





# Challenges in implementing Green Chemistry

A drug's therapeutic response depends on its molecular structure and solubility. Redesigning a drug to be readily biodegradable is like developing a new drug from scratch, as changing its structure could alter its function and efficacy.

For example, processes like nitration, sulphonation, etc., require a strategy to overcome low conversion, poor selectivity, low yield, and drug delivery efficiency, not to mention the focus on addressing the large volumes of effluent. Such a change would be costly and complex, requiring subject matter experts (SMEs), high-end equipment, and instruments.

Seen from a drug development perspective, this translates to two of the biggest barriers to going Green – drug efficacy and costs.

## Syngene's Green Solutions in drug development across phases

As a leading CRO/CDMO with 28 years of experience across drug discovery, development, and manufacturing (small molecules and biologics), Syngene is committed to Green Chemistry initiatives – particularly in reducing effluents and designing safer alternatives to hazardous processes.

Our approach to a cost-effective route goes hand-in-hand with Green Chemistry principles¹ and regulatory guidelines. We believe drug discovery and process development are the right stages for applying sustainability ideas. This would go a long way in creating a manufacturing process that has minimum environmental impact.

Our Green Chemistry approach starts at the project proposal stage with special emphasis on identifying the opportunities around safety, environmental impact, alternative, eco-friendly routes, and cost reduction. It also involves telescoping reaction steps, catalysis, possible throughputs, usage of safer solvents, and auxiliaries to ensure processes are developed with a deeper understanding, including using environmentally-benign chemical synthesis.



Our solutions span process design, development, execution, and disposal. The solutions also cover Green initiatives for raw material and solvent reduction, waste reduction, water usage reduction, and energy minimization.

### **Process design phase**



- Reducing the number of steps across projects, wherever possible
- Using class three solvents for process development
- Proposing enzymatic processes over chemical processes
- Considering less hazardous reagents
- Designing waste disposal methods, including characterization of waste to assist treatment
- Tracking atom economy, process mass intensity (PMI), and other metrics



#### **Process development phase**

- Testing low-hazardous reagents and solvents and developing robust methods
- Reducing cycle time, recycling catalysts wherever possible
- Developing waste treatment methods and validating them





- Enabling efficient condensers across reactor setups
- Tracking cycle time, recycling catalyst, wherever possible
- Recycling reject water lines from Reverse Osmosis (RO) to feed utilities, wherever applicable
- Using less volatile organic pharmaceutical compounds (VOCs)
- Using lower explosive limit (LEL) sensors to detect combustible gas concentrations in the atmosphere to devise right control mechanism



### Disposal phase

- Recovering catalyst wherever possible
- Treating and ensuring the toxicity levels before discarding, i.e., Sodium cyanide (NaCN)
- Putting in place efficient disposal procedures, including ensuring continuous improvements



### Raw material and solvent reduction

- Utilizing green solvents wherever possible to reduce the overall waste
- Adopting mathematical modeling and simulation at the process research and development (PRD) level in bringing down the number of experiments



### Waste reduction and disposal

- Optimizing process solvents
- Ensuring solvent recovery and reuse for the process, wherever applicable
- Using scrubber solutions to absorb gases released during chemical processes
- Segregation of organic, inorganic, aqueous, and bio-waste and disposal accordingly
- Implementing inherent process design principles



### **Reduction in water usage**

Reduction in utilities and water usage by developing processes at room temperature conditions, wherever applicable



### **Energy minimization**

- Varying air flow rate at the workplace based on the fixed set point instead of traditional flow rate without a set point
- Ensuring the use of energy-efficient fume hoods with safety ratings



# Tools & Processes used for Green Chemistry

### **Electronic Notebooks**

Syngene uses electronic notebooks (ELNs) to record and share experimental data. ELNs enable the greenest possible solvent selection. They also help you calculate Green Chemistry metrics like PMI, e-factor, atom economy (minimal by-product formation), etc.

### Flow Chemistry Technology

We endorse flow chemistry technology wherever possible to produce a higher quality product, reduce solvent and production costs, and increase product safety. Flow Chemistry substantially improves mixing and heat management, scalability, and energy efficiency despite some limitations. It also helps improve waste generation, safety, access to a broader range of reaction conditions, unique opportunities in heterogeneous catalysis, and multi-step synthesis.

### **Process Analytical Technology**

We extensively use process analytical technology (PAT) in process R&D to develop robust and optimized processes for manufacturing. By applying PAT tools, we have significantly reduced data collection time and improved process understanding and quality while minimizing failures.

### **Digital Technology**

We have embraced digital technology, using mathematical modeling to enable sustainable Green manufacturing. For this, we work collaboratively with chemists, process engineers, and statistical analysts. Modeling improves project performance by improving manufacturing productivity and enabling accurate planning, forecasting, and budgeting.

## Syngene's Process Modeling & Simulation Workflow to ensure a Green Process

Building a mathematical model during development and verifying the model parameters. Simulating the kilo/pilot-scale conditions, and performing minimum experiments to develop a robust and scalable process in a short time (This enables fast delivery of projects including cost savings from running only minimum experiments).

The verified results are used to develop a procedure for the manufacturing batch. This ensures robustness of processes with the added advantage of definitive timelines, and zero surprises.





# Case studies in Green Chemistry

# Case study 1

Matrices	Before (Client technology pack)	After (10 kg campaign)
Number of isolated steps	4	2
Number of batches	7	2 (70% reduction)
Process mass intensity (PMI)	163	132 (19% reduction)
Reactor days	26	17 (34% reduction)
Raw materials cost (INR) / kg	2,55,000	1,45,000 (40% reduction )
Scale of implementation	100 g	10 kg (100 X scale up)
Client satisfaction	NA	Highly appreciated

# Case study 2

Matrices	Before (Client technology pack, 100 g)	After (4 kg campaign)
No isolated steps	4	3 (25% reduction)
No of batches	8	4 (50% reduction)
Process mass intensity	106	101 (5% reduction)
Reactor days	36	20 (44% reduction)
Execution time (weeks)	12	8 (33% reduction)
Scale of implementation	100 g	4.2 kg (42 times scale up)
Client satisfaction	NA	Highly appreciated





### Syngene's action plan for continued sustainability

Syngene is among the few CMOs/CDMOs with a roadmap that prepares us for changes in expectations, including resulting shifts in key partner selection criteria such as sustainable plants, practices, and products. Our action plan is as follows:

### Develop high-standard APIs; build centralized production bases

- · Strictly implement international standards for environmental protection, safety, and energy conservation when working with APIs
- Conduct frequent production audits and evaluations by certified authorities

### Increase penetration of Green production technology

- Procure less hazardous reagents, solvents, and chemicals, wherever applicable
- Eliminate technologies and facilities with high VOC emissions, causing severe environmental pollution and posing a high safety risk

### Overcome technical barriers and establish actions for waste reduction

- Focus on the 3R principle of waste management reduce, reuse, and recycle
- Focus on treatment methodologies for waste management

### Implement a plan for carbon emission reduction

- Encourage departments to undertake self-assessment of CO<sub>2</sub> emission and establish goals accordingly
- Formulate and implement a carbon-reduction emission action plan

### Increase adoption of environment, occupational health, safety, and sustainability (EHSS) system

- Implement an effective EHSS management system to track ESG metrics
- Encourage external EHSS audits and build a Green supply chain





### Conclusion

Syngene aims to limit its environmental footprint and find solutions that ensure the societal value of the company's research is not offset by the environmental impact of the materials we use and how we use them. Where feasible, we adopt sustainable business practices and focus on interventions that increase energy efficiency and reduce waste and water footprint.

As published in our **Environment Social Governance Report 2020-21**, we procured more than 80% of our electricity from renewable sources – a decision that is both good for the planet and our energy costs. To facilitate effective waste management and promote the recovery and reuse of materials, we have set up a state-of-the-art facility on our main site in Bengaluru for effective waste segregation and disposal, which gives us complete control of our waste management standards.

We have also been able to recycle and reuse up to 70% of the spent solvents from our operations, thereby leading to significant reductions in the generation of hazardous waste and a commensurate reduction in demand for fresh solvents. We harvest rainwater to supplement our other water sources and have an active program to reduce freshwater use across our operations. We also operate a zero-discharge approach, eliminating water pollution hazards from run-off to streams, rivers, agricultural land, and other water bodies.

Our Green approach has resulted in increased customer and investor satisfaction even as we play our role in shaping a responsible future for our sector and our company.

### About the authors



Process Engineering, Risk Management and Technical Services

Girish spearheads the Process Engineering and Risk Management Group and is responsible for developing optimized and scalable processes from lab to manufacturing.

His areas of expertise include process engineering, process development, process safety, technology transfer and commercialization, environment sustainability and governance, flow chemistry, digital transformation, business planning and operations, strategic management, business analytics, and Six Sigma.

He is passionate about new-age technologies, writing articles and blogs, and presenting at conferences.

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Manasa is a chemical engineer responsible for developing Lab processes for efficient biopharma manufacturing. She is adept in technologies such as the design of experiments (DoE), quality by design (QbD), process analytical technologies (PAT), crystallization techniques, process modeling and simulation, flow chemistry, Green chemistry, and other emerging techniques.

Manasa is passionate about conducting training and writing technical blogs on advanced chemical engineering.

To learn more about our Green Chemistry approach in drug development, please, contact our team @



### Reference

1. 12 Principles of Green chemistry: https://www.acs.org/greenchemistry/principles/12-principles-of-green-chemistry.html





### **About Syngene**

Syngene International Ltd. (BSE: 539268, NSE: SYNGENE, ISIN: INE398R01022) is an integrated research, development and manufacturing services company serving the global pharmaceutical, biotechnology, nutrition, animal health, consumer goods and specialty chemical sectors. Syngene's more than 5200 scientists offer both skills and the capacity to deliver great science, robust data management and IP security and quality manufacturing at speed to improve time-to-market and lower the cost of innovation. With a combination of dedicated research facilities for Amgen, Baxter and Bristol-Myers Squibb as well as 2 Mn sq. ft of specialist discovery, development and manufacturing facilities, Syngene works with biotech companies pursuing leading-edge science as well as multinationals, including GSK and Merck KGaA.

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