

# Environment, Health & Safety News

No. 14, March 2003

## **Introduction**

*The Environment, Health and Safety News is a newsletter which comes out midway between Joint Meetings, approximately every eight months. Its purpose is to provide an update on the main events and activities of the EHS Programme. Information on new publications arising from the Programme as well as dates and venues of upcoming events and meetings are given.*

## **STAFF IN THE EHS DIVISION**

New staff members in the EHS Division include William Owens and Joanna Jaworska, working on Test Guidelines (respectively, Endocrine Disrupters and QSARS), and Toolika Rastogi, working on Biosafety and Food Safety. Maria Cryan has joined the division part-time to replace Wendy Cormier who is on maternity leave. Laurence Musset will join in May to oversee the work on Risk Management, New Chemicals and HCL. Jukka Ahtiainen will be seconded for six months starting in April to assist with work in the Test Guidelines Programme.

Henrik Harjula, who works in the National Policies Division in the Environment Directorate, now works half-time in EHS to oversee the work on PRTRs. Claudia Fénérol, who was working on PRTRs, will be leaving the Division on 1 April. Jenny Griffin has returned from a personal leave and now provides support for the Pesticides Programme.

Richard Sigman has taken over the responsibilities of the Pesticides/Biocides programme following Libby Harrison's departure. Dian Turnheim has temporarily (during the maternity leave of the incumbent) taken on part-time responsibilities as the Counsellor for the Environment Directorate. Jill Gibb is on maternity leave and Alexia Mahon is now providing secretarial support for Chemical Accidents and Biotechnology. Departing staff members include Libby Harrison, Manfred Liebsch, Amanda Whitfield, Errol Zeiger and Hoe-Seog Cheong.



## **CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES: NEW AND EXISTING INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, PESTICIDES AND BIOCIDES**

### **Workshop on the use of electronic tools for data submission, evaluation and exchange**

An OECD Workshop on the use of electronic tools in the regulatory process for new and existing industrial chemicals, agricultural pesticides and biocides was held in Ottawa, Canada on 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> October 2002. The workshop was hosted by the Canadian Pest Management Regulatory Agency, jointly with the US EPA. Sixty-eight participants, representing primarily governments and industry, attended the workshop.

The objectives of the workshop were to exchange information and share experiences on the use of electronic tools, and to identify possible OECD activities that can provide added value.

This workshop was the first to bring together individuals working in the three OECD programmes (new chemicals, existing chemicals and pesticides/biocides). As a result, participants agreed that the workshop had been of great value and it had provided excellent opportunities for networking.

The workshop concluded that potential *barriers* to wider use of electronic tools within and across the three programmes were the resource requirements associated with the need for staff to develop new skills and the need to ensure that any new technology was backwards compatible. The participants also identified a number of specific recommendations for OECD, Member countries and industry that will be considered in the coming months. Prominent among these was promoting the harmonisation of XML tags to facilitate the sharing and automated transfer of information across files and databases. (XML, or *Extensible Markup Language*, is a standard methodology and syntax for adding information and documents to the web.) These recommendations will be considered by the 35<sup>th</sup> Joint Meeting in June 2003. For more details, contact [geoff.wilson@oecd.org](mailto:geoff.wilson@oecd.org)



**CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES: TEST GUIDELINES, EXPOSURE ASSESSMENT, PESTICIDES, BIOCIDES, ENDOCRINE DISRUPTERS AND NEW AND EXISTING INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS – (Q)SARs**

Following the Special Session on (Q)SARs at the 34<sup>th</sup> Joint Meeting in November 2002, the Joint Meeting agreed to start an activity aimed at enhancing the use and regulatory acceptance of (Q)SARs. To that end the Joint Meeting recommended that an *ad hoc* Expert Group on (Q)SARs be established to reach consensus on criteria defining acceptable (Q)SARs and arrange for the validation of promising (Q)SARs. Subsequently, the Expert Group's work should aim at the development and maintenance of "homes" for these reliable and relevant (Q)SARs and at improving the level of (Q)SAR expertise of regulatory authorities. The European Commission offered to host the first meeting of the Expert Group at their Joint Research Center (JRC) in Ispra, Italy from 31<sup>st</sup> March-2<sup>nd</sup> April 2003.

In December 2002 the *ad hoc* Expert Group on (Q)SARs was established and in January 2003 a Steering Committee was set up composed of Experts from European, Japanese and US governmental authorities, the European Commission, international industry (BIAC) and the international animal welfare community (ICAPO). The task of the Steering Committee would be to set the objectives of the first meeting of the Expert Group, agree on the agenda and meeting documents and the structure of the meeting.



**GOOD LABORATORY PRACTICE**

The Joint Meeting reviewed the outcome of the four-year pilot project on examination of national GLP compliance monitoring programmes through Mutual Joint Visits at its 34<sup>th</sup> session in November 2002. The Working Group on GLP had spent its recent meetings analysing the benefits and costs of the exercise in which 33 GLP compliance monitoring authorities in member countries had been subject to a peer review by means of a week-long on site visit by an observation team from the Working Group. It had concluded that the MJVs had increased their mutual understanding and confidence in one another's procedures, which is the basis for the Mutual Acceptance of Data. The Joint Meeting endorsed the Working Group's recommendations that, in the long term, a continuous programme of on-site examination based on the experience of the pilot project should be instituted. In the shorter term, such MJVs should be held for specific cases - i.e. in the context of adherence of non-member countries to the MAD Council Decisions, for monitoring authorities which had not been examined in the pilot project and when requested by a member country or the Working Group.



## MUTUAL ACCEPTANCE OF DATA AND NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES

Israel is taking part in the work on GLP and Test Guidelines as a provisional adherent to the OECD Council Decisions related to MAD, making it the third non-member country to have formally entered the process set out in the 1997 Council Decision.

A training course for GLP inspectors was held in Jaipur, India in January with the participation of several members of the Working Group on GLP and under the auspices of the new Indian GLP compliance monitoring authority. Thirty-five inspectors-to-be took part in the week-long course which was based on the last OECD Training Course.



### TEST GUIDELINES

The series of eight new and updated Guidelines that were approved by the 14<sup>th</sup> WNT have been revised taking into account the agreements made by the WNT [TG 117 (Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water), HPLC method; TG 202 Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilisation Test and Reproductive Test; TG 309 Biodegradation in Surface Water; TG 427 Skin Absorption: in vivo method; TG 428 Skin Absorption: in vitro method; TG 430 In vitro Skin Corrosion (TER); TG 431 In vitro Skin Corrosion (Human Skin Model Test); and TG 432 Development of a new TG for Phototoxicity]. Following the 14<sup>th</sup> WNT it appeared in autumn 2002 that further clarification of one issue in TG 430 was needed to reach full internal consensus in one member country on the final text of that Guideline. Submission of the set of eight Guidelines to the Joint Meeting is expected in early March 2003.

The final report of the Stockholm Conference on Validation and regulatory Acceptance of New and Updated Methods in Hazard Assessment was submitted to the WNT for their approval in written procedure in September. The final report of the Technical Workshop on Fish Gonadal Histology was submitted to the WNT in February 2003. Under the leadership of France, major progress was made with the development of the Guidance Document on Statistical Analysis of Ecotoxicity Studies. It is expected that the OECD/ISO Expert Group dealing with this document will finish their work in March/April 2003. Other Guidance Documents that were circulated for review since July 2003 included: the Draft GD on Avian Avoidance Testing and the GD on Acute Inhalation Testing: Fixed Dose Procedure. Substantial work is needed to deal with all comments received on the GD on Cell Transformation Assays.

A considerable number of draft Test Guidelines were drafted and circulated since July 2002 to national experts. These included:

- TG 104 (Vapour pressure), circulated in October 2002;
- TG 111 (Hydrolysis), circulated in October 2002;
- TG (No. to be determined) (Partition Coefficient: Slow Stirring), circulated in September 2002;
- TG 201 (Algae Growth Inhibition), circulated in August 2002;
- TG 218 (Chironomid: Spiked Sediment), circulated in December 2002;
- TG 219 (Chironomid: Spiked Water), circulated in December 2002;
- TG 221 (Lemna Growth Inhibition), circulated in August 2002;
- TG 223 (Avian Acute Oral Toxicity), circulated in October 2002;
- TG (No. to be determined) (Avian Avoidance Test), circulated in February 2003;
- TG 312 (Leaching Study), circulated in October 2002;
- TG (No. to be determined) (Preservative-treated wood Emissions, no ground contact), circulated in February 2003;
- TG (No. to be determined) (Preservative-treated wood Emissions, ground or water contact), circulated in February 2003);
- TG 433 (Acute Inhalation: Fixed-Dose Procedure), circulated in October 2002.

#### *Recent and Forthcoming Events:*

- ◆ OECD Technical Workshop on Fish Gonadal Histology, Bilthoven, The Netherlands, 5<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> September 2002;
- ◆ OECD/ISO Meeting of the OECD/ISO Expert Group on the Development of a Guidance Document on Statistical Analysis in Ecotoxicity Studies, St.Denis, France, 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> February 2003;
- ◆ Meeting of the Drafting Group for Guidance Document No.34, Paris, 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> March 2003;
- ◆ 1<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the (Q)SAR Expert Group, Ispra, Italy 31<sup>st</sup> March-2<sup>nd</sup> April 2003;
- ◆ Meeting of the Drafting Group for the Guidance Document on Reproductive Toxicity Testing, Washington, DC, USA, June 2003;
- ◆ 15<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Working Group of National Co-ordinators of the Test Guidelines Programme, Paris, 26<sup>th</sup>-28<sup>th</sup> May 2003.

#### *Recent and Forthcoming Publications:*

- 📖 Final report of the Stockholm Conference on Validation and Regulatory Acceptance of New and Updated Methods in Hazard Assessment, September 2002 (ENV/JM/TG/M(2002)2);
- 📖 Final Report of the Technical Workshop on Fish Gonadal Histopathology (ENV/JM/TG/EDTA/M(2002)1);
- 📖 Guidance Document No. 28: The Conduct of Skin Absorption Studies (expected in April 2003);
- 📖 Revised Guidance Document No. 31: Detailed Review Paper on Non-Genotoxic Carcinogen Detection: Performance of In Vitro Cell Transformation Assays (expected in July 2003);
- 📖 Guidance Document No. 39: Acute Inhalation Toxicity (expected in July 2003);
- 📖 Draft Guidance Document (No. to be determined): Statistical Analysis of Ecotoxicity Data (expected April 2003).



## **ENDOCRINE DISRUPTERS TESTING AND ASSESSMENT**

The Fish Test Drafting Group has recently submitted its proposal for Phase 1 of the validation of a Fish Screening Method to the VMG for ecotoxicity tests (VMG-eco). Experimental work with Fathead minnow, Medaka and Zebrafish should start soon after approval by the VMG-eco, which is expected in mid March. Laboratories from different geographical areas will participate in this exercise. Two *ad hoc* Expert Groups have been established on Amphibian Tests and Invertebrate Tests, respectively. They have already started work through commenting rounds on Detailed Review Papers. Substantial discussion on Amphibians testing methods is expected later this spring at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the VMG-eco.

As recommended by the EDTA6, a new Validation Management Group has been established for non-animal studies (VMG-“non animal”) and its first meeting will be held in March. This Group will focus its work on micro-array techniques, QSARS and *in vitro* cell/tissue tests.

The comprehensive Background Document for the uterotrophic bioassay was submitted to the Joint Meeting for declassification in January and was declassified on 28<sup>th</sup> February. The final, extensive, report of Phase 2 of the validation of the uterotrophic bioassay was completed in February 2003 and was circulated to the VMG-mammalian for its approval. The independent peer review of the validation project will be arranged shortly. Additional statistical analyses are currently being made to provide further insight into the observed variability between protocols and test laboratories. The Final report of Phase 1 of the Herschberger bioassay was made available in October 2002 and experimental work of Phase 2 is currently being conducted. The drafting of the report including both Phases 1 and 2 of the validation of the enhanced Test Guideline 407 is well underway. The evaluation of data generated during the validation work is a major exercise, taking into account that each conducted study has generated data on tens of endpoints and that several chemicals were tested in a number of laboratories.

*Future events:*

- ◆ 1<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the VMG-“non animal”, Paris, 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> March 2003;
- ◆ 4<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the VMG-mammalian, Paris, 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> April 2003;
- ◆ 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the VMG-eco, Paris, 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> May 2003;
- ◆ 7<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Task Force on EDTA, 22<sup>nd</sup>-23<sup>rd</sup> May 2003;
- ◆ Meeting of the Expert Group on Amphibian Testing, late spring/early summer 2003;
- ◆ Meeting of the Expert Group on Invertebrate Testing, late spring/early summer 2003.

*Recent and Forthcoming Publications:*

- 📖 Final Report of the Initial Work towards the Validation of the Rat Herschberger Assay (October 2002) (ENV/JM/TG/EDTA(2002)1/REV2);
- 📖 Guidance Document No.38: Background Review Document for the Uterotrophic Bioassay (March 2003);
- 📖 Draft Report of Phase 2 of the Validation of the Uterotrophic Bioassay (March 2003) (ENV/JM/TG/EDTA(2003)1);
- 📖 Draft Report of the Validation of the Enhanced Test Guideline 407 (July 2003);
- 📖 Detailed Review Paper for Amphibian Metamorphosis Assays;
- 📖 Detailed review Paper on Mysid Life-cycle Toxicity Tests (final version expected late spring 2003);
- 📖 Detailed Review Document on Invertebrate Tests (final version expected late spring 2003).



## **HARMONISATION OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING SYSTEMS FOR CHEMICALS**

In December 2002 the 1<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the UN ECOSOC Committee on Transport of Dangerous Goods and the Globally Harmonised System for the Classification of Chemicals (UN ECOSOC CE TDG&GHS) adopted the Globally Harmonised Classification System (GHS) and recommended its ratification by UN ECOSOC. With this milestone, OECD received the recognition of its leading role in the development of the GHS. The 1<sup>st</sup> UN ECOSOC CE TDG&GHS Meeting also requested OECD to take the lead in the further refinement and scientific update of the following hazard classes: carcinogenicity, sensitisation, reproductive toxicity, and chronic aquatic environmental hazards. Furthermore, a request was made to provide an overview of all past, recent and scheduled future activities in OECD on terrestrial effects assessment in order for the UN SC GHS to consider whether science has sufficiently progressed to consider the development of classification criteria for chemicals hazardous for the environment based on terrestrial effects.

Work on the development of hazard classification criteria for hazard classes, not yet included in the GHS has progressed well. An Expert Meeting on Respiratory Tract Irritation and Corrosion Hazards, held in Bethesda, USA in September, reached agreement on the definitions of respiratory tract irritation and corrosion as well as on details of the hazard criteria for these effects. A simultaneously held meeting of Experts on Water-Activated Toxicity Hazards reached consensus on a number of technical issues that were previously the stumbling blocks in the process of consensus building on a classification system for this hazard. In addition to these meetings, both Expert Groups met numerous times by teleconference. The work on Aspiration Hazards has been delayed in 2002 but activities were picked up again in early 2003. A number of teleconferences were held and the Expert Group on Aspiration Hazards has identified outstanding issues and is currently working on compromise solutions for each issue.

In summer/autumn 2002 the Validation Management Group for the validation of the Transformation/Dissolution Protocol for Poorly Soluble Metals and Metal Substances was established and the work started with a teleconference in December and a face-to-face meeting in January. Agreement was reached on the approach of the validation study, the selection of chemicals for the first phase of the validation and a time schedule for this first phase. It is expected that the validation can be completed in approximately one year.

*Recent and Forthcoming Events:*

- ◆ Meeting of the Expert Group on Respiratory Tract Irritation/Corrosion Hazards, Bethesda, USA, 26<sup>th</sup>-27<sup>th</sup> September 2002;
- ◆ Meeting of the Expert Group on Water-Activated Toxicity/Corrosivity Hazards, Bethesda, USA, 26<sup>th</sup>-27<sup>th</sup> September 2002;
- ◆ Validation Management Group for the validation of the T/D Protocol, Paris, 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> January, 2003;
- ◆ 12<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Task Force on Harmonisation of Classification and Labelling, Helsinki, 23<sup>rd</sup>-25<sup>th</sup> June 2003.

*Recent and Forthcoming Publications:*

- 📖 Guidance Document No.37: Detailed Review Document on Classification Systems for Substances and Mixtures which Pose an Aspiration Hazard, august 2002;
- 📖 Detailed Review Document on Classification in OECD Member Countries of Substances and Mixtures Which in Contact with Water Release Toxic Gases (declassification expected in April 2003);
- 📖 Detailed Review Document on Classification in OECD Member Countries of Substances and Mixtures Which Cause Respiratory Tract Irritation and Corrosion (declassification expected in April 2003).



## **RISK ASSESSMENT**

The Task Force on Environmental Exposure Assessment works on the development of emission scenario documents (ESDs) to be used in estimating releases of chemicals in risk assessment. In December 2002, the following draft ESDs were circulated to the Member countries for their comments:

- Coatings used in automotive spray painting application
- Photolithography in semi-conductor manufacturing

The 10<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Task Force (Paris, 7<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup> April 2003) will review the comments on these documents. The Meeting will also discuss the finalisation of nine ESDs circulated earlier. Also see Wood Preservatives ESD under the Biocides Programme.

The Expert Group on Multimedia Models met in October 2002 and agreed on its work programme to develop a guidance document on the use of multimedia models in POPs/PBTs assessment. It is expected that the Guidance Document will be drafted by June 2003.

The Expert Group on Reporting Summary Exposure Information also met in October 2002. The reporting format for information related to environmental, occupational and consumer exposure to chemicals will be finalised in April 2003.

In September 2002, the OECD Database on Chemical Risk Assessment Models, which were jointly developed by the Task Force and the Issue Team on Tools for R&D Screening, was made public within the OECD Website (<http://webdomino1.oecd.org/comnet/env/models.nsf>). This database includes information on models for estimating properties of chemicals or environmental exposure, including QSAR (Quantitative Structure-Activity Relationship) Models.

*Future Events:*

- ◆ 10<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Task Force on Environmental Exposure Assessment (Paris, 7<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup> April 2003)
- ◆ 4<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Expert Group on Reporting Exposure Information (Berlin, 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> April 2003)
- ◆ 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Expert Group on Multimedia Models (Bilthoven, the Netherlands, 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> June 2003)



## NEW CHEMICALS

The Task Force on New Chemicals met on 7<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> October 2002 to prepare a work plan for carrying out the recommendations from the Workshop on Aligning National Systems for New Chemical Notifications and Assessments, held in April 2002 in Rome. The 34<sup>th</sup> Joint Meeting reviewed the proposed work plan, agreed that the Task Force should continue its work following the work plan as amended by the Joint Meeting, and requested the Task Force to submit a draft work plan for further work.

The first element of the work plan is a multilateral case study for sharing and comparing new chemicals assessment. Following the previous work on nine chemicals, the Task Force is planning a further study using chemicals of higher hazards that have been notified in more countries.

The second element is the development of standardised forms for both notification and assessment. The prototype notification format, which is based on Excel spreadsheet and capable of producing country-specific reports, has been reviewed by the Task Force members from governments. Further work on standardised electronic format will be co-ordinated with the future work to follow up on the Ottawa Workshop on Electronic Tools in October 2002. The Task Force also started to review an assessment format used in Australia for developing a common assessment form.

The third element is on increasing consistency in the exemptions for chemicals of low or no concern. The Task Force is reviewing the BIAC proposal on the definition of terms such as R&D substances and non-isolated intermediate that are used in exemption and exclusion from notification. The Task Force will develop a discussion paper to be submitted to the 35<sup>th</sup> Joint Meeting.



## CHEMICAL PRODUCT POLICY

Following the 34<sup>th</sup> Joint Meeting, which considered the outcome of the Tokyo Workshop (held from 4<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> September 2002) to Establish a Programme of Work on Chemical Product Policy (CPP), work is moving forward on the project *identifying problems associated with exchanging information across a chemical product chain*. Japan has taken the lead on this project (with NEDO playing a major role) together with the assistance of Sweden. At the moment, the lead country, Japan (with the support of other delegations especially Sweden) is developing a questionnaire which would assist in the collection of information – probably focused around specific substances or products. A report describing progress and identifying the next steps will be prepared for the 35<sup>th</sup> Joint Meeting.

The 34<sup>th</sup> Joint Meeting also agreed that work stimulating the generation of Emission Scenario Documents (ESDs) on Chemical Products could be taken up by OECD's Task Force on Environmental Exposure Assessment. The next steps will be considered at the 10<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Task Force which will be held in Paris, 7<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup> April 2003.

Since the 34<sup>th</sup> Joint Meeting, a Steering Group has been established to organise the Workshop on *Experiences and Perspectives of Service-oriented Strategies in the Chemicals Industry and Related Areas* which will be hosted by Austria in November 2003. The aim of the Workshop is to compile and evaluate the various attempts to implement service-oriented strategies, such as leasing models. The Workshop will include a discussion of the economic and environmental benefits as well as possible obstacles and drawbacks of service-oriented strategies. An update on the arrangements for the workshop will be presented at the 35<sup>th</sup> Joint Meeting.

## EXISTING CHEMICALS

The evaluation of the pilot phase of shared partnerships between government and industry in the HPV Chemicals Programme to assure quality of output from the industry initiative was finalised. The Joint Meeting agreed to the recommendation that governments should continue to sponsor chemicals emanating from the ICCA Initiative in the HPV Chemicals Programme, but that they could determine the extent of their oversight based on the complexity of the assessment and the experience of the industry partner. Flexibility linked with transparency should help minimise the work for governments and improve the efficiency of the outputs of the programme. The Task Force on Existing Chemicals will oversee the development and implementation of procedures and guidance for input to SIAM and it will oversee test cases for direct submission of industry assessments in the short term. The Joint Meeting agreed to take stock again in three years.

The 15<sup>th</sup> SIDS Initial Assessment Meeting (SIAM 15) was held at in Boston, Massachusetts, from 22<sup>nd</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> October 2002. Approximately 90 representatives from member countries, industry, environmental NGOs and IPCS attended. Thirty-nine HPV Chemicals were discussed (among which 27 were presented under the ICCA initiative) and conclusions were drawn on the potential hazards, and recommendations whether or not the chemicals are candidates for further work were agreed by SIAM for 33 of them. These are currently under endorsement by the Joint Meeting.

Volume 7 of the SIDS Initial Assessment documents (covering 13 chemicals) was published by UNEP Chemicals in June 2002. Volumes 8 and 9 (covering 7 and 8 chemicals) are published on the UNEP Chemicals web site (<http://www.chem.unep.ch/irptc/sids/sidspub.htm>) and the hardcopies will be published shortly. Twenty-two initial assessment reports covering 34 chemicals were forwarded to UNEP chemicals in September 2002 and will be published during 2003.

A hazard assessment of Perfluorooctylsulfonate and its salts (PFOS) was discussed by the Joint Meeting and the conclusions and recommendations were agreed upon. The final assessment is available on the public OECD web site ([www.oecd.org/env/existingchemicals](http://www.oecd.org/env/existingchemicals)). At the 34<sup>th</sup> Joint Meeting, Italy, Japan, Switzerland and the UK agreed to contact the PFOS manufacturers in their countries to determine whether these companies have plans to phase out PFOS production and to report the results to the 35<sup>th</sup> Joint Meeting in June 2003. Furthermore, member countries agreed to report to the Joint Meeting every two years on new PFOS-related information concerning production, use and exposure, along with new information on routes of exposure.

The OECD guidance for the preparation of SIDS Dossiers, SIDS Initial Assessment Reports and SIDS Initial Assessment Profiles was finalised in July 2002 and is available on the public web site.

The new HPV database went on-line in September 2002. It was developed as a tracking system for the status of all HPV chemicals through the process of investigation in the OECD HPV Chemicals Programme, thereby expanding upon and replacing the former SIDS table. The database is situated at the following internet location: <http://cs3-hq.oecd.org/scripts/hpv/>.

The third meeting of the IUCLID User Group Expert Panel was held at OECD Headquarters on 9<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> September 2002. The meeting focused its work on the needs of the users of the IUCLID software system, especially on additional guidance documents for entering data into IUCLID using the Robust Study Summary formats, training course materials for instructing new users on using the IUCLID software and the overall user-friendliness of the system.

### *Future Events:*

- ◆ SIAM 16, 27<sup>th</sup>-30<sup>th</sup> May 2003, OECD, Paris;
- ◆ SIAM 17, 11<sup>th</sup> - 14<sup>th</sup> November 2003, Arona, Italy;
- ◆ Fourth meeting of the IUCLID User Group Expert Panel, July 2003;
- ◆ 12<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Task Force on Existing Chemicals, October 2003.



## RISK MANAGEMENT

The 34<sup>th</sup> Joint Meeting heard reports on the implementation of the Voluntary Industry Commitment on Brominated Flame Retardants (BFRs). This was followed with a description, by the lead country Switzerland, on the outcome of the work of the BFR Clearing House to survey member countries and industry to collect information on the current status of, and results from, risk assessment and risk management work concerning selected BFRs in OECD countries. The Joint Meeting supported the concept of work to fill major information gaps in current risk assessments. Switzerland offered to host a meeting in Berne (12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> May 2003) to discuss these data gaps with industry and to identify possible next steps.

With respect to Sustainable Chemistry, the document *Need for Research and Development Programmes in Sustainable Chemistry* was published in March 2002. This document, developed by the Issue Team chaired by the United States, provides guidance to governments of OECD member and non-member countries who would like to develop their own programmes to promote R&D in Sustainable Chemistry that take account of national priorities, policies and programmes.


The OECD *Guidance Document on Risk Communication for Chemical Risk Management* was published in July 2002. This document, prepared by the Issue Team on Risk Communication with Germany serving as chair and BIAC as vice chair, provides practical guidance for making decisions about who is responsible for undertaking a risk communication programme in support of chemical risk management, when it should be undertaken, and what are its basic elements.

As regards Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) and its Salts, the 34<sup>th</sup> Joint Meeting recommended that the report *Draft Assessment of Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) and its Salts: Conclusions and Recommendations* be declassified and published (subject to a few amendments). The 34<sup>th</sup> Joint Meeting also endorsed an approach whereby OECD governments would report each year on new PFOS-related information concerning production, use and exposure.

### *Recent publications:*

-  Need for Research and Development Programmes in Sustainable Chemistry
-  OECD Guidance Document on Risk Communication for Chemical Risk Management

### *Future publication:*

-  Draft Assessment of Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) and its Salts: Conclusions and Recommendations



## **POLLUTANT RELEASE AND TRANSFER REGISTERS (PRTRs)**

### *Amendment to the Council Recommendation on Implementing PRTRs*

Recently, an amendment to the Council Recommendation [C(96)41/FINAL] was proposed to incorporate core elements of a PRTR and thus provide clearer guidance to those countries designing new PRTRs, or those modifying existing programmes. The Council is expected to adopt shortly the amendment containing the following core elements:

- (1) A listing of chemicals, groups of chemicals, and, if appropriate, other relevant categories all of which are pollutants when released or transferred;
- (2) Integrated multi-media reporting of releases and transfers (air, water and land);
- (3) Reporting of data by source where the reporting sources are defined;
- (4) Reporting on a periodic basis, preferably annually; and
- (5) Making data available to the public.

### *Task Force on PRTRs*

Part 1 of the Resource Compendium of Release Estimation Techniques, which summarises techniques used to estimate releases from point sources, was published in July 2002. This document describes techniques used in OECD countries to estimate pollutant releases and transfers and indicates where further information on the techniques can be found. Part 2 (diffuse sources) of the Compendium is under final OECD review with publication forthcoming. Part 3 of the Compendium will focus on techniques used to estimate the concentration of chemicals in transfers. The final draft was reviewed at the 5<sup>th</sup> meeting of the PRTR Task Force (Tokyo, 4<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> March 2003).

One of the key projects of the Task Force on PRTRs is to develop an Internet Resource Centre of Release Estimation Techniques for point and diffuse sources and transfers. The testing phase of the Internet Centre is completed and it will have limited member country access throughout 2003. When completed, the Resource Centre will provide a comprehensive tool for identifying existing estimation techniques available in Member countries as well as providing access to other information resources, guidance documents and handbooks. Information in the Resource Centre will be sorted according to various criteria including: chemical name, industry sector, process, source and types of estimation technique.

Sharing and comparing PRTR data will help countries identify common issues, enhance cross-border efforts in reducing pollution and encourage reduction of pollutant and releases by reporting facilities. A project was undertaken to develop a database that allows the comparison of PRTR data between countries with a programme in place. At the 5<sup>th</sup> PRTR Task Force Meeting, a prototype database was presented by the lead country on this work. There are still some technical and contextual issues to resolve, however, it is expected that the system will be available for testing in 2003.

To help reporters and governments determine the quality of data estimated by a certain technique for a particular industry activity or process, the Task Force is developing a draft methodology that Member countries will be able to use. The draft strategy and principles for applying the methodology is discussed at the 5<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the PRTR Task Force.

Communication between governments and reporters about release estimation techniques is an important part of any PRTR programme. To improve such communication, the Task Force has developed guidance document that describes tools used in OECD countries to communicate release estimation techniques to reporters. This document has undergone a final update by Member governments and will be available in 2003.

*Future Event:*

- ◆ 6<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Task Force on PRTR Release Estimation Techniques, 4<sup>th</sup> quarter, 2003

*Recent Publication:*

- 📖 Resource Compendium of PRTR Release Estimation Techniques, Part 1: Summary of Point Source Techniques

*Future Publications:*

- 📖 Resource Compendium of PRTR Release Estimation Techniques, Part 2: Summary of Diffuse Source Techniques;
- 📖 Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers and Environmental Management Systems;
- 📖 Selecting and Adapting PRTR Release Estimation Techniques;
- 📖 Guidance Document on Release Estimation Technique Communication Tools;
- 📖 Uses of PRTR Data.



## **PESTICIDES**

### **Agricultural Pesticides**

#### ***Risk Indicators***

Participants in the pesticide terrestrial risk indicator project met in late January to discuss the results of their preliminary testing of four indicator models.

The project got off to a running start in May 2002, when the participants reviewed the results of the recently completed project on aquatic risk indicators, and agreed to test a series of simple terrestrial risk indicators. The testing is now well underway and should be finished by the end of the year.

The four indicator models, developed and used nationally by Denmark, Norway and the Netherlands, provide a way to track pesticide risk trends over time at a highly aggregated level. Each model uses a slightly different approach to combine information on the quantity of pesticides applied annually to agricultural crops, the toxicity of the pesticides, and estimated exposure.

To test the indicator models, the participants run data through them to produce national risk trends. Then they compare the trends produced by different models and explore what happens when a variable is changed or the indicator formula is modified.

Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, the United States, and the European Commission are participating in the project. The next meeting will be in September.

For more information, contact [jeanne.richards@oecd.org](mailto:jeanne.richards@oecd.org).

#### ***Seminar on Compliance and Risk Reduction***

This spring, the Pesticide Risk Reduction Steering Group will hold a seminar on an issue that is fundamental to pesticide regulation: compliance by pesticide distributors, retailers and users, with rules covering pesticide distribution, sales and use.

The seminar will seek to determine where and why non-compliance occurs, to identify the areas that are most important for risk reduction, to identify successful approaches for improving compliance, and if appropriate, to make recommendations or identify next steps.

The seminar report and papers will be posted on the web as soon as they are available.

This is the first in a series of seminars to be organised by the Risk Reduction Steering Group. The seminars will focus on important issues in pesticide risk reduction of concern to OECD governments.

If interested, contact [jeanne.richards@oecd.org](mailto:jeanne.richards@oecd.org).

### ***Zoning Project***

The OECD-FAO “Zoning Project”, completed in August, produced an unexpected conclusion.

The project’s objective was to define international zones for conducting pesticide residue tests – the tests used to predict the levels of residues likely to remain on crops at harvest time (days or weeks after a pesticide was applied) and to set legally binding “maximum residue levels”. Having international zones, it was thought, could facilitate governments’ use of data produced “elsewhere”.

The project set out under the assumption that the international zones should be climate-based, because factors such as temperature, rainfall and hours of sunlight are considered to have an important impact on pesticide residue levels.

An extensive analysis of pesticide residue tests carried out since 1990 showed, however, that climate has relatively little influence on pesticide residue levels. Far more important are factors related to pesticide application, such as the concentration of the pesticide, the number of treatments, and the pre-harvest interval.

The project concluded, therefore, not by identifying international testing zones, but by recommending other ways to facilitate wide acceptance of pesticide residue test results.

The project report will be published on the web in spring 2003. If interested, contact [jeanne.richards@oecd.org](mailto:jeanne.richards@oecd.org).

### ***Survey on use and usefulness of OECD Dossier and Monograph Guidance Documents***

The Registration Steering Group (RSG) is conducting its second survey on the use and usefulness of OECD Dossier and Monograph Guidance Documents to identify what, if any, modifications could enhance the usefulness of the Guidance. In addition to collecting the same types of information as the first survey, the second will collect information on whether: (i) countries sometimes need more information or documentation than is provided by the OECD formats; and (ii) electronic formats are used. Preliminary results will be discussed at the March 2003 RSG meeting, and final results at the June Working Group on Pesticides meeting.

### **Biocides**

#### **Emission Scenario Documents (ESD)**

The final ESD on Wood Preservatives is currently undergoing Joint Meeting declassification review and should be placed on the public web site in the spring. This ESD presents an approach for estimating the emissions of wood preservatives from two stages in their life cycle: 1) application and storage of treated wood prior to shipment, and 2) treated wood-in service. This ESD can be used in the estimation of concentrations in the environment of specific active substances used in wood preservatives.

Work has recently begun on the development of an ESD for Anti-Fouling products. The European Commission has agreed to fund this work, which will be developed as an OECD ESD in parallel with the EU’s Biocides Environmental Scenarios Project (EUBEES).

### ***Test Guideline for estimation of wood preservative emission rates (leaching) from treated wood***

The Biocides Steering Group (BSG) continues to work with the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) to develop a common CEN/OECD Test Guideline for the estimation of wood preservatives emitted to the environment from preservative treated wood. Data generated by the use of this test guideline will be used as part of the exposure assessment for the ESD.

CEN has produced draft texts for the two guidelines required and the OECD secretariat has sent these to experts of the National Test Guidelines programme for comment. The next stage in the work will involve a validation exercise for the draft test guidelines.

### ***Workshop on Biocide Efficacy issues (22<sup>nd</sup>-24<sup>th</sup> April 2002, Arlington, USA)***

The report of this workshop is now available on the OECD public website. Follow up work is being actively discussed and it is hoped that this work will begin in early summer with the harmonisation of existing test methods for the efficacy determination of certain public hygiene biocidal products.

#### *Future events:*

- ◆ Registration Steering Group meeting, Dublin; 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> March 2003;
- ◆ Risk Reduction Steering Group Compliance Seminar, Paris; 10<sup>th</sup> March 2003;
- ◆ Risk Reduction Steering Group meeting, Paris; 11<sup>th</sup> March 2003;
- ◆ Biocides Expert Group on Antifoulants, Paris; 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> March 2003;
- ◆ Biocides Steering Group, Paris; 10<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> April 2003;
- ◆ BioPesticide Steering Group, Paris; June, 2003;
- ◆ Working Group on Pesticides meeting, Paris; 10<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> June, 2003.

#### *Recent publications in the Series on Pesticides:*

- 📖 Report of the OECD Workshop on Sharing the Work of Agricultural Pesticides Reviews. EHS publication, Series on Pesticides, No. 13;
- 📖 Guidance Notes for Analysis and Evaluation of Chronic Toxicity and Carcinogenicity Studies. EHS publication, Series on Pesticides, No. 14;
- 📖 Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic Pesticides in OECD Member Countries - Results of Survey on Data Requirements and Risk Assessment Approaches. EHS publication, Series on Pesticides, No. 15.

#### *Future publications:*

- 📖 Guidance for registration requirements for microbial pesticides;
- 📖 Guidance for industry data submissions (dossiers) and country data review reports (monographs) for microbial pesticides;
- 📖 Guidance for dossiers and monographs for pheromones;
- 📖 Guidance for registration requirements for invertebrates as biological control agents (IBCA);
- 📖 Report of the OECD Efficacy Workshop on certain Antimicrobial Biocides;
- 📖 OECD Emission Scenario Document on Wood Preservatives;
- 📖 Report of the OECD Seminar on Compliance and Risk Reduction;
- 📖 Report of the OECD-FAO Zoning Project;
- 📖 Report of the OECD Workshop on Electronic Tools for Data Submission, Evaluation and Exchange for the Regulation of New and Existing Industrial Chemicals, Agricultural Pesticides and Biocides;
- 📖 Report of the OECD Efficacy Workshop on certain Antimicrobial Biocides.



## CHEMICAL ACCIDENTS

### **Revision of the OECD *Guiding Principles for Chemical Accident Prevention, Preparedness and Response* – Second edition**

Since the special review meeting held in June 2002, the revision of the Guiding Principles has been completed. The final document is being declassified and will be published in May 2003.

### **Development of guidance on *Safety Performance Indicators***

The Guidance on safety performance indicators to help industry, authorities and communities measure the extent to which actions improve safety, is being finalised. It will be published in July 2003.

### **Chemical Accident Risk Assessment Thesaurus (CARAT)**

The Chemical Accidents Risk Assessment Thesaurus data base was launched in October 2000. In November 2002, the 12<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Working Group on Chemical Accidents recommended that an overall review of CARAT be carried out, in order to determine both the usefulness of the system and how it should be used in the future. A survey questionnaire was circulated in February 2003 for this purpose.

### **Accidents Reporting Scheme**

An OECD Accident Reporting Scheme has been established to share lessons on past accidents. It is based on the existing European MARS (Major Accident Reporting System) and managed by the European Commission's MAHB (Major Accident Hazards Bureau). The OECD reporting scheme was launched in summer 2000. Between July and September 2002, a survey was carried out to measure the success of the scheme and identify opportunities for improvement.

#### *Future Events:*

- ◆ Workshop on "Communication related to Chemical Releases Caused by Deliberate Acts" co-sponsored by OECD together with NATO, OPCW, REMPEC/IMO, UN ECE, UNEP and WHO (25<sup>th</sup>-27<sup>th</sup> June 2003, Rome, Italy);
- ◆ OECD Workshop on "Sharing Experience in the Training of Engineers in Risk Management" (21<sup>st</sup>-24<sup>th</sup> October 2003, Montreal, Canada);
- ◆ 13<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Working Group on Chemical Accidents, OECD, Paris, 5<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> November 2003.

#### *Recent publications*

- 📖 A brochure in English: "Chemical Hazards & their Control in Small & Medium-Size Enterprises (SMEs) – An approach to hazard reduction", developed by Switzerland;
- 📖 A brochure in French: "Halte aux Accidents Chimiques dans les Petites et Moyennes Entreprises (PME) – Un guide pour la prévention des catastrophes", developed by Switzerland.
- 📖 A brochure developed by the US, to promote the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition of the Guiding Principles and the Guidance for Safety Performance Indicators (to be published in 2003).



## **BIOSAFETY/BIOTECHNOLOGY**

### **HARMONISATION OF REGULATORY OVERSIGHT IN BIOTECHNOLOGY**

There were two main topics for discussion at the 13<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Working Group on Harmonisation of Regulatory Oversight in Biotechnology, 10<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> February 2003.

First, initial arrangements were discussed for a Workshop on future activities of the Working Group, probably to be organised as two separate back-to-back events. The first event would be to identify priority areas of future work in risk/safety assessment, taking into account the recommendations in the Rapporteurs' Report from the Living Modified Organisms (LMOs) and the Environment Conference held 27<sup>th</sup>-30<sup>th</sup> November 2001 in Raleigh-Durham, North Carolina. The second event would be to review the scope, purpose and usefulness of Consensus Documents, a cornerstone of the work of the Working Group. The Workshop will be hosted by the United States, Canada and Mexico; and held in the US, probably in October 2003. It was agreed that the part of the workshop dealing with Consensus Documents should also involve some members of the Task Force for the Safety of Novel Foods and Feeds, as this group would eventually be faced with similar considerations regarding their own complementary consensus documents (which deal with information on food and feed safety, as opposed to the environmental risk/safety considerations handled by the Working Group). As well, it was hoped that participants from key non-member countries could be invited to attend.

Second, there was an important discussion on how to move forward with updating and improving BioTrack Online. This website is a focal point of information related to the regulatory oversight of products of biotechnology, and includes a product database and a database of field trials. The product database was recently upgraded and is now interoperable with the Biosafety Clearing-House (BCH) mechanism set up by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD), through a memorandum of co-operation between the OECD and the SCBD. At the 13<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Working Group, it was highlighted that the product database will not be redundant with the BCH, but rather will be complementary. This is because the product database will include additional products to those in the BCH, the two databases will have different concentrations, and they will also have different structures. There was general support for the usefulness of the field trials database, as well as for a section of BioTrack that provides information on the regulatory developments in member countries. It was agreed that a priority for the Working Group is the restructuring of the BioTrack web site.

In addition to these two main topics, the Working Group also discussed progress on one of its core activities, the Consensus Documents. So far, the Working Group has published around 18 consensus documents with another 20 in various stages of preparation. These documents address environmental safety issues associated with crop plants, microorganisms and traits used in genetic modification. This core part of the work will be continued in the activities during 2003-2005.

This 13<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Working Group was attended by around 70 participants from 24 member countries, the Russian Federation, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD) and the Business and Industry Advisory Committee (BIAC).

#### **Unique Identifier**

The OECD Guidance for the Designation of a Unique Identifier for Transgenic Plants was published in February 2002. The unique identifier, a simple alphanumeric code designated for each biotechnology product approved for commercial use, is important for the retrieval of detailed information in the OECD Product Database, as well as interoperable systems such as the Biosafety Clearing-House (created by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity). It was designed to ensure lack of duplication (and lack of confusion) between different products while maintaining flexibility and user-friendliness for applicants. To date, unique identifiers have been provided for 27 approved transgenic products.

The application of the unique identifier can be seen in an updated version of OECD's Product Database at:  
<http://www1.oecd.org/scripts/biotech/>

*Future events:*

- ◆ 14<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Working Group on Harmonisation of Regulatory Oversight in Biotechnology, Paris, 24<sup>th</sup>-26<sup>th</sup> November 2003.

*Recent publications:*

- 📖 Consensus Document on Information Used in the Assessment of Environmental Applications Involving Baculoviruses;
- 📖 Consensus Document on the Biology of *Picea sitchensis* (Bong.) Carr. (Sitka Spruce);
- 📖 Consensus Document on the Biology of *Pinus strobus* L. (Eastern White Pine);
- 📖 OECD Guidance for the Designation of a Unique Identifier for Transgenic Plants;
- 📖 Consensus Document on the Biology of *Prunus* sp. (Stonefruits);
- 📖 Module II: Herbicide Biochemistry, Herbicide Metabolism and the Residues in Glufosinate Ammonium (Phosphinothricin) -Tolerant plants.

Web site: BioTrack Online  
<http://www.oecd.org/biotrack/>

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## **SAFETY OF NOVEL FOODS AND FEEDS**

At the 7<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Task Force for the Safety of Novel Foods and Feeds held 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> February 2003, the main topics for discussion were the completion of advanced documents and defining the next steps for new projects for 2003-2005.

So far, the Task Force has published four Consensus Documents and another seven are in preparation. Documents that are approaching declassification are Consensus Document on Compositional Considerations for New Varieties of Bread Wheat (*Triticum aestivum*): Key Food and Feed Nutrients, Anti-nutrients and Toxicants; Consensus Document on Compositional Considerations for New Varieties of Rice (*Oryza sativa*): Key Food Nutrients and Anti-nutrients; Consensus Document on Compositional Considerations for New Varieties of Cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum* and *Gossypium barbadense*): Key Food and Feed Nutrients and Anti-nutrients; and Considerations for the Safety Assessment of Animal Feedstuffs derived from GM Plants.

This 7<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Task Force was attended by around 70 participants from 25 member countries, the European Commission, the Russian Federation, Slovenia, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Business and Industry Advisory Committee (BIAC).

The Task Force also participated in its first joint session with the Working Group on Harmonisation of Regulatory Oversight in Biotechnology which was held on 12<sup>th</sup> February 2003. Four topics of mutual interest to both groups were discussed: Co-operation with non-members; BioTrack Online; the proposed Workshop on Consensus Documents; and a project on Molecular Characterisation. This session was attended by around 90 participants from 25 member countries, the European Commission, the Russian Federation, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD), FAO and BIAC.

## OECD Workshop on the Safety of Novel Foods and Feeds

Hosted by the Russian Federation and held under the auspices of the Task Force for the Safety of Novel Foods and Feeds together with the Centre for Co-operation with Non-Members (CCNM), a workshop was held in Moscow on the 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> September 2002, in order to bring together experts from OECD countries to work with invited participants from the Russian Federation and countries of the former Soviet Union. The workshop introduced and promoted discussion on the various concepts being applied worldwide in the safety assessments of novel foods and feeds. A hands-on approach focusing upon a specific case study that uses the Codex principles and guidelines was employed in order to provide regulators with practical training in the evaluation of dossiers over a three-day period. Topics covered include Substantial Equivalence, Molecular Characterization, Nutritional Aspects, Toxicity, Allergenicity, Unintentional Effects, and Comparison of International Approaches. The workshop was highly successful and participants indicated that they were very pleased with the organisation of the workshop, the high level of expertise of the workshop facilitators, the detail of information presented, and the depth of the subsequent discussions.

### *Future events:*

- ◆ 8<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Task Force for the Safety of Novel Foods and Feeds, Paris, 15<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> December 2003.

### *Recent publications:*

- 📖 Consensus Document on Compositional Considerations for New Varieties of Maize: Key Food and Feed Nutrients, Anti-Nutrients and Secondary Plant Metabolites;
- 📖 Consensus Document on Compositional Considerations for New Varieties of Sugar Beet: Key Food and Feed Nutrients and Anti-Nutrients;
- 📖 Consensus Document on Compositional Considerations for New Varieties of Potatoes: Key Food and Feed Nutrients, Antinutrients and Toxicants;
- 📖 Report of the OECD Workshop on the Nutritional Assessment of Novel Foods and Feeds, Ottawa, February 2001.

Web site: [BioTrack Online](http://www.oecd.org/biotrack/)  
<http://www.oecd.org/biotrack/>

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### INTERNET


You can find out more information about the work of the EHS Programme from our homepage and related linked pages on the Internet:

- EHS Homepage  
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- Chemical Accidents  
<http://www.oecd.org/env/accidents>
- Harmonisation and Classification  
<http://www.oecd.org/env/classify>
- Risk Assessment  
<http://www.oecd.org/env/riskassessment>

- New Chemicals  
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- Risk Management  
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- Test Guidelines  
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- Fax: 33-1-45 24 16 75,
- OLIS, or
- <mailto:ehscont@oecd.org>



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<b>CRYAN</b> , Maria	Test Guidelines, HCL, Endocrine Disrupters	<b>98.43</b>
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<b>DIDERICH</b> , Bob	Existing Chemicals, R & D Screening	<b>14.85</b>
<b>FENEROL</b> , Claudia	PRTRs	<b>17.63</b>
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<b>GOURMELON</b> , Anne	Test Guidelines, Endocrine Disrupters	<b>98.49</b>
<b>GRIFFIN</b> , Jenny	Pesticides, Biocides	<b>85.25</b>
<b>HARJULA</b> , Henrik	PRTRs	<b>98.18</b>
<b>HUET</b> , Marie-Chantal	Chemical Accidents	<b>79.03</b>
<b>JAWORSKA</b> , Joanna	Test Guidelines, QSARS	<b>16.76</b>
<b>KAWAHARA</b> , Kazumi	Test Guidelines	<b>97.75</b>
<b>KEARNS</b> , Peter	Biosafety, Food Safety	<b>16.77</b>
<b>KOETER</b> , Herman	Test Guidelines, HCL, Endocrine Disrupters, Risk Assessment (Human Health)	<b>98.44</b>
<b>LADEUILLE</b> , Barbara	Secretariat Front Office	<b>93.16</b>
<b>LARSEN</b> , Tiffany	Existing Chemicals, GLP, MAD	<b>98.61</b>
<b>MAHON</b> , Alexia	Biotechnology, Chemical Accidents	<b>97.90</b>
<b>MCGAW</b> , Jacy	Risk Management, PRTRs, Risk Assessment	<b>97.43</b>
<b>MIYAZAKO</b> , Masahiro	Biosafety, Food Safety	<b>76.19</b>
<b>MUSSET</b> , Laurence (as of 1 May)	Risk Management, New Chemicals, HCL	<b>16.76</b>
<b>OWENS</b> , William	Endocrine Disrupters	<b>16.00</b>
<b>RASTOGI</b> , Toolika	Biosafety, Food Safety	<b>76.96</b>
<b>RICHARDS</b> , Jeanne	Pesticides	<b>89.45</b>
<b>SCHAEFER</b> , Bonnie	Administration	<b>83.21</b>
<b>SIGMAN</b> , Richard	Pesticides, Biocides	<b>16.80</b>
<b>TAKAE</b> , Shinichi	Existing Chemicals, GLP	<b>76.98</b>
<b>TODA</b> , Eisaku	HCL, Risk Assessment (environmental) & R&D Screening, New Chemicals	<b>79.07</b>
<b>TURNHEIM</b> , Dian	GLP, Existing Chemicals, MAD; Environment Directorate Counsellor	<b>97.77</b>
<b>VISSER</b> , Rob	Head of Division	<b>93.15</b>
<b>WILSON</b> , Geoff	Biocides	<b>16.78</b>