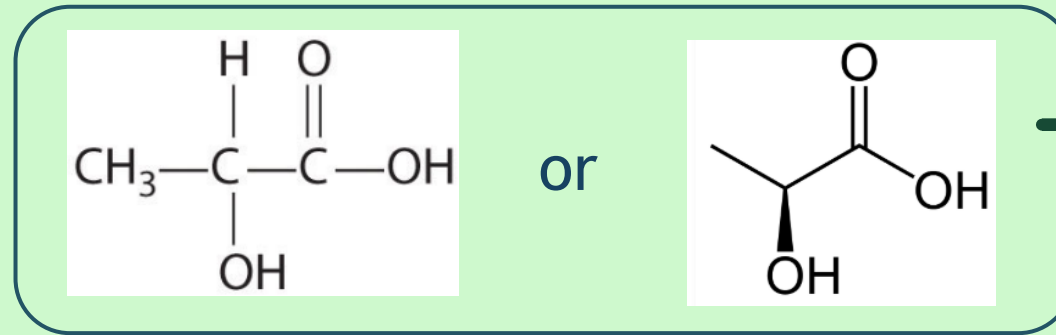
# What is Green Chemistry?

presentation title

① Start presenting to display the poll results<sup>10</sup> on this slide.

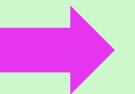
# Comparative Analysis: Lactic Acid Production

❖ Lactic acid ( $C_3H_6O_3$ ) or 2-hydroxypropanoic acid:



- ✓ Chemical names
- ✓ Chemical formulas
- ✓ Lewis structures
- ✓ Skeletal structures

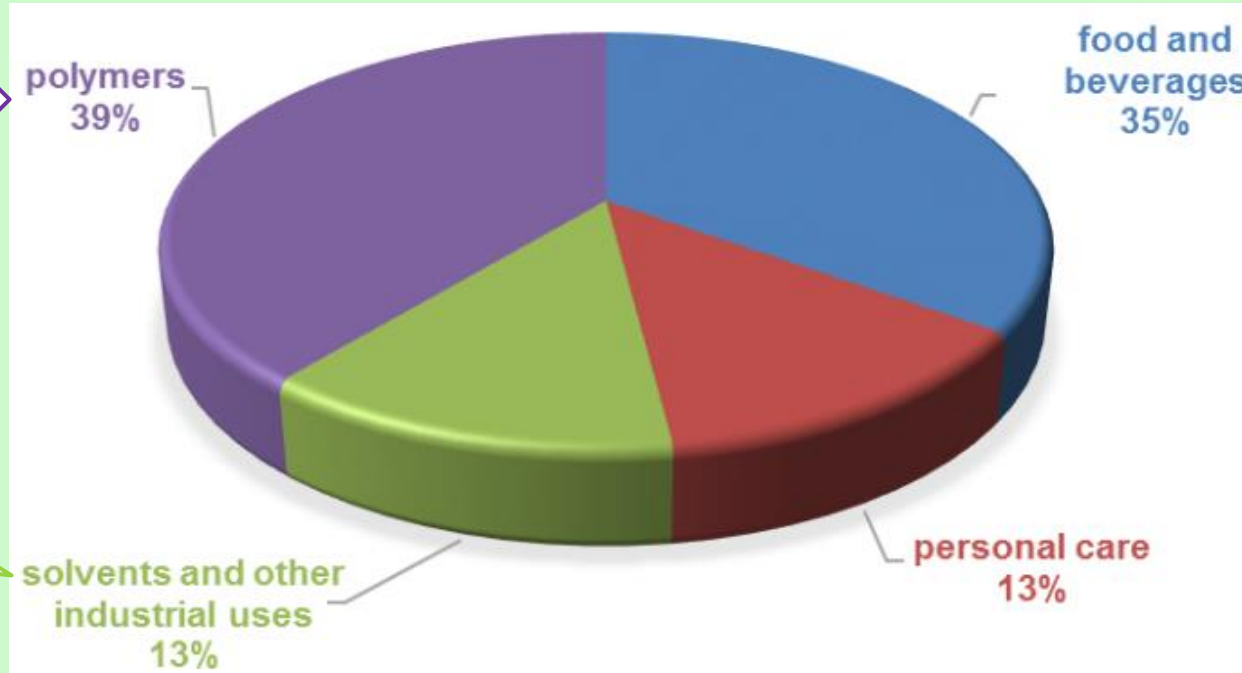
❖ Commercially and industrially useful molecule.



# Uses of Lactic Acid

Plastics (Polylactic Acid, PLA)

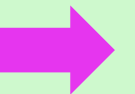
Cleaning agents  
Green solvents



Preservatives  
Flavoring agents

Moisturizers  
Anti-acne agents

- ❖ ~1.81 million metric tons ( $= 1.81 \times 10^9$  OR 1 810 000 000 kg).
- ❖ Demand increasing 5 - 8% per year.
- ❖ 4.6 billion US\$ by 2029.



**Which production process is 'greener'? Why?**

**CHEMICAL SYNTHESIS**

**MICROBIAL FERMENTATION**

# Which production process is 'greener'? Why?

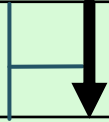
## CHEMICAL SYNTHESIS

Petrochemical Resources



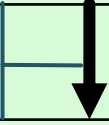
Acetaldehyde ( $\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}$ )

*Addition of HCN  
and catalyst*



Lactonitrile ( $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CN}$ )

*Hydrolysis by  
 $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$*



Racemic mixture D- AND L-lactic acid

## MICROBIAL FERMENTATION

Renewable Resources

*Acid hydrolysis of  
complex carbohydrates*

Fermentable carbohydrates

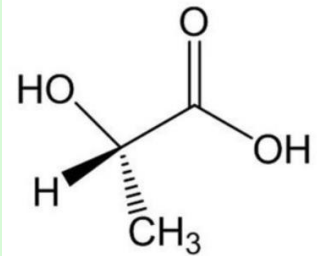
*Microbial fermentation*

Fermented broth

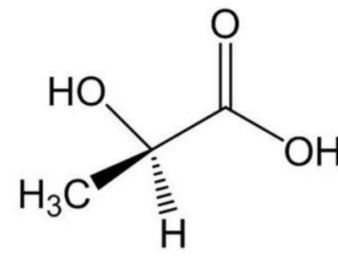
*Recovery & Purification*

Optically pure D- OR L-lactic acid

Simultaneously



L-lactic acid



D-lactic acid

# GREEN CHEMISTRY



The utilization of a set of principles that reduces or eliminates the use or generation of hazardous substances in the manufacture, and application of chemical product.

— [Introduction to Green Chemistry \(video: 1:57\)](#)

# GREEN CHEMISTRY



**reduces or eliminates  
hazardous substances in the  
application of chemical product.**

**[Introduction to Green Chemistry \(video: 1:57\)](#)**





The background features a collage of overlapping, torn paper scraps in various shades of green. Each scrap has a large, stylized question mark printed on it. The overall composition is layered and textured, with a central white area where the text is located.

**How?**

- Introduce Green Chemistry:
  - First year chemistry courses
  - Project
  - Labs

Objective	Standard	Code: 0C02
<b>Statement of the Competency</b>	<b>Performance Criteria for the Competency as a Whole</b>	<b>Standard</b>
Analyze properties of matter and chemical changes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate use of terminology</li> <li>• Observance of mathematical and chemical formalism</li> <li>• Use and conversion of appropriate units of measurement</li> <li>• Consideration of environmental issues</li> <li>• Demonstration of rigour in the problem-solving approach</li> </ul>	<b>Performance Criteria for the Competency as a Whole</b>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate use of terminology</li> <li>• Observance of mathematical and chemical formalism</li> <li>• Use and conversion of appropriate units of measurement</li> <li>• Consideration of environmental issues</li> <li>• Demonstration of rigour in the problem-solving approach</li> </ul>
<b>Elements of the Competency</b>	<b>Performance Criteria</b>	<b>Elements of the Competency</b>
1. Use chemical language and symbols.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant use of basic concepts and chemical symbols [1]</li> <li>• Accurate application of nomenclature rules of inorganic compounds</li> </ul>	1. Solve problems related to different types of solutions.
2. Carry out the quantitative analysis of chemical systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accurate application of the appropriate concepts for calculating quantities used in chemistry [2]</li> <li>• Accurate application of appropriate units of measurement</li> <li>• Precise calculations involving colligative properties [3]</li> </ul>	2. Determine the rate of reaction of a reaction.
3. Explain the properties of the elements and how they relate to the periodic classification.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate determination of the probability of an event</li> <li>• Appropriate determination of the configuration of atoms and ions</li> <li>• Summary description of the electron configuration of elements [4]</li> <li>• Accurate explanation of the properties of elements [5]</li> </ul>	3. Determine the equilibrium constant of a reaction.
4. Explain the structure of matter according to the types of chemical bonds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accurate distinction of compounds and the types of chemical bonds involved [6]</li> <li>• Exact calculations involving colligative properties [7]</li> <li>• Appropriate determination of the equilibrium constant of a reaction</li> <li>• Accurate description of acids and bases [8]</li> </ul>	4. Verify, using an experimental method, the rate of reaction of a reaction.
5. Explain the main macroscopic properties of matter.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accurate distinction of the types of intermolecular forces</li> <li>• Accurate determination of the relative strength of intermolecular forces</li> <li>• Accurate demonstration of the relationship between the physical properties of matter and the forces involved [9]</li> </ul>	5. Verify, using an experimental method, the equilibrium constant of a reaction.
6. Verify, using an experimental method, some chemical and physical properties of matter.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate use of laboratory techniques, equipment and measurement apparatus</li> <li>• Compliance with laboratory rules for health and environmental protection</li> <li>• Appropriate data processing [10]</li> <li>• Relevance of the analysis and accuracy of the results</li> <li>• Communication of results according to established requirements</li> <li>• Effective contribution to teamwork</li> </ul>	6. Verify, using an experimental method, the equilibrium constant of a reaction.

Consideration of environmental issues

Compliance with laboratory rules for health, safety and environmental protection

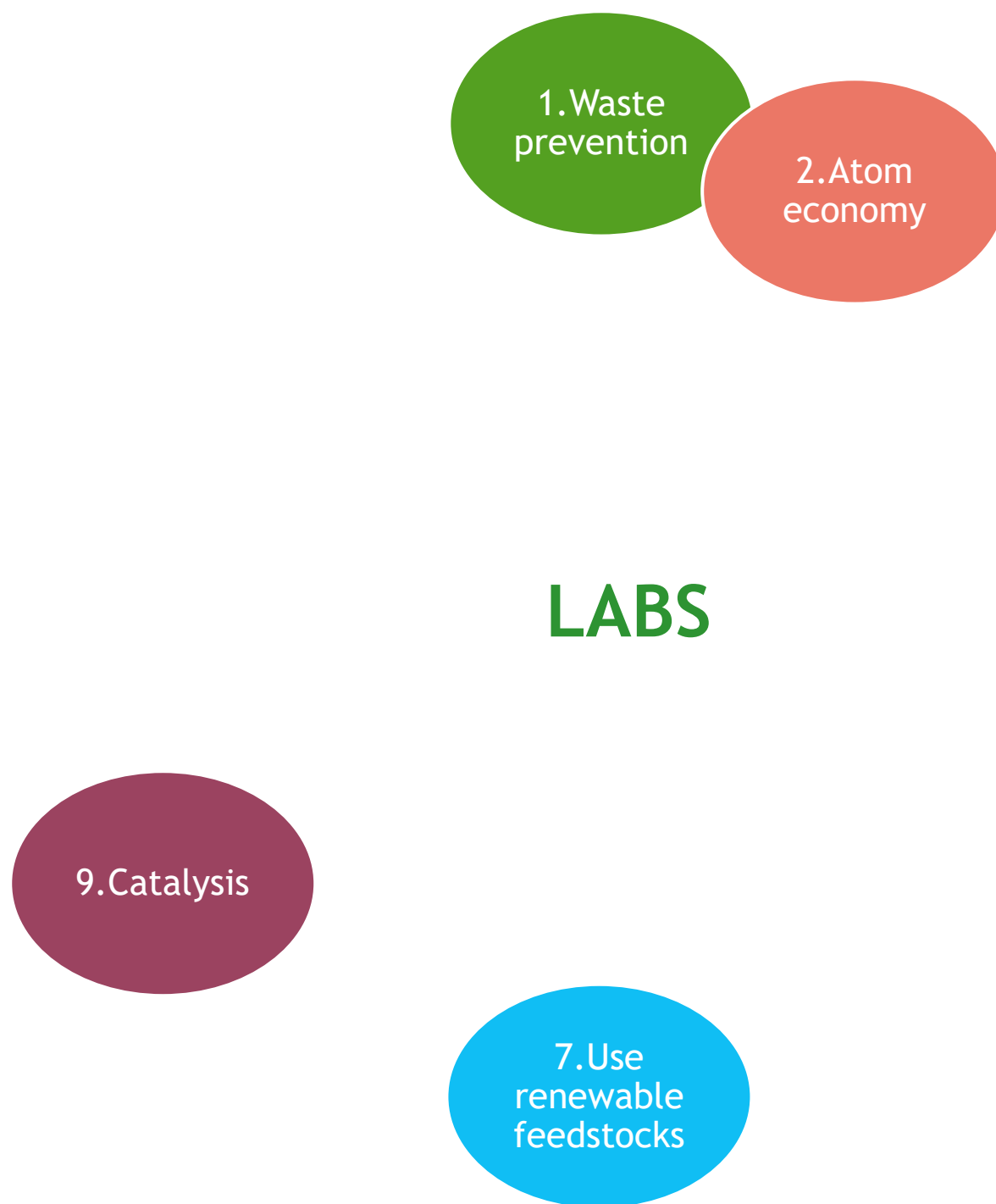
Effective contribution to teamwork

# Project: Real-World Analysis of Green Chemistry

<b>Overview</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Groups of 2 or 3</li><li>• Topics are released one week before.</li><li>• 5-minute Powerpoint Presentation</li></ul>
<b>Presentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Introduce topic</li><li>• Chemistry - reactions, chemicals, conditions, etc.</li><li>• Analyze - Advantages and Disadvantages (12 principles)</li><li>• Conclusion: Is this option green?</li><li>• References</li></ul>
<b>Evaluation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Student and Teacher (rubric)</li></ul>

## Topics:

- **Computer chips:**
  - Affordable Composites from Renewable Sources (ACRES)
  - Los Alamos National Laboratory and supercritical CO<sub>2</sub>
- **Pharmaceuticals:**
  - Simvastatin
  - Sitagliptin
- **Plastics:**
  - Polyester film
  - Polylactic acid
- **Paint:**
  - Sherman-Williams
  - Procter & Gamble and Cooks Composite and Polymers Co.
- **Textiles:**
  - Bamboo
  - Chitosan



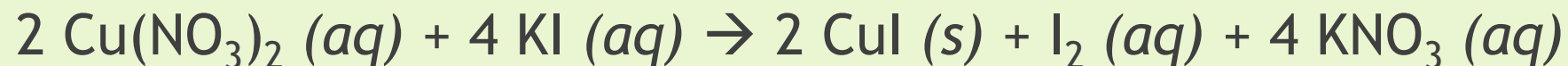
# Lab: Limiting and Excess Reagents

- ❖ **Course:** General Chemistry (202-SN1-RE)
- ❖ **Purpose:** Understand and apply concepts of limiting and excess reagents.
- ❖ **Competencies:**
  - ❖ Stoichiometry
  - ❖ Limiting and excess reagents
  - ❖ Precipitate and Supernatant
  - ❖ Percent Yield and *Atom Economy*
  - ❖ Calculations, units, and significant figures



# Lab: Limiting and Excess Reagents, *continued*

## ❖ Conventional lab:



Copper (II) nitrate



**Oxidizing**

Oxidizing solids, category 2



**Corrosive**

Serious eye damage, category 1



**Irritant**

Acute toxicity (oral, dermal, inhalation), category 4  
Skin irritation, category 2



**Environmentally Damaging**

Acute hazards to the aquatic environment, category 1

Potassium iodide



**Irritant**

Skin Irritation, Category 2

Eye Irritation, Category 2

**Signal word** :Warning

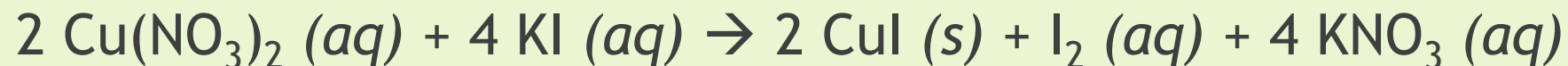
**Hazard statements:**

Causes serious eye irritation

Causes skin irritation

# Lab: Limiting and Excess Reagents, *continued*

## ❖ Conventional lab:



Copper (I) iodide

Causes skin irritation  
May cause an allergic skin reaction  
Causes serious eye damage  
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure



Iodine



Danger

Potassium nitrate



**Oxidizing**

Oxidizing solids, category 2



**Irritant**

Skin irritation, category 2

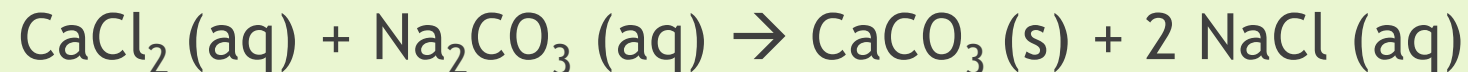
Eye irritation, category 2A

Specific target organ toxicity following single exposure, category 3

**Signal word: Danger**

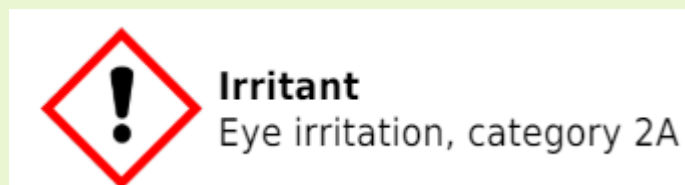
# Lab: Limiting and Excess Reagents, *continued*

## ❖ Greener lab:



Calcium chloride

Sodium carbonate



Not a dangerous substance according to the Global Harmonized System of Classification (GHS).

### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

**GHS Classification in accordance with Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) (SOR/2015-17)**

Eye irritation (Category 2A), H319

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

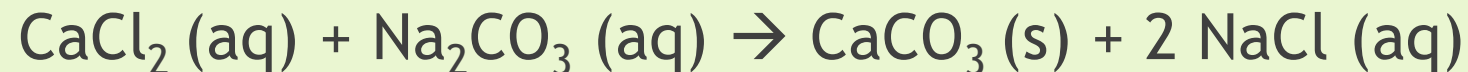
#### 2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram



# Lab: Limiting and Excess Reagents, *continued*

## ❖ Greener lab:



### **2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture**

Not a hazardous substance or mixture according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

### **2.2 Label elements**

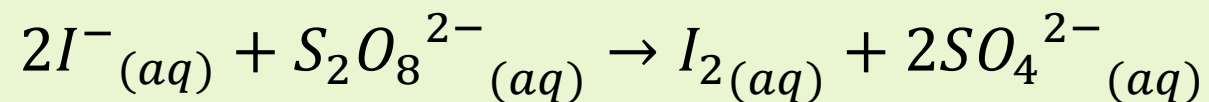
No hazard pictogram, no signal word, no hazard statement(s), no precautionary statement(s) required

# Signal words: *none*

- Less dangerous
- Possibly cheaper
- Fulfills competencies
- Global citizen

# Lab: Kinetics

- ❖ **Course:** Chemistry of Solutions
- ❖ **Purpose:** Determine the rate law, the rate constant, and activation energy of the oxidation of iodide ion by peroxydisulphate ion.



- ❖ **Competencies:**
  - ❖ Apply the method of initial rates
  - ❖ Temperature dependency of the rate constant,  $k$
  - ❖ Determine the activation energy by plotting  $\ln k$  vs  $T^{-1}$

## Lab: Kinetics, *continued*

- *Teams of 4 vs 2:*

- Reduced amount of chemicals used
- Produced less waste
  - Lowered cost to dispose waste
  - 660\$ vs 1328\$ (~150 students)
- Lowered carbon footprint
- Reinforced sustainability
- Teamwork



What can  
you do?

**R**educe

**R**euse

**R**ecycle



# Beyond Benign

- [www.beyondbenign.org](https://www.beyondbenign.org)

- Educational materials, webinars, and videos to help make green chemistry an integral part of chemistry education.

The screenshot shows the website interface for [www.beyondbenign.org](https://www.beyondbenign.org). The browser address bar displays the URL. The page features a search bar, social media icons for Twitter and Facebook, and navigation links for "Contact Us", "Donate", and "Events". The main navigation menu includes "About", "K-12", "Higher Ed", "Curriculum", "GCTLC", and "What's New". A large green arrow points to the "Higher Ed" menu item. Below the navigation, a "Higher Ed" section is highlighted, featuring a central green circle with a graduation cap and a flask icon labeled "HIGHER ED". To the right of this circle are four icons with corresponding text: a magnifying glass for "Overview", a microscope for "HE Getting Started", a checkmark for "Green Chemistry Commitment", and a graduation cap for "For Students". To the left of the "HIGHER ED" circle are three more icons with corresponding text: a notepad for "Higher Ed Curriculum", a hexagonal structure for "Toxicology for Chemists", and a person with a gear for "Higher Ed Professional Development". At the bottom of this section is an icon of a medal for "GC Education Challenge Awards". The background of the page shows a blurred image of students in a laboratory setting.

# General Chemistry

## Select another topic

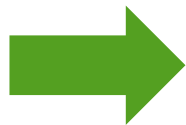
General Chemistry

Green Chemistry University Curriculum

Organic Chemistry

Toxicology

Virtual Resources



## Case Study: A Greener Approach for Measuring Colligative Properties

Organic solvents are typically used in the traditional experiments for measuring colligative properties, such as freezing point depression. This experiment uses fatty acids and oils to avoid the use of organic solvents.

[DOWNLOAD LESSON](#)



## Case Study: A Laboratory Sequence for Reducing Waste in the General Chemistry Laboratory

Dr. Matthew Fountain at SUNY Fredonia has revised their General Chemistry II labs to results in a drastic reduction in waste and the use of hazardous chemicals. By utilizing the waste from one experiment in the following experiment, there has been almost a 90% reduction in waste. The laboratory sequence is described in this case study.



## Molar Mass Determination by Freezing Point Depression

A case study prepared by Beyond Benign as part of the  
Green Chemistry in Higher Education program: A  
workshop for EPA Region 2 Colleges and Universities

### Molar Mass Determination by Freezing Point Depression

#### Table of Contents

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II. Background	Page 3
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IV. Traditional Molar Mass Determination Reaction	Page 5
V. A greener approach: Molar Mass Determination by Freezing Point Depression	Page 7
VI. Conclusions and Summary	Page 9



## Molar Mass Determination by Freezing Point Depression *Traditional Experiment*

Volume of waste and purchasing  
and waste disposal costs per  
class of 100 students:  
*0.5 gallons of liquid waste*  
*\$52.98-\$149.12 in purchasing*  
*and disposal costs*

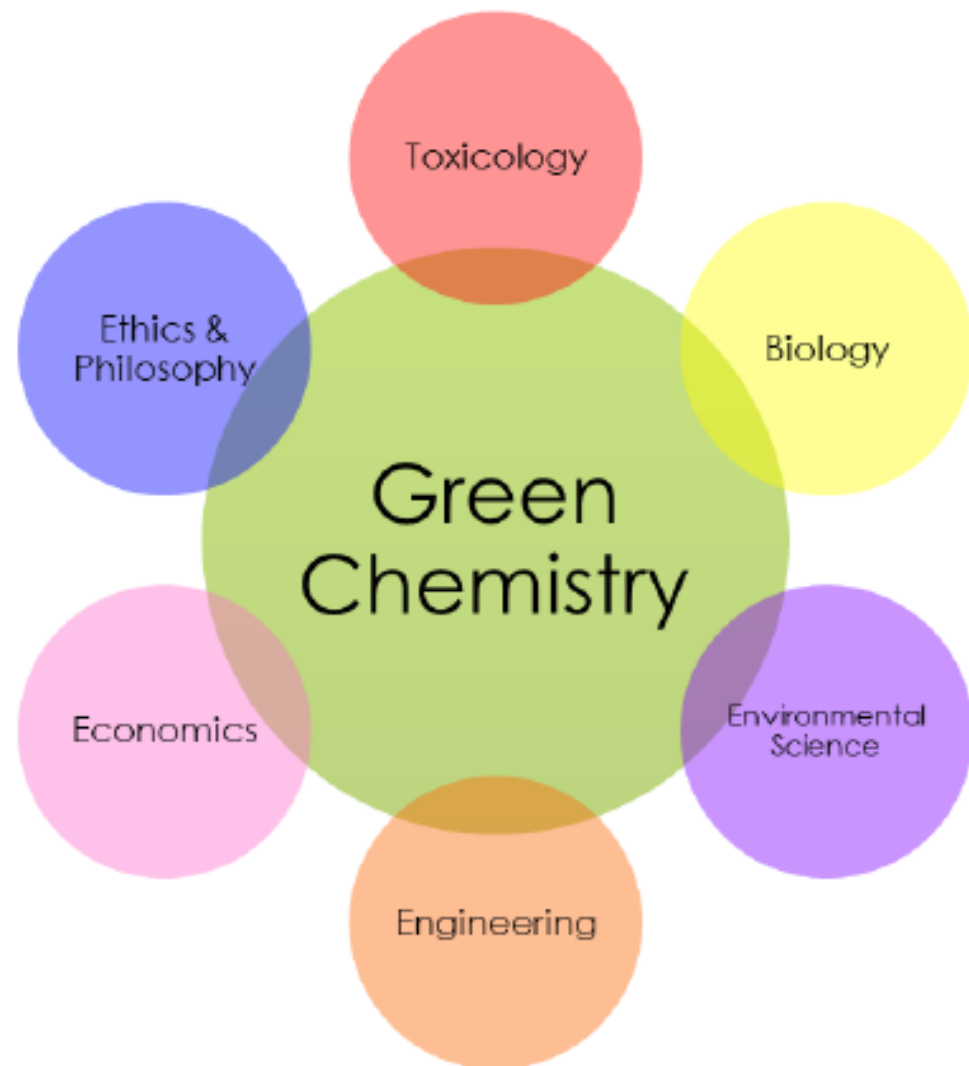
## Freezing Point Depression *A Greener Approach*

Volume of waste and  
purchasing and waste disposal  
costs per class of 100 students:  
*0-1.2 lbs. of waste\**  
*\$38.14 - \$272.34 in*  
*purchasing and disposal costs*

- [The Green Chemistry Initiative \(GCI\) University of Toronto](#)
  - Fun videos on each of the 12 principles
  - Resources to promote green chemistry and sustainability.
- [Yale University YouTube Channel](#)
  - Videos on various Green Chemistry topics:
    - What is Green Chemistry?
    - The 12 Principles.
- [Green Chemistry Teaching and Learning Community \(GCTLC\)](#)
  - Place to learn, share, connect, and grow.
- [Green Chemistry Labs for Undergraduate Organic Chemistry](#)
  - Comprehensive teaching guide by Beyond Benign, My Green Lab, and MilliporeSigma.

# Green Chemistry is about...

- Increasing efficiency
- Reducing costs
- Enhancing performance
- Changing chemistry education
- Encouraging systems or life-cycle thinking about reagents and processes
- Encouraging innovation and exploration to discover new ways of working.



**NETWORKING**



# Thank you



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# References

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