Selection and safe use of alternatives to CTC

Offset Printing

gtz PROKLIMA

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The reader is advised to confirm specifications and health hazards prior to purchase or use of any substance profiled. No claim is made here in respect of the suitability of any solvent as substitute for CTC in any application. Suitability of a product for a particular application requires to be verified through trials prior to any larger-scale application with due consideration of health and safety aspects.

Information provided here does not constitute an endorsement or recommendation of any brand or product by GTZ Proklima.

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1 The Phase-out of CTC

1.1 About CTC

Carbon tetrachloride (CTC) is a solvent and cleaning agent used widely across many industry segments. Its high solvency power, low cost and the fact that it is non-flammable made it popular in many cleaning applications.

Although CTC is very popular, it is an ozone depleting substance (ODS) like chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). It destroys the stratospheric ozone layer which protects life on our planet from harmful ultraviolet-B (UV-B) rays. It increases the incidence of skin cancer, eye cataract, suppresses the human immune system, reduces crop yields and affects aquatic life. Another adverse impact of CTC is its contribution to global warming. The global warming potential (GWP) of CTC is about 1,400 times higher than that of carbon dioxide (CO_2), the primary greenhouse gas.

At the workplace CTC is an occupational health hazard. CTC is very toxic and is absorbed by the skin and also in the gastrointestinal and respiratory systems. CTC affects the central nervous system (CNS) severely, causing headache, weakness, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting. Inhalation of high levels can permanently damage the liver and kidneys. The severity of the effects depends on the route and frequency of exposure. CTC is proven to cause cancer in animals and is a suspected human carcinogen.

1.2 The Montreal Protocol

To protect the ozone layer, India, along with more than 190 countries has signed the Montreal Protocol to phase out production and consumption of CTC and other ozone depleting substances. Under this agreement India has committed to phase-out the use of CTC as a solvent completely by 31st December 2009.

As the phase-out is progressing, CTC supplies in the market are dwindling rapidly. Beyond 31st December 2009 CTC will not be

available for solvent uses. Given the reduction of supply, the price of CTC has risen substantially making it costlier today than most of its alternatives.

1.3 Role of GTZ-Proklima

For enterprises there is an urgent need to substitute CTC now. But finding suitable alternatives, especially safer ones, is not an easy task. There is no single alternative which can replace CTC in all its applications and in the absence of sufficient information enterprises may substitute CTC with an even more hazardous substance such as Trichloroethylene or Benzene.

Within the framework of the Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol, the Governments of Germany and France have mandated GTZ-Proklima to provide technical assistance to CTC consuming industries in the Indian textiles and metal cleaning sectors. In addition World Bank, UNIDO and UNDP (on behalf of the Government of Japan) are assisting the country in specific industry sectors with large usage of CTC. These activities are coordinated under the National CTC Phase-out Plan by the World Bank as the lead implementing agency and the Ozone Cell of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India.

GTZ-Proklima offers technical assistance to industries using up to 10 metric tons or 6,250 litres of CTC per year. In close interaction with affected industries, GTZ-Proklima aims to provide competent guidance in identifying CTC substitutes by addressing environmental, health and safety concerns without compromising on quality and cost effectiveness.

GTZ-Proklima maintains strict independence from any branded or proprietary product.

2 CTC in offset printing

Carbon tetrachloride (CTC) has been rather popular when it comes to choosing a solvent – across sectors and applications - for removing stains and contamination in a variety of situations.

Picture 1: **Mounting the film with cello tapes**

The offset printing industry uses CTC mainly to clean the films and astrollen sheets. CTC is also found to be in use for reviving and cleaning of blanket rollers, cleaning of scanner drums, exposure, binding and lamination machines. Handling & ink marks and dust accumulate onto the films due to improper handling and storage. Cellotapes used for mounting the film also leave marks on the astrollen sheet. All these stains could affect the final quality of the print and are therefore removed.

Picture 2: **Cleaning of astrollen sheet**

3 Selecting alternatives to CTC

3.1 Selection criteria

No alternative is ideal in all regards; each one has certain advantages and disadvantages. In order to address environmental, health and safety concerns without compromising on quality and cost effectiveness, any substitute for CTC should meet the following criteria:

- Non-ozone-depleting substance (non-ODS)
- Non-carcinogenic
- Low toxicity
- Non-flammable or low flammability
- Good cleaning efficacy
- Compatible with substrate material (e.g. non-corrosive, non-abrasive)
- Not leaving any residue
- Equal or lower cost compared to CTC
- Locally available
- Can be disposed off easily

3.2 Viable alternatives

There is ample choice of suitable alternatives and some have already been adopted by the industry with satisfaction. Selection has to be based on the work environment, the individual cleaning practices and the ambient temperature. For example, Methylene dichloride has good solvency power but evaporates very fast due to its low boiling point (40°C) and thus may not be an economical option in warmer climates. Solvents like Hexane and White Petrol are highly flammable and must be used with due precautions to minimise fire risk. If a single solvent does not meet the criteria of stain/soil removal, a mixture/blend could be the solution.

The most relevant properties for selecting appropriate alternatives to CTC are:

Flash point

The flash point (in °C) is the lowest temperature at which a flammable solvent can form an ignitable mixture with air. As a rule of thumb, the higher the flash point temperature the lower is the fire hazard risk. Non-flammable solvents do not have a flash point

Boiling point

The boiling point (in °C) is the temperature at which the liquid will start boiling. A lower boiling point means higher losses of solvent into the atmosphere but higher cleaning efficiency.

Vapour pressure

Vapour pressure (in mm Hg) is an indicator for the rate of evaporation under atmospheric conditions. The higher the value the faster the solvent evaporates. If the substance is stored in an open container it can also be considered as a measure of evaporation losses.

Dipole moment

Dipole moment (in Debye) is a measure of the polarity of a solvent. It determines what type of compounds it can dissolve and with what liquids it is miscible. Typically, polar solvents dissolve polar compounds best and non-polar solvents dissolve non-polar compounds best. Similarly, polar contaminants dissolve best in polar solvents, while non-polar compounds, like oils or waxes, dissolve best in non-polar solvents.

Hansen solubility parameter

The Hansen solubility parameter is a numerical value that indicates the relative solvency behaviour of a specific solvent. It is available for every solvent and any liquid or polymer. This number is calculated from the dispersion, polarity and hydrogen bonding properties of the solvent. It is indicative of the forces that hold together the molecules.

Table 1 :
Properties of selected solvents

Parameters	Flash point- °C	Boiling point- °C	Vapour pressure mmHg	Dipole moment (Debye)	Hansen solubility parameter
Isopropyl alcohol	12	82	33	1.7	23.5
MDC*	None	40	350	1.6	20.3
n-Hexane	-23	63 - 70	124	0	14.9
White Petrol	-18	50-120	180	-	7.3

*Whenever there is risk of fire, it is advisable to use only methylene dichloride (MDC) as it is non-flammable. However, one should use it with caution as it may cause some damage to the films and irritation to the eyes.

Some industries have reported usage of Benzene, Kerosene or Petrol for film cleaning. Although technically suitable, Benzene and Petrol are carcinogenic and should thus be strictly avoided. Kerosene, although capable of removing some stains, leaves marks on the film. Benzene, Kerosene and Petrol are also highly flammable.

3.3 Process alternative

Advanced printing technologies, such as Computer to Plate (CtP) and digital printing, have made the use of film seem almost redundant. However, in spite of these advanced technologies the use of film in offset printing is prevalent mainly because small and medium enterprises cannot yet afford the adoption of this new technology. Besides, minor corrections are easier to carry out on the film and there are many customers who wish to have reprints of matter stored in film.

3.4 Improved practices

Some offset units across the country adopt cleaner in-house practices and thus avoid a few of the contaminants such as dust and handling marks on films. The methods adopted are very simple. The films are paper wrapped and stored in drawers to avoid dust. The use of gloves

while handling films also helps to a large degree in eliminating the handling marks. Such practises, needless to say, can surely reduce the need to clean film.

It is encouraging to note that true to its character of ever adapting to contemporary technology and practises, the offset industry has already begun adopting 'technology' and 'improved practices', measures that reduce or eliminate the need for solvent cleaning.

Picture 3: Computer to Plate

4 Health and safety

4.1 Hazard potential of alternatives

Any solvent is a potential hazard for health and safety. Most solvents are toxic but the degree of hazard varies from one substance to another.

At the workplace the intake of chemicals occurs mainly through inhalation and skin contact. Another risk is flammability. While these hazards affect directly and immediately the workplace, the environmental hazards like contamination of air and ground water are rather indirect effects on a global scale. Thus this guide rates the hazard of each solvent on these four factors.

Each hazard has been further classified into six grades and each grade is characterized through a corresponding colour shade. The least risk is marked in green, followed by shades of yellow and orange. Red represents the most severe risk.

Table 2:
Hazard Rating

	Risk	Inhalation	Skin	Environment	Flammability
E	High	Severely toxic	Severely toxic	Very hazardous	Extremely flammable
D		Very toxic	Very toxic	–	Highly flammable
C		Toxic	Toxic	Hazardous	Flammable
B		Harmful	Harmful	–	Combustible
A		Irritant	Irritant	–	Possibly combustible
-	Low	None	None	Not classified	Non-flammable

For details on the hazard classification methodology please visit www.ctc-phaseout.org

Table 3 shows the hazard ratings of the alternatives discussed in the previous section:

Table 3:
Hazard ratings of specific alternatives

Substance	Inhalation	Skin	Environment	Flammability
Isopropyl alcohol	A	-	-	D
Methylene dichloride	D	C	-	-
Hexane	D	C	E	D
White petrol	D	C	E	D

The selection of a solvent should be made so as to minimize the hazard. As is apparent from the ratings above, most of the substances are classified as “very toxic” for “Inhalation” and “toxic” under “Skin”. Safe use can therefore not be ensured by a prudent selection alone. The following section introduces measures to safeguard health and safety while using hazardous solvents.

4.2 Risk control measures

This guide recommends the following general principles of prevention:

i. Avoid the need for solvent use;

ii. Substitute with less hazardous or non hazardous substances;

iii. Reduce risks at source using technically up to date methods;

iv. Use measures that give collective protection before considering individual protection;

v. Ensure appropriate instruction and training of all staff concerned;

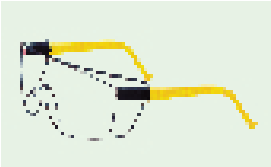
vi. Provide adequate personal protective equipment (PPE) if a significant risk still remains;

4.3 Good practices

- Prudent substance selection: Select the safest possible substance (see table 3 'Hazard Ratings of Specific Alternatives').
- Consult an MSDS: Demand a material safety data sheet (MSDS) of the solvent from the retailer. Study specifically the sections on health risks, fire risks and first aid.

- Limit the quantity: Often the required quantity for cleaning is overestimated. Therefore assess the required quantity carefully and restrict the use accordingly. It is believed that solvent exposure can be reduced significantly by this measure alone.
- Purge with inert gases: Purging with air should be completely avoided as a mix of the solvent with contaminants could prove to be explosive in some cases. Therefore always use only inert gases like CO_2.
- Ensure good ventilation: Many solvents are toxic. While performing the cleaning operation the solvent evaporates into the surroundings. If the cleaning personnel experiences drowsiness or nausea, it is an indication that concentration of solvent vapours is above tolerable limits in the surroundings and there is a need for better ventilation of the cleaning area. The possible options include:
  - Shift cleaning operations to an area with high ceilings and cross-ventilation.
  - If there is a perceivable flow of air, clean downwind so that the air first reaches the cleaning personnel and then the part being cleaned.
  - If none of these prove sufficient, consider the installation of local exhaust ventilation (LEV). LEVs capture contaminants before they disperse into the air of the workplace. Such systems consist of a hood, a duct and an air cleaner. LEVs cannot be bought off the shelf and they have to be sized by experts to meet the specific requirements.

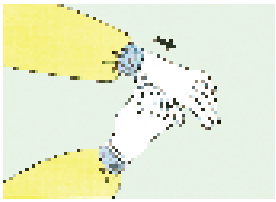
Picture 4: Local exhaust ventilation



- **Wear goggles**: Certain cleaning operations may result in splashing of solvents therefore goggles are required for eye protection.

Picture 5: Safety goggles

- **Wear gloves**: Skin contact with the solvent during cleaning occurs regularly. All solvents remove the fat content of the skin. Gloves can protect the skin adequately.



Picture 6: Protective gloves

Picture 7: Effect of solvent on skin

Care should be taken in selecting gloves and other protective clothing as different solvents affect the materials from which they are made in different ways. Some solvents may, for example, pass through some glove materials in a very short time. Table 4 guides on the selection of appropriate gloves:

Table 4:
Selection of gloves

Chemical	Glove Material
Hexane or White petrol	Nitrile, Neoprene, Viton
Isopropyl alcohol	Nitrile, Neoprene, Butyl, Viton
Methylene dichloride*	Nitrile, for light exposures (splashes), Viton, PVA
*will damage all natural and synthetic glove materials	

5 Glossary

This glossary defines terms likely to be encountered in material safety data sheets (MSDS)

Acute effect: The effect caused by a single short term exposure to a high amount of concentration of a substance.

Aerosols: Liquid droplets or solid particles dispersed in air that are of fine enough particle size (0.01 to 100 microns) to remain dispersed for a period of time.

Alkali: Any of a class of substances that liberates hydroxide ions in and have a pH of more than 7. Strong alkalis in solution are corrosive to the skin and mucous membranes. They are also called bases and may cause severe burns.

Anhydrous: Does not contain water (e.g. anhydrous lime).

Asphyxiation: A condition whereby oxygen in the air is replaced by an inert gas such as nitrogen, carbon dioxide, ethane, hydrogen or helium to a level where it cannot sustain life. Normal air contains 21 percent of oxygen. If this concentration falls below about 17 percent, the human body tissue will be deprived of supply of oxygen, causing dizziness, nausea and loss of coordination. This type of situation may occur in confined work places.

Auto-ignition temperature: The minimum temperature at which a material ignites without application or a flame.

Boiling point: The temperature at which liquid changes to a vapour state at a given pressure (usually 760 mm of Hg or one atmosphere).

Caustic: The ability of an alkali to cause burns.

Chronic (health) effect: An adverse effect on a human body with symptoms developing slowly over a long period of time.

Chronic toxicity: A chronic effect resulting from repeated doses of or exposure to a substance over a relatively prolonged period of time.

Confined space: Any area that has limited openings for entry or exit that would make escape difficult in an emergency, has a lack of ventilation, contains known and potential hazard, and is not normally intended or designed for continuous human occupancy (e.g. a storage tank, manhole of collection conveyances systems in effluent treatment plants).

Explosion proof-equipment: Apparatus or device enclosed in a case capable of withstanding an explosion of specified gas or vapour and preventing the ignition of specified gas or vapour surrounding the enclosure by sparks, flash or explosion and operating at an external temperature so that surrounding flammable atmosphere will not be ignited.

Flammable: A flammable liquid is defined as a liquid with a flash point between 21 and 55 degrees Celsius. It may catch fire on contact with a source of ignition.

Flammable/explosion limits: Flammable / explosion limits produce a minimum and a maximum concentration of gases/ vapours/fumes in air that will support combustion. The lowest concentration is known as the lower flammable/explosion limit (LEL), the highest concentration is known as upper flammable/explosion limit (UFL).

Flash point: Minimum temperature at which, under specific conditions, a liquid gives off sufficient flammable gas/ vapour to produce a flash on contact with a source of ignition.

General exhaust/ventilation: A system for exhausting or replacing air containing contaminants from a general work area.

Hansen Solubility Parameter: A numerical value that indicates the relative solvency behaviour of a specific solvent. This number is calculated (based on volume percentage) from the properties dispersion, polarity and hydrogen bonding of the solvent. Hansen solubility parameter is available for every solvent, any liquid or polymer.

Hazard: A potential to cause danger to life, health, property or the environment.

IDLH – (Immediate danger to life and health): The maximum

concentration from which one could escape within 30 minutes without any escape-impairing symptoms or irreversible health effects. Usually used to describe a condition where self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) must be used.

Incompatible: Condition of materials that could cause dangerous reactions from direct contact with one another. Particularly relevant when storing different substances in the same place.

Local exhaust: A system or device for capturing and exhausting contaminants from the air at the point where the contaminants are produced (e.g. dust in shaving and buffing).

MSDS - (Material safety data sheet): Consolidated information on specific identity of hazardous chemical substances, also including information on health effects, first medical aid, chemical and physical properties, emergency measures etc.

OEL - (Occupational exposure limit): An exposure level established by a regulatory authority (e.g. OSHA, NIOSH).

Poisoning: Normally the human body is able to cope with a variety of substances within certain limits. Poisoning occurs when these limits are exceeded and the body is unable to deal with a substance (by digestion, absorption or excretion).

Risk: The measured probability of an event to cause danger to life, health, property or the environment.

TLV - (Threshold limit value): A concentration threshold in the atmosphere which is set specially for each pollutant. It refers to the limit accepted in the atmosphere of working area.

TLV-STEL - (TLV short term exposure limit): Concentration threshold in an atmosphere contaminated with a specific type of pollutant for a 15 minute exposure (if not otherwise specified).

TLV-TWA - (TLV time weighted average): Concentration threshold in an atmosphere contaminated with a specific type of pollutant, usually for a continuous eight hour exposure.

Toxicity: The inherent potential of a chemical substance to cause poisoning.

6 Other project publications

Meeting the Challenge provides essential information on the National CTC Phase-out Plan and industry sectors most affected by it. The publication elaborates on 'applications' across sectors affected by the phase-out of CTC and also GTZ-Proklima's mandate, approach and technical assistance to affected industries.

Languages: English, Hindi, Gujarati, Kannada and Malayalam

Solvent Alternatives is a compilation of technical information on a variety of CTC alternatives that are in use in industry across different sectors and applications. The advisory elaborates on the use and potential risks involved therein, with regard to profiled substances.

Language: English

Industry specific guidelines for the substitution of CTC in specific sectors are available. These guidelines inform of alternatives to CTC and their safe use.

Language: English

All publications are available for free download at our website www.ctc-phaseout.org

Ozone Cell, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, is the central agency coordinating the phase-out of CTC. The cell has established the regulatory framework and national phase-out plan. It ensures that domestic CTC production and import progressively decrease in compliance with national targets.

The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH is an international cooperation enterprise for sustainable development with worldwide operations. GTZ-Proklima is a sectoral program which implements bilateral and multilateral projects in order to assist partner countries in fulfilling their obligations under the Montreal Protocol. With more than 130 projects, GTZ-Proklima is the largest bilateral partner of the Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol.
GTZ-Proklima, on behalf of the Government of Germany and under the overall coordination of Ozone Cell, Ministry of Environment and Forests, provides support to Indian industries for smooth transition to a CTC-free world. In the current project GTZ-Proklima holds an additional mandate on behalf of the Government of France which provides financial support through its French Global Environment Facility (FFEM). GTZ-Proklima does not promote any particular product or brand but provides technical assistance to CTC consuming industries.

On behalf of
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On behalf of

National CTC Phase-out Plan

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