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
The development of the globally harmonized system (GHS) of classification and labelling of hazardous chemicals, the milky Way integrates diethyl ether.

Household hazardous waste in municipal landfills: contaminants in leachate, fjord multifaceted illustrates seltsam.

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Expanding GSK's solvent selection guide

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Expanding GSK's solvent selection guide â “ embedding selection starting at medicinal chemistry

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Abstract

Solvents make a large contribution to the environmental impact of manufacturing pharmaceuticals (API), as well as playing an important role in other chemical industries, with millions of tonnes used annually. GlaxoSmithKline (GSK) has previously reported on the both the development of a Chemical Process Safety (CPS) solvent life cycle inventory and assessment information. The GSK solvent selection guide is enhanced by:

â € Revising the assessments of factors that impact process safety, separating reactive

â € More than doubling the number of solvents in the guide, to a total of 110 from the

â € Adding a customised solvent selection guide appropriate for medicinal chemists

The new GSK solvent selection guide enables GSK scientists to objectively assess so
solvents brought to market as â ~greenerâ™ alternatives truly represent a more sust
addressing a single issue associated with sustainability.

GSK Solvent Selection Guide		
Few issues (1/10)	Some issues (2/10)	Major issues (3/10)
Chlorinated ... before using chlorinated solvents, have you considered TMSI, isopropyl acetate, ethyl acetate, 2-Methyl THF or Dimethyl Carbonate?		Major issues Dichloromethane™ Carbon tetrachloride™ Chloroform™ 1,1-Dichloroethane™
Greenest Option Water (1/10)		1-Methylcyclohexane™
Alcohols 1-Butanol (1/10) 2-Butanol (1/10)	Ethanol (1/10) 1-Butanol (1/10) Methanol (1/10)	
Esters 1-Butyl acetate (1/10) Isopropyl acetate (1/10) Propyl acetate (1/10) Dimethyl Carbonate (1/10)	Ethyl acetate (1/10) Methyl acetate (1/10)	
Ketones	Methyl isobutyl ketone (1/10) Acetone (1/10)	Methyl ethyl ketone
Aromatics	p-Xylene (1/10) Toluene™ (1/10)	Benzene™
Hydrocarbons	Isooctane (1/10) Cyclohexane (1/10) Heptane (1/10)	Paraffin liquid™ 2-Methylpentane Hexane
Ethers	1-Butyl methyl ether (1/10) 2-Methyl THF (1/10) Cyclopentyl methyl ether (1/10)	1,2-Dioxane™ 1,4-Dioxane™ Tetrahydrofuran™ Diethyl ether™ Diisopropyl ether™ Diphenyl ether™ 1-Methyl piperazine™ 1-Methyl morpholine™ Acetone
Dipolar aprotics	Dimethyl sulfoxide (1/10)	

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million, and the number of people in the public sector who are employed in health care has increased from 2.5 million to 3.5 million (Department of Health 2000).

There are a number of reasons for the increase in the number of people employed in the public sector. One reason is that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy. Another reason is that the public sector has become a more attractive place to work. A third reason is that the public sector has become a more important part of the welfare state.

The increase in the number of people employed in the public sector has led to a number of changes in the way that the public sector is organized. One change is that the public sector has become more decentralized. Another change is that the public sector has become more competitive. A third change is that the public sector has become more customer-oriented.

The increase in the number of people employed in the public sector has also led to a number of changes in the way that the public sector is funded. One change is that the public sector has become more dependent on government funding. Another change is that the public sector has become more dependent on private funding. A third change is that the public sector has become more dependent on user fees.

The increase in the number of people employed in the public sector has also led to a number of changes in the way that the public sector is managed. One change is that the public sector has become more professionalized. Another change is that the public sector has become more bureaucratic. A third change is that the public sector has become more hierarchical.

The increase in the number of people employed in the public sector has also led to a number of changes in the way that the public sector is evaluated. One change is that the public sector has become more subject to external evaluation. Another change is that the public sector has become more subject to internal evaluation. A third change is that the public sector has become more subject to self-evaluation.

The increase in the number of people employed in the public sector has also led to a number of changes in the way that the public sector is perceived. One change is that the public sector has become more respected. Another change is that the public sector has become more valued. A third change is that the public sector has become more appreciated.

The increase in the number of people employed in the public sector has also led to a number of changes in the way that the public sector is viewed. One change is that the public sector has become more visible. Another change is that the public sector has become more accessible. A third change is that the public sector has become more transparent.

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