EDITORIAL

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Green chemistry is all about utilisation of a set of principles to reduce or eliminate the use and/or generation of hazardous chemical products. It applies across the whole life cycle of a chemical product, including its design, manufacture, use, and finally disposal. Green chemistry is also known as sustainable chemistry.

Green chemistry reduces pollution at its source by minimizing the possible hazards of chemicals, reagents, solvents, and products.

Basis of green chemistry:

- Designing chemical synthesis so as to prevent waste.
- Designing synthesis so that the final product contains the maximum proportion of the starting materials.
- Design less hazardous chemical syntheses**:** Design syntheses to use and generate substances with little or no toxicity to either humans or the environment.
- Designing effective chemical products with little or no toxicity.
- Using safer solvents and reaction conditions
- Using starting materials that are renewable rather than depletable.
- Avoiding use of blocking or protecting groups or any temporary modifications if possible.
- Minimize waste by using catalytic reactions. They are preferable to stoichiometric reagents, which are used in excess and carry out a reaction only once.
- Designing chemical products to break down after use so that they do not accumulate in the environment.
- Designing chemicals to minimize the possibility of chemical accidents including explosions, fires, and releases to the environment.

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