

The Project Place

- to give specific examples of metrological traceability of chemical measurement results

The project task group is highly interdivisional and includes members from the Commission on Isotope Abundances and Atomic Weights of the Inorganic Chemistry Division; the Subcommittee on Nomenclature, Properties, and Units in Laboratory Medicine of the Chemistry and Human Health Division; the Interdivisional Working Party for Harmonization of Quality Assurance; and the Analytical Chemistry Division. A draft report will be circulated extensively within IUPAC for comment. The amended final version will be published in *Pure and Applied Chemistry*. Interested readers are invited to consult the IUPAC Web site and follow the link to the project home page, or consult with the Task Group Chairman Paul De Bièvre <paul.de.bievre@skynet.be>.



www.iupac.org/projects/2001/2001-010-3-500.html

Environmental Implications of Endocrine Active Substances

The International SCOPE/IUPAC Symposium on Endocrine Active Substances (EASs), held 17–21 November 2002 in Yokohama, Japan, was a major milestone in the project coordinated by the Chemistry and the Environment Division and led by Dr Junshi Miyamoto. (SCOPE is the Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment of the International Council for Science.) The project objectives are to critically evaluate the issues relating to the effects of EASs on man and the environment, to prioritize research needs, and to offer some manageable actions facilitating risk assessment and risk communication. The symposium was organized around four major topics:

- molecular mode of action of nuclear receptors
- environmental fate and metabolism of EASs
- toxicological effects of EASs and risk assessment for humans
- effects of EASs in wildlife species

Eminent international experts were invited to cover these issues in a total of 55 sub-topics and there were 6 supplementary workshops addressing related issues. Additionally there were poster sessions for submitted papers and for the 55 main, orally presented sub-topics (a rather unique, but effective way of encouraging dia-



Efforts are underway to improve EAS exposure assessments in humans and animals.

logue). The excellent facilities of the Yokohama Convention Center proved equal to the task of accommodating over 350 participants. The culmination of the project will be the publication during 2003 of the final report in *Pure and Applied Chemistry* containing the 55 manuscripts for the sub-topics (with conclusions and recommendations) and an executive summary.

The overall recommendations for risk management of EASs are as follows:

- Environmental monitoring programs should be focused on high priority EASs, including relevant metabolites, and be designed to support exposure assessment.
- Quantitative correlations for chemical analyses and bioassays (TIE) should be used to reevaluate the biological relevance of target EASs for monitoring programs.
- In addition to source control, available technologies for reducing environmental entry should also be considered.

Research priorities to improve exposure assessment of humans and wildlife are as follows:

- increased reliability of detection methods for EASs
- elucidation of metabolic pathways, including potential activation vs. detoxification
- key environmental fate parameters should be generated for highly active EASs (e.g., steroid hormones, certain industrial chemicals, drugs)
- improved models for exposure assessments
- development of more efficient processes for reducing environmental loadings

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Overall, this timely project of broad and far-reaching scope will result in authoritative reviews, conclusions, and recommendations for all topics important to understanding significance of EASs. Publication in *Pure and Applied Chemistry* is planned for 2003. The symposium was a very successful step in progressing toward these objectives.

This project update was prepared by Patrick T. Holland <patrickh@cawthron.org.nz>, secretary of the Chemistry and the Environment Division. For more information contact Dr. Junshi Miyamoto <miyamoto-junshi@cerij.or.jp>.



www.iupac.org/projects/2000/2000-016-1-600.html

The Revision of the IUPAC Compendium of Chemical Terminology (The "Gold Book")

This valuable collection of definitions draws upon the recommendations already published in *Pure and Applied Chemistry*, the IUPAC "Color Books," the nomenclature and terminology documents issued by IUPAC commissions, and, to a small extent, ISO and other sources. The first edition, published in 1987, was the brainchild of Victor Gold, and the second edition, compiled by Alan McNaught and Andrew Wilkinson, published in 1997, mostly contained definitions issued up to the end of 1995. The first and second editions were published in hard-back form and the second edition became available on the Web, and that is now considered to be the best form of publication.

Approval has now been given for a further revision of the text to bring it right up to date on the Web. The Task Group Chairman is Prof. Aubrey Jenkins, who has assembled a group of associates representing the entire spectrum of IUPAC interests. All the relevant material that has been recommended since the publication of the second edition will be scrutinized and considered for inclusion. Once this task has been completed, it should be a simple matter to add new terms continually to the collection year by year, month by month, or even week by week.

For more information, contact the Task Group Chairman Aubrey D. Jenkins <adjjj@jjadjj.u-net.com>.



www.iupac.org/projects/2001/2001-062-2-027.html

Provisional Recommendations

IUPAC Seeks Your Comments

Provisional recommendations are drafts of IUPAC recommendations on terminology, nomenclature, and symbols made widely available to allow interested parties to comment before the recommendations are finally revised and published in *Pure and Applied Chemistry*.

Recommendation for the Naming of Element of Atomic Number 110

A joint IUPAC-IUPAP Working Party (JWP) has confirmed the discovery of element number 110 with the collaboration of Hofmann *et al.* from the Gesellschaft für Schwerionenforschung mbH (GSI) in Darmstadt, Germany. In accord with IUPAC procedures, the discoverers have proposed a name and symbol for the element. The Inorganic Chemistry Division Committee now recommends this proposal for acceptance. The proposed name is **darmstadtium** with symbol **Ds**. This proposal lies within the long established tradition of naming an element after the place of its discovery. The full text is available online, see link below.

Comments by 30 June 2003

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www.iupac.org/reports/provisional/abstract03/corish_300603.html