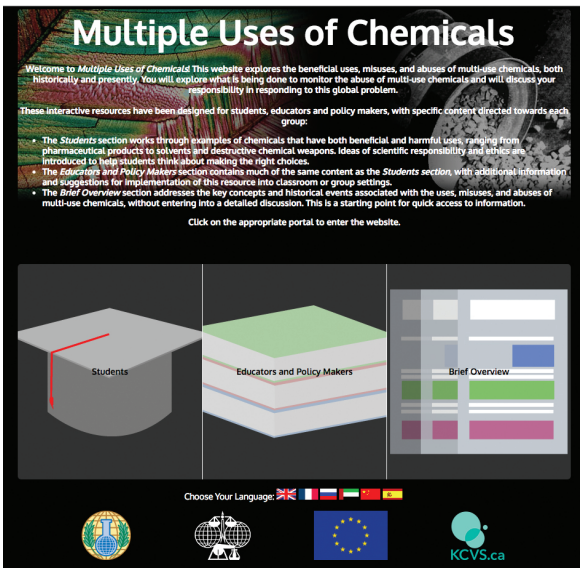
Several applications have been performed for a variety of organic samples for the determination of both metals and non-metals. Nowadays there is a need to evaluate MIC method performance for inorganic matrices where analytical control of volatile elements (especially halogens) is difficult and there is an increasing requirement by industry and pharmaceutical/medical fields. Pharmaceutical products, environmental, inorganic and nanomaterials, toxicology, and other specific areas are interested in critical evaluation of MIC applications which are the goal of this project.

For more information and comments, contact Task Group Chair Érico M.M. Flores <ericommf@gmail.com>

https://iupac.org/project/2018-010-2-500

Multiple Uses of Chemicals—Website updates and translations into OPCW official languages

The Multiple Uses of Chemicals website, http://www.multiple.kcvs.ca/, has now gone live in all six official OPCW languages—Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish—with support from the European Union through the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). In August 2013, following a recommendation from the OPCW Temporary Working Group on Education and Outreach, a joint IUPAC/OPCW project in partnership with the King's Centre for Visualization in Science (KCVS) created a new interactive website to model engaging ways of presenting material on choices and responsible use of chemicals. The site helps scientists, students, and the public think about the choices they make with respect to the use of chemicals. Using case studies, questions, and role playing, the interactive materials start with the beneficial uses of chemicals, and then lead users through examples of the misuse and abuse of chemicals. The site ends with introducing the Chemical Weapons Convention, which represents an example of choices made by nations to work for peace. Students and educators, policymakers, and the general public are invited, through different portals, to explore what is being done to monitor the abuse of multi-use chemicals and to discover the responsibilities of both scientists and the public in responding to the misuse of chemicals, such as in the production of chemical weapons. The content on the site has also been updated to include topical examples such as opiates and fentanyl, and the concept of the therapeutic index, using caffeine and propofol as examples. The Hague Ethical Guidelines were also added to the section on responsible choices in chemistry, and the section on the convergence of chemistry and biology was updated.



Ashley Elgersma is a 2nd year undergraduate chemistry research student at the King's Centre for Visualization in Science (KCVS) at the King's University in Edmonton, AB, Canada. KCVS is directed by Peter Mahaffy <peter.mahaffy@kingsu.ca>, Professor of Chemistry at the King's University and task group co-chair for the joint IUPAC/OPCW project with Alastair Hay <A.W.M.Hay@leeds.ac.uk>, Professor Emeritus of Environmental Toxicology at the University of Leeds and a member of the Advisory Board on Education and Outreach of OPCW.

https://iupac.org/project/2013-020-1-050

IUPAC COCI Safety Training Program—Latin America, STP Associates Training

There is a major lack of chemical safety culture in Latin America. This situation has practical consequences: people who use chemical products ignore the hazards or underestimate the risks it carries and the SHE (Safety, Health & Environment) management is generally oriented more toward protection than prevention.

In October of 2016 the first edition of IUPAC-UNITAR-STP-LA (IUPAC project 2016-021-1-022) took place with the participation of 4 trainees (Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Venezuela). That 2-week IUPAC COCI STP-LA STP Associates training program received great evaluation of the trainees and IUPAC

itself (STP workshop, Sao Paulo 2017). Forty-four candidates from ten different countries submitted applications: seven from South America (Argentina, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela), two from Central America (Costa Rica and Mexico) and one from Caribbean (Cuba). There are many great candidates at least in the other six countries that submitted candidates who weren't selected.

The objective of this project is to continue with the STP-LA project by giving priority to candidates of the not selected countries. The maximum number of trainees will be five due to educational and financial reasons. The benefits include improvement of safety culture, better trained professionals, lower chemical risks and lower losses for the industry and the university.

This 2-week STP-Latin America, STP Associates Training project (second edition) represents also an opportunity for IUPAC to strengthen the STP and regional presence in Latin America.

For more information and comments, contact Task Group Chair Fabián Benzo Moreira <fbenzo@fq.edu.uy>

https://iupac.org/project/2018-021-1-022

STP Fellows Fabian Benzo (fourth from right) and Godfred Ansah Nyarko (second from right) visited Mitsui Chemicals in Japan in 2007. (retrieved from Chem Int Nov 2012, p. 21; http://iupac.org/publications/ci/2012/3406/pp1_STP.html

IUPAC Provisional Recommendations

Provisional Recommendations are preliminary drafts of IUPAC recommendations on terminology, nomenclature, and symbols, made widely available to allow interested parties to comment before the recommendations are finalized and published in IUPAC's journal *Pure and Applied Chemistry* (*PAC*). Full text is available online.

Nomenclature for boranes and related species

An appraisal of the current IUPAC recommendations for nomenclature of boranes and related systems has been undertaken. New developments in the field have been investigated and existing nomenclature systems have been adapted to accommodate these new developments. The principal areas considered are stoichiometric and structural nomenclature (including heteroatom and metal-atom subrogation, and substitution of hydrogen), conjoined-cage species, supra-icosahedral systems and sub-icosahedral non-standard structures. Elements of substitutive, additive and replacement nomenclature systems have been integrated into individual names to address contentious problems in boron nomenclaturethat have been around for a long time.

Please submit comments by 31 December 2018

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https://iupac.org/project/2012-045-1-800