Synventive Molding Solutions

Jenna Moar

HSE Specialist

Synventive Molding Solutions

978-646-3495

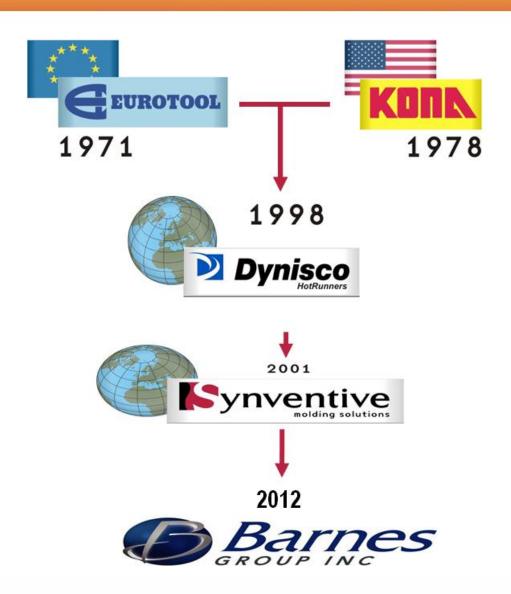
jmoar@Synventive.com





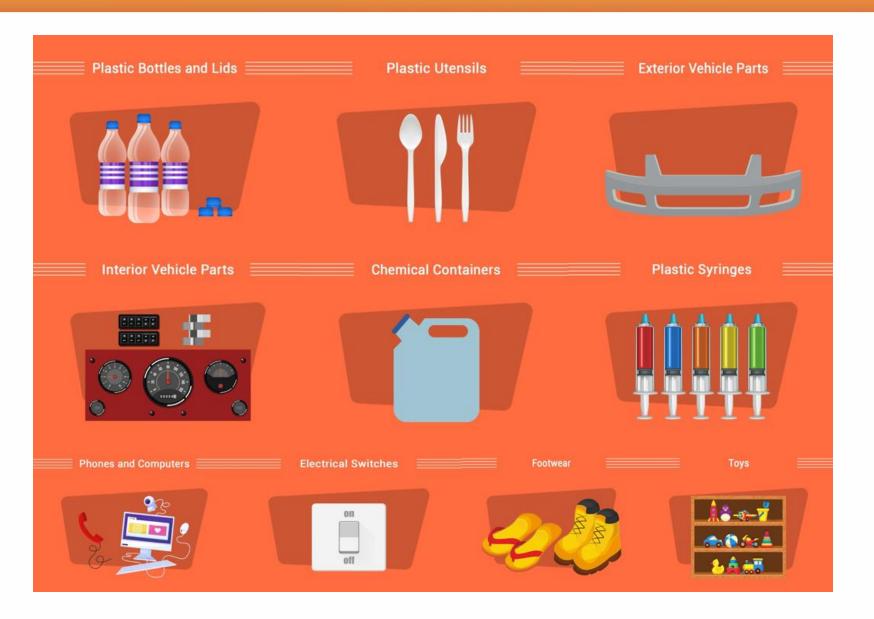
Company Overview

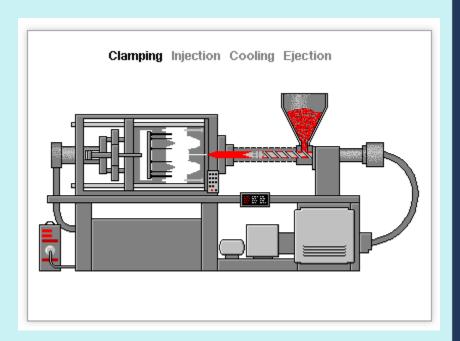




When do we use Plastic?







WHAT IS INJECTION MOLDING?

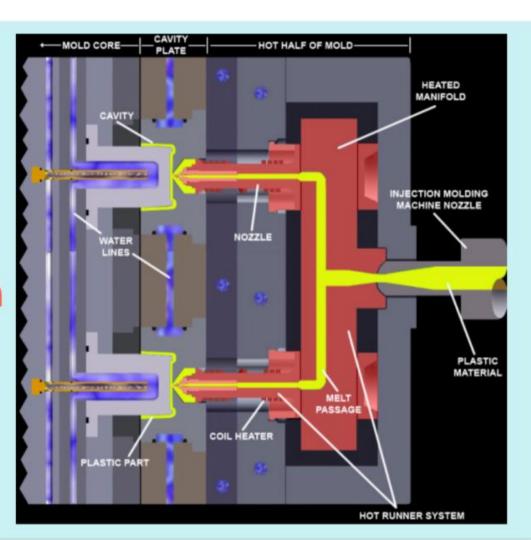
A manufacturing process for producing plastic parts by injecting material into a mold.

WHAT IS A HOT RUNNER SYSTEM?

A system that evenly distributes heat to keep plastic hot and controls the flow of plastic material into the cavity (mold).

Hot Runner System

Plastic



PLASTIC INJECTION MOLDING EXAMPLE: BUMPERS!



SYNVENTIVE
MAKES THE
HOT
RUNNER
SYSTEM



THE MOLD
MAKER PUTS
THE MOLD
TOGETHER



THE
INJECTION
MOLDER
MAKES THE
PARTS



THE CAR
COMPANY
ASSEMBLES
THE CAR

1-Bromopropane/n-propylbromide (nPB)



EnSolv ® Spec 787

Preparation Date: May 1, 2015

1. Product and Company Identification

Product Name: EnSolv * Spec 787 Precision Cleaning Solvent

Synonyms: None

Product Description: Patented Stabilized n-Propyl Bromide Mixture. U.S. Patents 5616549,

5824162, 5938859, 6176942 & 6402857B2. Canadian Patent 2284792. Israeli Patent 132000. Australian Patent 720172. Mexican Patent No.

212927.

Product General Use: Precision Vapor Degreasing, Ultrasonic Cleaning, Cold Wipe Cleaning

General Description: Non-flammable Solvent Mixture

Manufacturer: Enviro Tech International, Inc.

1800 N. 25th Avenue Melrose Park, IL, 60160 www.envirotechint.com

3. Composition and Ingredient Information

n-Propyl Bromide Molecular Formula: C ₃ H ₇ Br	CAS: 106-94-5	> 92% by weight
Synonyms: 1-Bromopropane, nPB, 1-BP	3.3 STAN 05-1.300 C. P. M. O. O. O.	
Nitromethane	CAS 75-52-5	< 0.6% by weight
1,2-butylene oxide Synonym: 1,2 epoxybutane	CAS 106-88-7	< 2.0 % by weight

- N-Propyl bromide (nPB) or 1-bromopropane, is a solvent that is used in:
 - vapor degreasing,
 - metal cleaning, and dry cleaning;
 - as a solvent carrier in adhesives;
 - and as a chemical intermediate.

Patented Stabilizer Package	< 8% by weight Other specific components and amounts of components comprise Trade Secrets per 1920.1200(i)(1)
-----------------------------	--

Drivers for Change



- Evidence linking NPB to a range of human health hazards.
- NPB added to the list of Toxic or Hazardous Substances subject to regulations under MA TURA
- NPB designated as a Higher Hazard Substance under TURA, (lowers the reporting threshold to 1,000 lb/year)

Higher Hazard Substances

The Higher Hazard Substance (HHS) designation lowers the threshold for reporting, planning, and paying fees under TURA to 1,000 pounds per year.

As of January 2017, 14 chemicals or chemical categories have been designated as HHS (see Table 1). Persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT) substances, identified by U.S. EPA, were automatically designated as HHS in 2007 (see note in Table 1).

Lower Hazard Substances

The Lower Hazard Substance (LHS) designation does not affect reporting thresholds, but eliminates the perchemical reporting fee. Reporting and planning requirements for these chemicals are unchanged. As of January 2017, 10 chemicals or chemical categories have been designated as LHS (see Table 2).

Higher Hazard Substance	CAS #/ DEP Code	Designation effective for use in calendar year**
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	CAS 79-01-6	2008
Cadmium	CAS 7440-43-9	2008
Cadmium compounds	DEP Code 1004	2008
Perchloroethylene (PCE, or perc)	CAS 127-18-4	2009
Hexavalent chromium compounds	DEP Code 1216	2012
Formaldehyde	CAS 50-00-0	2012
Mothylono Chlorido	CAS 75 00 2	2014
1-Bromopropane (n-Propyl Bromide) (nPB)	CAS 106-94-5	2016
Hydrogen Fluoride	CAS 7664-39-3	2016
Cyanide Compounds	DEP Code 1016	2016
Dimethylformamide (DMF)	CAS 68-12-2	2016
2,4-Toluene Diisocyanate	CAS 584-84-9	2017
2,6-Toluene Diisocyanate	CAS 91-08-7	2017
Toluene Diisocyanate Mixed Isomers	CAS 26471-62-5	2017

*Persistent, bio-accumulative, and toxic (PBT) substances, as defined by U.S. EPA, have had reporting thresholds lower than 1,000 pounds since 2000 or 2001. PBTs were automatically designated as HHS in 2007, and retain their lower PBT thresholds. EPA PBTs include: dioxin and dioxin-like compounds, lead and lead compounds, mercury and mercury compounds, PACs, benzo (g,h,i) perylene, hexachlorobenzene, PCBs, and tetrabromobisphenol A, among others. Complete list available here.

Introduction to OTA





The Office of Technical
Assistance and Technology (OTA)
is a non-regulatory agency within
the Executive Office of Energy
and Environmental Affairs. OTA
provides free, confidential, onsite
technical assistance to
Massachusetts manufacturers,
businesses, and institutions.

TURI Lab Site Visit



- Met with Synventive Team
 - Tour of facility
 - Current cleaning process
 - Talked to workers
 - Testing Plan
 - Filled out test request form
 - Discussed Samples
 - Hardest contaminant to remove
 - » Gundrill oil/coolant
 - Parts
 - » Copper and Steel Alloy
 - Went over cleaning parameters
 - Time
 - Equipment
 - Cost



In-House Testing by TURI



- Samples of cleaners
- Ultrasonic cleaner
 - Borrow equipment
- Worker Input
 - Feedback on cleanliness
 - Did not work on nozzles
 - Worked on copper heat pipe cells
 - Identified need for another cleaner
 - Working on identifying safer solvents for more complex parts



Steps After In-House Test



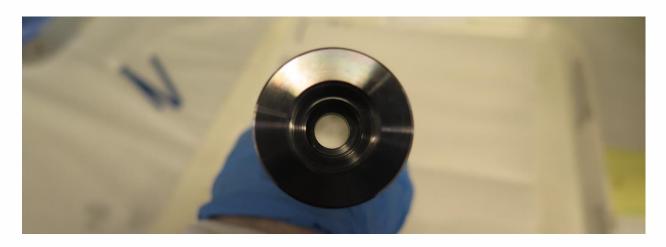
- Purchase a small ultrasonic cleaner for our heat pipe cell.
 - This eliminates many of our employees having to enter the degreaser room all together
 - Saves time
- Investigate alternative methods of cleaning parts with deep holes



What we are switching to and why



Buckeye Immersion Cleaner



- Cost Savings: \$20,000 in chemicals, \$5,000 in waste remove, \$6,000 in fees to state= approx. \$31,000 a year
- Buckeye Immersion Cleaner= approx. \$2,000 a year



Obstacles:

- It's easy to get lost in routine
- Something that works in one process, may not always work for another

Lesson Learned:

- Empower employees to participate
- Change doesn't happen overnight

Next Steps:

- Continue to work with TURI to Investigate alternative methods of cleaning parts with deep holes
 - Look into the potential for a recycling unit



