

POLLUTION PREVENTION PRACTICES (P2) IN METAL FINISHING

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P2 does not look like this



Housekeeping issues



Best/Good Practices







Green Chemistry
Finding GC
The Intersection
The Hierarchy of P2
Benefits of P2

Green Chemistry

The 12 principles

- 1. <u>Prevention</u>
- 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

"Green Chemistry is the utilization of a set of principles that reduces or eliminates the use or generation of hazardous substances in the <u>design</u>, <u>manufacture</u> and <u>application</u> of chemical products."

-Paul Anastas

Paul Anastas: "we need to recognize that there are and should be many more aspects to sustainable chemistry". The aspects that he is referring, among others, is an "interdisciplinary engagement...education, regulation, metrics and [more] <u>awareness</u>" (Anastas & Zimmerman, 2008).

Metrics of Greenness

Proposed Metrics
Raw Materials
Chemicals of concern
Process changes
Manufacturing Practices
Operations & Maintenance



1. Ann Blake, *Measuring Progress Toward Green Chemistry. www.greenchemistryandcommerce.org*

Measuring Greenness

- Process Substitution
- Product change/reformulation
 - cnange/retormulation
- Materials Substitution

Reduction/Eliminatio n of CECs

Changing one or more <u>process</u>, <u>parameters</u> or <u>equipment</u> used in that process, to reduce the amount of waste generated.

Change or replace existing <u>raw materials</u> used in a process with other materials that produce less waste, or a non-toxic waste in a any medium; Air, Water or Land.

Examine whether their products contain any of the listed "chemicals of concern" and, if so, whether a safer alternative chemical exists. DTSC

Process Substitution or Reformulation/Modification

- Trivalent chemistries
- Zinc/Nickel instead of Cadmium Plating
- Zirconization instead of phosphating in coating pretreatment
- H2SO4 Anodizing instead of Chromic acid
- Dragout Reduction
- Wastestream segregation
- Sand Blasting instead of acid cleaning
- Automated systems (in-line product quality/changes in operating settings)

Material or Chemical Substitution

- Alkaline degreasing instead of organic solvents
- Water based (non-halogenated) solvents
- Non-cyanide chemistries
- Ultrasonic cleaning
- Substituting polyelectrolytes in coagulation/flocculation
- Trivalent chemistries

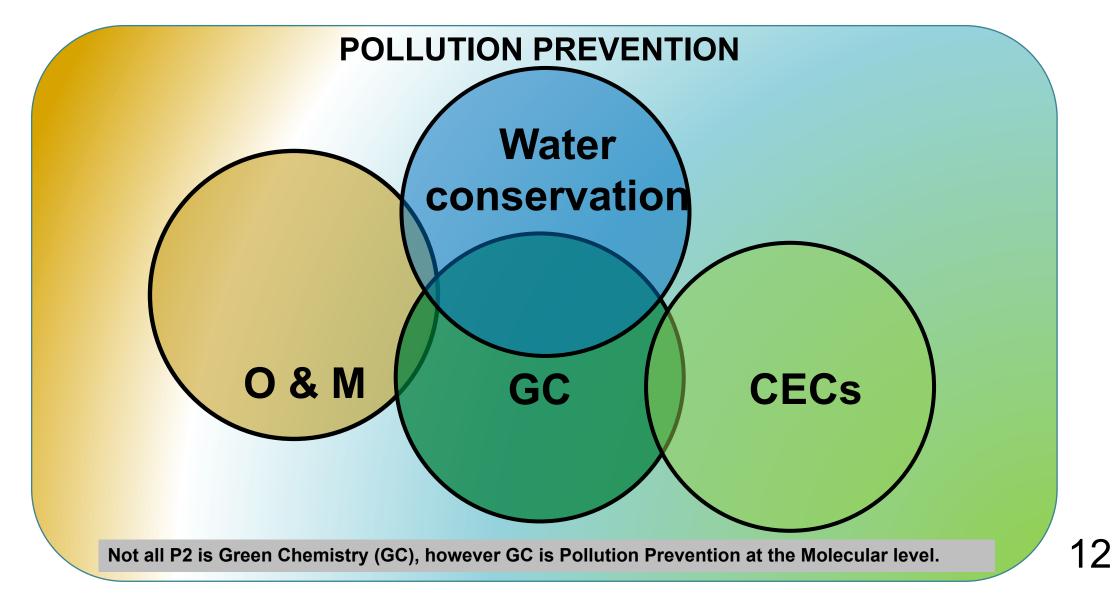
Elimination/reduction of CECs

- Hex-chrome free baths
- Tin Plating instead of lead
- Elimination of Cadmium from plating operations
- Cyanide free
- Carbonate based developers instead of 1,1,1, trichloroethane or

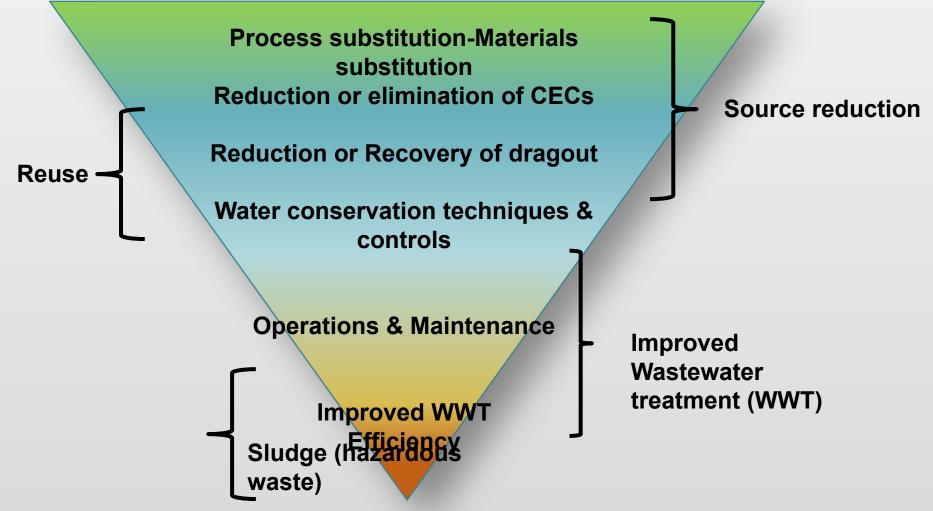
Caustic instead of dichloromethane

• Filter cake delisting from RCRA regulations

The intersection (Greenness)



Hierarchy of P2 & Waste Management Strategies



Benefits of P2-The takeaway

Benefits	Type of benefits
Economic \$	 Cost effective Reduce raw material loss Financial impact of Rejects/rework Recovery of precious bath constituents Water, Energy, Chemicals
Regulatory	 End of pipe treatment Waste generation Disposal
Liability	 Workers Compensation Health & Safety



