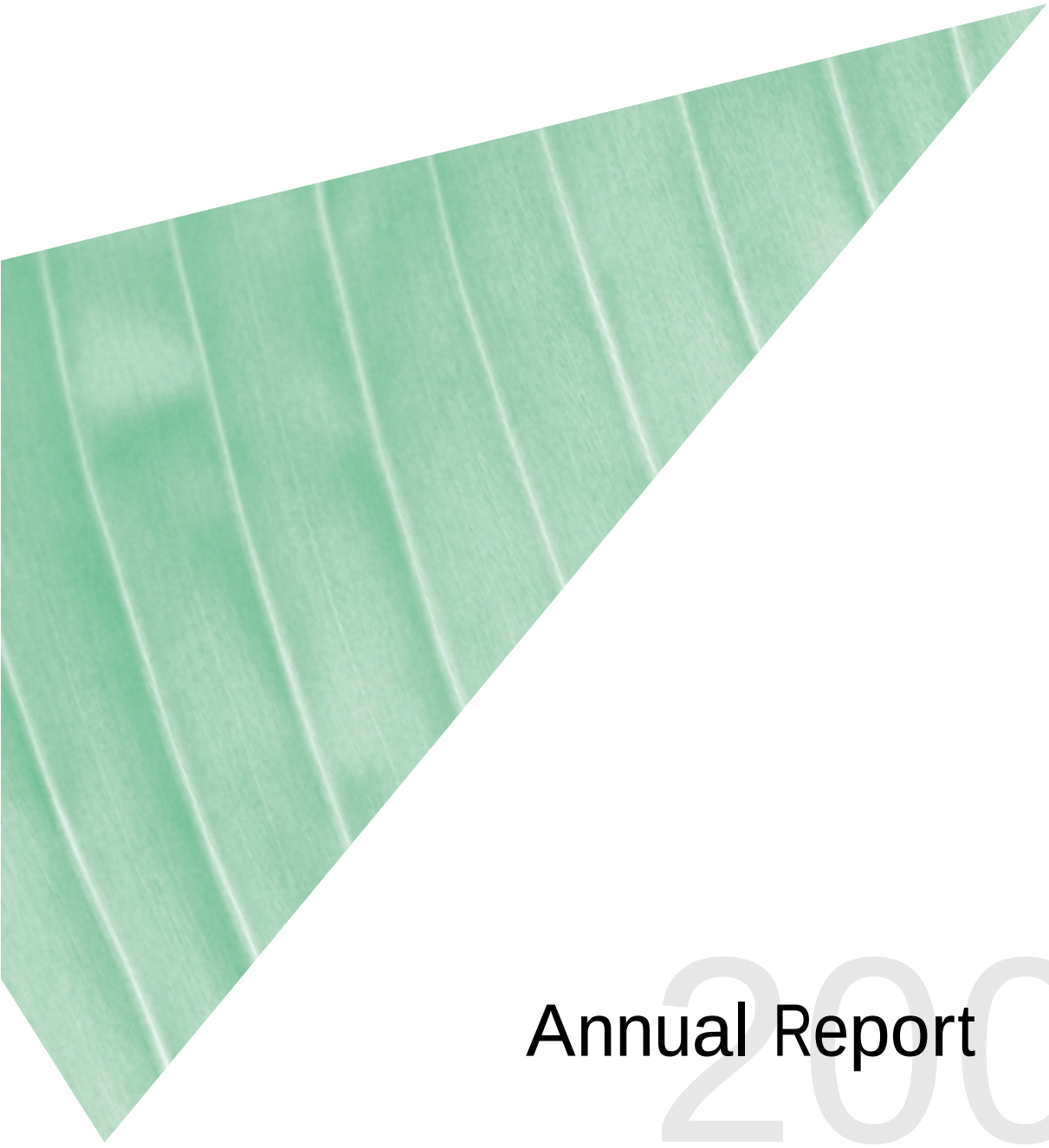
ecetoc



Annual Report 2000

Annual Report 2000

EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR ECOTOXICOLOGY AND TOXICOLOGY OF CHEMICALS

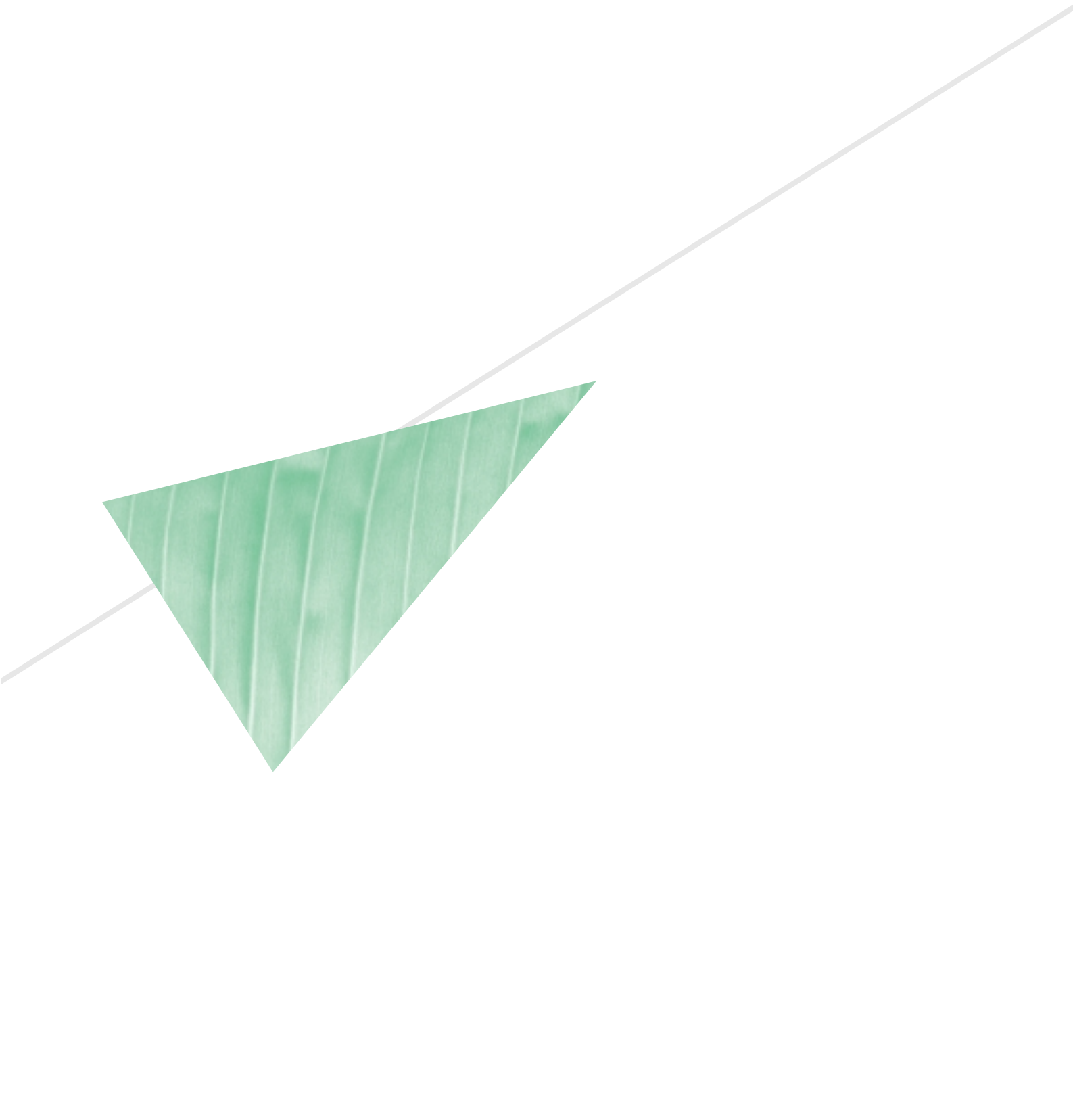
Introduction

ECETOC (European Centre for Ecotoxicology and Toxicology of Chemicals), was established in 1978 as a scientific, non-commercial association; it is financed by over fifty companies with interests in the manufacture and use of chemicals.

The main objective of our activities is to identify, evaluate and minimise any potentially adverse effects on health and the environment which might arise from the manufacture and use of chemicals.

To meet this objective, we facilitate the networking of suitably-qualified scientists from our member companies. The output of our activities includes Technical Reports and Monographs reflecting the current state of the science for the issue under review.

An internal peer-review process has ensured that we have earned recognition and respect by external bodies for scientific integrity. We have become a valued partner with many other organisations and regulatory bodies, such as the World Health Organization and the European Commission, in establishing a scientific foundation for the development of legislation on chemicals.



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The Way Ahead

Message from the Chairman

J.J. Van de Berg.

New Demands for Industry

In February 2001, following broad consultation with all stakeholders, the European Commission (EC) adopted a White Paper that set out the strategy for a future Community Policy for Chemicals. The main object for the new strategy being to ensure a high level of protection for human health and the environment, while ensuring the effective functioning of the internal market and stimulating innovation and competitiveness in the chemical industry.

There will no doubt be much debate, consultation and negotiation to be undertaken before this White Paper becomes part of EU law, probably in 2005. Nevertheless there are already a number of clear messages concerning the extent and nature of the increased demands that will be made of the industry. Notably, there will be a requirement for more extensive data sets for many substances to be generated and evaluated. Furthermore, downstream users of chemicals will be drawn into the regulation.

To ensure that such expectations can be satisfied responsibly and effectively, there will be great emphasis on the importance of sound science. Indeed the skills and ingenuity of our scientists will be crucial to the development of new approaches and methodologies for prioritising the required programmes of data generation. Thus we can avoid the unnecessary use of animals and extend the utility of the data generated. Experience in the appropriate application of emerging technologies will also need to be developed to ensure their responsible use in hazard assessment.

ECETOC, with its proven track record in science and a membership including both chemical manufacturing and user companies, will have a critical role in the development of a scientific strategy to meet the requirements of this impending legislation.

The Challenge

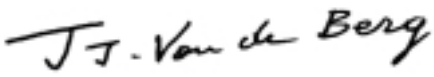
The situation in respect of available specialist resources is already critical and these new demands will further test greatly the ability for industry to respond.

ECETOC is already tackling this challenge, critically reviewing its *modus operandi* and employing new ways of resourcing initiatives that make more effective use of available experts. This review will continue as long as the demand outstrips the supply and we can expect ECETOC to undergo further change in the next 2-3 years.

Thanks

ECETOC continues to meet its challenges, delivering well on its tasks and its objectives. The many achievements made in 2000 are described in the following pages. We are indebted to the scientists from our member companies as well as those from other organisations who contributed to the successful outcome of our work programme.

Finally, thanks are also expressed to the Secretariat that facilitated the teamwork responsible for ECETOC's successful 2000.

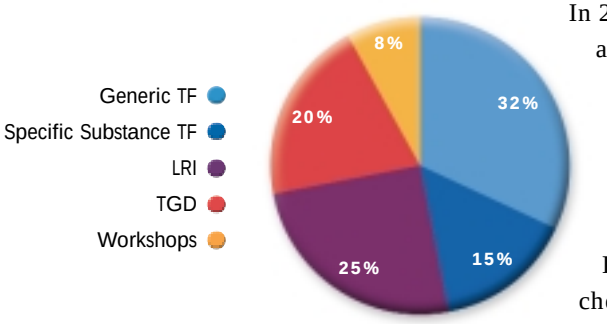


J.J. Van de Berg
Chairman
ECETOC Board of Directors

An Overview of 2000

Message from the Secretary General

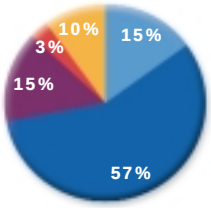
2000



In 2000, ECETOC continued to be active in all programme areas, though the distribution of effort within the programme was significantly changed as compared with 1999.

The most notable change was a diversion of effort away from the Generic Task Force programme towards participation in the revision, by the EC, of the Technical Guidance Document (TGD) for risk assessment of new and existing chemicals (p.12). Also growing at the expense of the more traditional Generic Task Force programme, the scientific support provided to the European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC) for the Long-range Research Initiative (LRI) was substantially increased as the process of monitoring the research projects began in earnest (p.10).

1999



In addition ECETOC provided advice to the Association Internationale de la Savonnerie et de la Détergence et des Produits d'Entretien (AISE) on its approach for the focused risk assessment of High Production Volume (HPV) substances used in its products.

These areas, representing nearly half of ECETOC's activities in 2000, reflect the recognition of ECETOC as a trusted partner by other industry organisations and external agencies such as the European Chemicals Bureau of the EC.

Despite accommodating the above new demands, nearly one third of the ECETOC programme remained devoted to progressing Task Forces dealing with generic topics (p.6). This will continue to represent a substantial part of ECETOC's core activities for the foreseeable future. The Specific Substances Task Force programme (p.8) also represents a significant part of the ECETOC activities and outputs. Demand from the participating companies for this work continues, a reflection of the perceived added value of ECETOC for hosting such consortia-driven projects.

Time for change

Over the last few years, industry has been facing ever more searching and challenging questions concerning the potential for chemicals to affect the environment and the health of human and wildlife populations. The demands of the Regulators have evolved to reflect concerns of a public that seeks reassurance that the industry is worthy of its trust.

The industry itself has responded to this challenge by mounting voluntary initiatives such as the International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) LRI and the ICCA HPV initiative.

Dr. F. Carpanini in a meeting with Scientific Committee Co-chairmen Drs. G. Randall (AstraZeneca) and N. Carmichael (Aventis CropScience).

These initiatives have inevitably taken their toll on a steadily diminishing pool of specialist resources within the industry. Whilst escalation in demand has been sustained in 2000, the number of scientists made available to ECETOC from its member companies has continued to fall. To counter this growing imbalance steps have been taken to maximise the effectiveness of the resources committed to the generic science programme. In this way ECETOC is continuing to aid industry in demonstrating its commitment to the responsible environmental management of chemicals. Initial results following introduction of new working practices involving the use of external scientists for a limited number of specific projects are encouraging.

These changes are also affecting the work of the Scientific Committee and the way it operates. While remaining productive in relation to its core activities, which include the peer review of ECETOC reports, documents and position papers and the stewarding of Task Forces, a substantial effort was devoted to newer initiatives such as LRI and TGD revision. In addition, the Scientific Committee has led the effort to develop new *modus operandi* to meet the challenges arising from the diminishing availibility of industry resources needed to implement effectively the ECETOC work programme.

Dr. F. M. Carpanini
Secretary General
ECETOC

Task Forces Generic Issues

This part of the ECETOC programme comprises the Task Force activities addressing issues of concern that are common to a broad constituency of membership. The following initiatives were launched in 2000:

Exposure Factors Source Book

A Task Force was established to prepare a document summarising default exposure factors for use in risk-based decision making. The document will be derived from the report 'Exposure Factors Sourcebook for European Sites' commissioned by ICI/Shell/Exxon as part of the EC NICOLE programme to provide consistent and scientifically valid input data for risk assessments relating to contaminated land. Many of the exposure parameters contained within the report will be equally relevant for risk assessments being undertaken in the area of new and of existing substances.

Persistence

'Persistence' is the term applied to a chemical when its removal from the environment by any mechanism is considered unacceptably slow. Although it cannot be measured directly, a number of important initiatives are underway which incorporate the concept of persistence as a driver for future regulation. A Task Force was commissioned to critically review the suitability of existing (a)biotic tests and default values and to propose an improved strategy for predicting persistence.

Risk Assessment of Difficult Substances

This Task Force was commissioned to make recommendations to the TGD revision process on addressing the difficulties associated with the environmental risk assessment of substances with 'unique' properties such as low water solubility, instability or sorbtivity and the problems of naturally occurring metals and metal compounds. Such properties cause problems in both the assessment of effects (since the effects test guidelines are often not suitable and tests deliver results which are not meaningful) and in assessment of exposure (because sound predictions of environmental concentrations cannot be made). Many of the substances on the priority lists for Risk Assessment in the EU possess one or more of these properties and may require a tailored approach to effects and exposure prediction.

Progressing a report at an ECETOC meeting.

Toxicogenomics and Proteomics in Hazard Assessment

Genomics, transcript profiling (transcriptomics), proteomics and metabonomics (GTMP) is a set of rapidly developing technologies that enables researchers to study and describe biological events at the level of genetic material (genomics) and its expression in organisms. This Task Force was established to produce a white paper on the status of the emerging science in this field. The main objective of the paper is to provide a briefing for member companies, which includes the current state of the technology and the challenges and threats to the chemical industry in relation to its application in hazard assessment.

Workshop on Physiologically-based Pharmacokinetic (PBPK) Modelling in Hazard and Risk Assessment

Advances in the application of PBPK modelling to toxicology suggest that it is justified for this technique to feature more prominently in the chemical risk assessment process in Europe. The Scientific Committee commissioned this Task Force to organise a workshop on the Application of PBPK Modelling in Hazard and Risk Assessment during the second half of 2001. The workshop will present an overview of the available PBPK approaches, with case studies using well-developed models to illustrate the strengths and limitations of the application to hazard identification and risk assessment. The objective is to enable industrial, academic and regulatory scientists to discuss the current status of PBPK modelling and its utility in chemical risk assessment.

Task Forces Specific Substances

This part of the ECETOC programme includes the preparation of comprehensive critical reviews of the physico-chemical, environmental, (eco)toxicological and human data on specific substances. The following Task Force was launched in 2000:

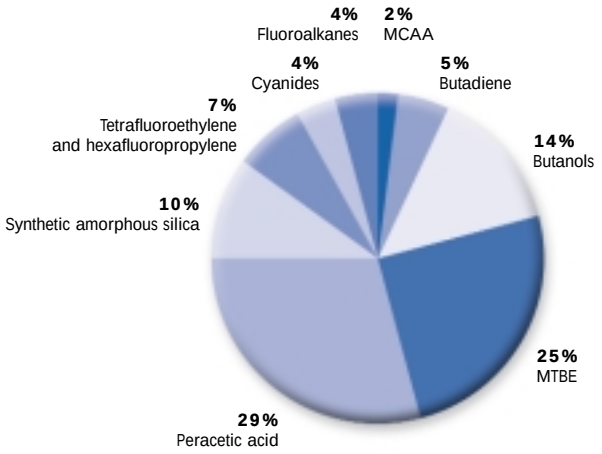
Cyanides

Many cyanide-containing chemicals are HPV chemicals with widespread use in industry. Several compounds (sodium and potassium cyanide, hydrogen cyanide and acetone cyanohydrin) are included in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and EU risk assessment programmes, and although not prioritised to date are likely to undergo assessment in the next few years.

At the request of interested member companies, the Scientific Committee agreed to appoint a Task Force to prepare a JACC report.

A comprehensive review of the available data is expected to strengthen the rationale for extrapolation of data between these chemicals where appropriate and to help identify potential data gaps.

Distribution of effort within the Specific Substances programme in 2000 in shown in the diagram.



Member companies define this programme and provide experts to evaluate published and unpublished data in the Task Forces.

In addition to preparing comprehensive critical reviews for specific substances, the programme frequently highlights issues of a generic nature. In this way, the programme delivers output that is of value to a broader constituency of ECETOC membership.

Long-range Research Initiative

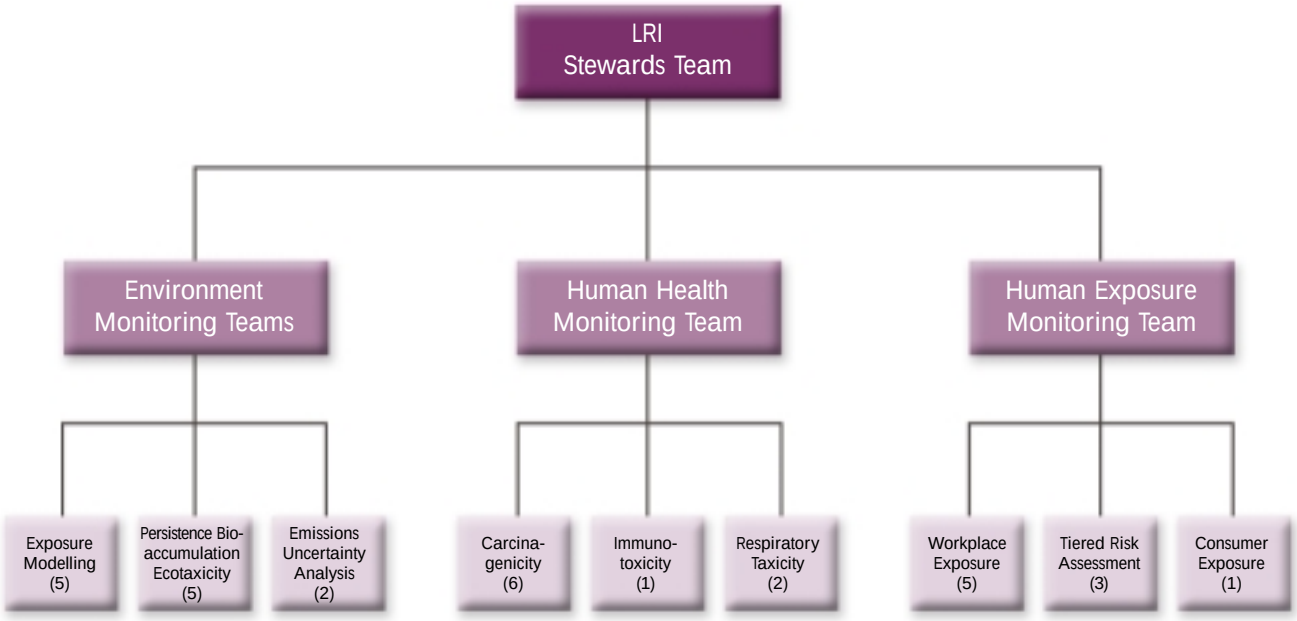
ECETOC has played a significant role since 1997 in the CEFIC / American Chemistry Council / Japanese Chemical Industry Association funded strategic research programme on human health and the environment

During 2000, further development of the research programme was achieved through the refinement and formulation of additional requests for proposals (RfPs). These were developed either to refine the original RfPs that had failed to attract effective bids or to extend the scope of the research areas prioritised by CEFIC. Notably assistance to CEFIC enabled the commissioning of three projects employing the emerging technologies of toxicogenomics to research chemical carcinogenicity.

Selection Teams were appointed to evaluate and rank the research proposals received in response to the published RfPs in order to assist CEFIC in selecting projects for funding.

A project monitoring structure was established in ECETOC to oversee the funded research project and to facilitate effective data exchange between the researchers, ECETOC and the funding body. A Stewards Team, comprising members of the ECETOC Scientific Committee, oversees a number of monitoring teams, covering the projects initiated in the areas of environment, human health and human exposure. In all, 27 projects were underway by the end of 2000.

The diagram shows how the research projects are distributed in the sub-divisions of these three areas.



In order to ensure the programme keeps pace with developing science and associated potential issues, formal review and updating of the 'state of the science' (STOTS) white papers was initiated towards the end of the year.

Technical Guidance Document

Early in 2000, the European Chemicals Bureau (ECB) launched the revision of its guidance[1] for the risk assessment of new and existing substances and invited ECETOC to participate on behalf of the industry

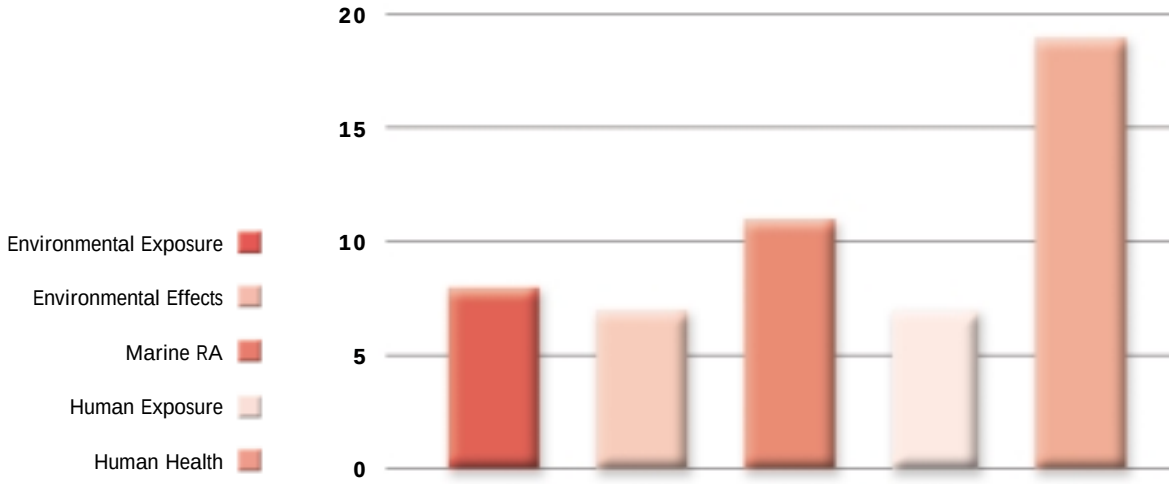
ECETOC accepted the challenge to represent industry on the fourteen sub-groups that were established by ECB to progress this major task.

Scientists from ECETOC member companies were appointed to represent the industry on each of the sub-groups. An infrastructure of support teams, including experts and practitioners from across the industry was established to ensure that the input reflected broad consensus. These teams include representatives from other industry groups.

In addition to conventional meetings, remote working techniques were employed to effect consultation across the support teams and to develop written contributions in time to meet the deadlines set by the Commission sub-groups.

[1] Technical Guidance Document in Support of Commission Directive 93/67/EEC on Risk Assessment for New Notified Substances and Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1488/94 on Risk Assessment for Existing Substances

An indication of the written input provided by industry to the TGD revision process during 2000 is illustrated in the diagram.



This programme is far from complete with a number of the sub-groups still to be launched. Work will continue well into 2001 before finalisation of the revised TGD.

Workshops

ECETOC workshops provide an opportunity to broaden debate on key issues by involving representatives from other organisations, academia and the regulators

An Introduction to Toxicogenomics and Proteomics in Hazard Assessment. ECETOC Annual Meeting, Brussels, 24 May 2000

More than fifty people attended this successful and thought-provoking annual meeting, designed as an introduction to the emerging technologies of toxicogenomics and proteomics.

These new technologies will have a major impact on the chemical industry, *inter alia* on the manner in which the health and environmental impact of chemicals is evaluated. Presentations were given by specialists from the pharmaceutical and agrochemical industry and independent organisations engaged in research in this area. Topics included the use of microarray gene profiling technologies in mechanistic toxicology research and applications of proteomic analyses to safety assessment of chemicals.

Attendance was high at the Annual Meeting held on 24 May 2000 at the Le Meridien hotel, Brussels.

The presentations were followed by a lively panel discussion in which the potential challenges and benefits of the new technologies to the industry were debated. The need for the chemical industry to engage strategically in this field was acknowledged. In this respect, a role for ECETOC in providing guidance in this area was strongly supported.

EEMS – ECETOC Symposium on Genetic Susceptibility to Environmental Toxicants, Budapest, Hungary on 24 August 2000

Over 200 participants from across Europe attended the jointly organised symposium where scientists from regulatory organisations, academia and ECETOC member companies covered areas such as scientific evidence of genetic susceptibility and polymorphisms in relation to mutagensesis and carcinogenesis, human polymorphisms and their impact on risk assessment and ethical issues relating to the generation of data from individuals for possible use in the evaluation of susceptibility to disease.

Panellists (from left) Drs. T. Gant (MRC), S. Wildsmith (SmithKline Beecham) and R. LeBoeuf (Procter & Gamble) at the morning session of the Annual Meeting.

Chairpersons Prof. H. Autrup (University of Aarhus, Denmark), Dr. B. Schoket (National Institute of Environmental Health, Hungary) and Prof. L. Smith (Syngenta, United Kingdom) at the opening of the EEMS – ECETOC Symposium.

The symposium was timely in the context of the rapidly increasing ability to monitor detail at the genetic level, and served to highlight that the extrapolation of genetic data to mutagenesis and carcinogenesis as an endpoint of risk will require further research of appropriate scientific rigour. The symposium was held during the 30th Annual Meeting of the European Environmental Mutagens Society (EEMS) entitled "Challenges of Mutation Research for the XXIst Century". The proceedings will be published in a forthcoming issue of Mutation Research in 2001.

ECETOC Workshop on Scientific Analysis of the Proposed Use of the T25 Dose in Chemical Regulation, Brussels, 10 November 2000

For many years there has been uncertainty about the methods to be used for the risk assessment of exposure to carcinogens. A variety of approaches, from mathematical modelling in the USA to expert judgement in many EU countries, has been used. This issue came into prominence when an approach prepared by Norwegian and Dutch scientists using the T25 dose (the dose that produces a 25% incidence of cancer in an appropriately designed experiment) was proposed for regulatory control at a meeting of experts in the EU held at the end of 1999.

There was concern from scientists inside and outside industry that the application of these proposals to the risk assessment of carcinogens did not take sufficient account of the scientific understanding of the carcinogenic process. Accordingly ECETOC organised a multi-stakeholder workshop on the topic on 10 November 2000.

The workshop was attended by some thirty participants from the competent authorities, academia and industry. Formal presentations by independent experts on various approaches to the risk assessment of carcinogens stimulated enthusiastic discussion. The outputs from the workshop will be used to assist industry in preparing its input to the revision of the TGD sub-section addressing the risk characterisation of non-threshold carcinogens.

Other External Representation

In addition to major collaborative exercises such as the ECB led TGD revision, ECETOC provides representation by experts from its member companies to the work of a number of external organisations. In 2000 these included:

- **International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs Working Group meeting**
  Lyons, 8-15 February
  ECETOC represented by Dr. G. Gans (BASF).

- **International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS) Environmental Health Criteria (EHC) Task Group Meeting on Neurotoxicity Risk Assessment Principles and Approaches**
  Washington, 29-31 March
  ECETOC represented by Dr. W. Classen (Novartis).

- **IPCS Seventh Final Review Board Meeting for Concise International Chemical Assessment Documents (CICADs)**
  Helsinki, 26-29 June
  ECETOC represented by Dr. J. Lewis (ExxonMobil).

- **EUROTOX 2000 XXXVIII European Congress of Toxicology**
  London, 17-20 September
  ECETOC represented by the Secretary General.

- **IPCS Exposure Assessment Planning Workshop**
  Washington, 5-6 October
  ECETOC represented by Dr. K. Kohman (Procter & Gamble).

- **OECD – International Life Sciences Institute (ILSI) Joint Workshop and Expert Consultation Meeting on Developmental Neurotoxicity**
  Washington, 23-25 October
  ECETOC represented by Dr. W. Classen (Novartis).

- **Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft Workshop on Evaluation of Fibre and Particle Toxicity**
  Munich, 26-27 October
  ECETOC represented by Dr. C. Braun (AkzoNobel).

- **European Centre for the Validation of Alternative Methods (ECVAM)**
  During 2000, ECETOC continued to be represented by Dr. P. Botham (Syngenta) on the ECVAM Scientific Advisory Committee.

- **European Cosmetic Toiletry and Perfurmery Association (Colipa)**
  Dr. I. Kimber (Syngenta) represented ECETOC on the Skin Tolerance Task Force.

- **Colipa**
  Dr. R. Lewis (Syngenta) represented ECETOC on the committee overseeing an initiative to explore research into alternative non-animal tests to replace the Draize eye test.

- **ILSI Europe**
  ECETOC continued its active membership of the Environment and Health Task Force. ECETOC represented by Mr. M. Holt.

ECETOC Outputs

During 2000 ECETOC generated several publications ranging from its traditional reports to external publications in peer-reviewed journals

ECETOC Reports

- **Document No. 40** Comments on Recommendations from Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits for 1,3-Butadiene
- **Document No. 41** Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Response to UNEP/INC/CEG-I Annex 1
- **Monograph No. 29** Skin Sensitisation Testing for the Purpose of Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

External Publications

Hutchinson TH, Brown R, Brugger KE, Campbell PM, Holt M, Länge R, McCahon P, Tattersfield LJ, van Egmond R. 2000. Ecological Risk Assessment of Endocrine Disruptors. *Environmental Health Perspectives* 108:1007-1014.

Holt MS, Fox K, Grießbach E, Johnsen, S, Kinnunen J, Lecloux A, Muarray-Smith R, Peterson DR, Schröder R, Silvani M, ten Berge WFJ, Feijtel TCM. 2000. Monitoring, modelling and environmental exposure assessment of industrial chemicals in the aquatic environment. *Chemosphere* 41:1799-1808.

Holt MS. 2000. Sources of chemical contaminants and routes into the freshwater environment. *Food and Chemical Toxicology* 38:S21-27.

Fox K, Holt M, Daniel M, Buckland H, Guymer I. 2000. Removal of linear alkylbenzene sulfonate from a small Yorkshire stream: contribution to GREAT-ER project # 7. *The Science of the Total Environment* 251/252:265-275.

Sarrif AM, Aardema MJ, Albertini S, Arni P, Henderson LM, Kirsch-Volders M and Vrijhof H. 2000. ECETOC – EEMS Symposium on dose-response and threshold-mediated mechanisms in mutagenesis (Salzburg, Austria; 7 September 1998). *Mutation Research* 464:1-2.

Posters

ICCA Long-range Research Initiative – European Environment Programme, presented at the LRI Open House, 22 May 2000, during the SETAC Europe 10th Annual Meeting in Brighton.

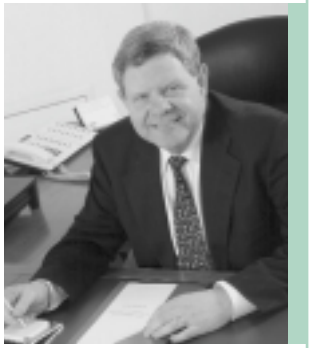
ECETOC Website

With the goals of promoting and improving the visibility of the organisation to the outside world as well as enhancing the communications between ECETOC and its member companies, the Website comprises public and members-only sections.

Visit the regularly updated Website **(http://www.ecetoc.org)** for the most recent information on our activities, workshops and seminars and a list of publications.

Secretariat

The ECETOC Secretariat is responsible for the co-ordination and management of the work programme ensuring that the tasks allocated by the Scientific Committee to the Task Forces are accomplished in a timely fashion



Dr. F. Carpanini.

ECETOC's continued success relies greatly on the initiative of this group of dedicated professionals which assists the scientists of our member companies to fulfil their tasks. During the past year, Ms. M-L. Simon and Ms. E. Eysenbach joined our team.

At 31 December 2000, staff employed were:

Dr. F. Carpanini	Secretary General
Ms. M. Butler	Health Sciences
Ms. E. Eysenbach	Research Programmes
Mr. M. Holt	Environmental Sciences
Ir. H. Vrijhof	Chemicals Programme
Ms. S. Henssler	Communications
Ms. G. Gérits	Office Manager
Ms. M-L. Simon	Secretary

Front row from left: Martin Holt, Elin Eysenbach, Francis Carpanini, Marie-Laurence Simon. Back row from left: Geneviève Gérits, Margaret Butler, Sabine Henssler, Henk Vrijhof.

Modus Operandi

Board

ECETOC operates under the general direction of a Board comprised of up to twelve senior executives from member companies. The Board is responsible for the overall policy and finance of the association.

Scientific Committee

Crucial to the success of ECETOC in establishing and maintaining its authority and reputation as a source of sound scientific information and judgement, is its Scientific Committee. Composed of fifteen top industry scientists (mainly toxicologists, ecotoxicologists and physicians) the Committee is appointed by the ECETOC Board. Members are selected on the basis of their proven scientific expertise, thereby underpinning their role of assuring sound scientific standards and quality.

The Scientific Committee is responsible for the definition, management and peer review of the ECETOC work programme. A major part of this work programme is the production of ECETOC publications by Task Forces appointed by the Scientific Committee.

Task Forces

ECETOC outputs are generated by Task Forces composed of appropriate experts drawn from member companies and other organisations as required. Although all member companies have the opportunity to nominate members to the Task Forces, their final composition is subject to endorsement by the Scientific Committee, taking into account the range of skills required to address the selected topic. The work of the Task Force follows the Terms of Reference established by the Scientific Committee and is directed by a Chairman who is appointed to the task by the Scientific Committee. Most but not all Task Force activities result in one or more ECETOC publications. The specific objectives of the other projects undertaken by Task Forces vary, and frequently involve activities with other organisations.

Secretariat

The Board, Scientific Committee and Task Forces are supported and assisted in their activities by a small team of scientists with administrative support, led by the Secretary General. Further details of ECETOC staff members are given on page 20.

Programme Selection

A topic for consideration by ECETOC may be proposed by any member company or any other organisation whether trade association, academia or regulatory authority. For the proposal to be progressed it must be supported by at least two member companies; in addition it must be judged to meet the scientific standards required by the Scientific Committee. Provided these criteria are met, specific Terms of Reference are drawn up and endorsed by the Scientific Committee prior to selection of Task Force members.

Publications

The main output of ECETOC's Task Force activities is the publication of a range of reports varying in scope from the 'JACC' reports on specific chemicals to 'Monographs', dealing with the fundamental principles underlying the various branches of science in toxicology and ecotoxicology. All reports are published following peer review by the Scientific Committee and copies are sent to all member companies and to other interested parties, such as the various regulatory authorities, international organisations and academic groups, for use as required.

Website

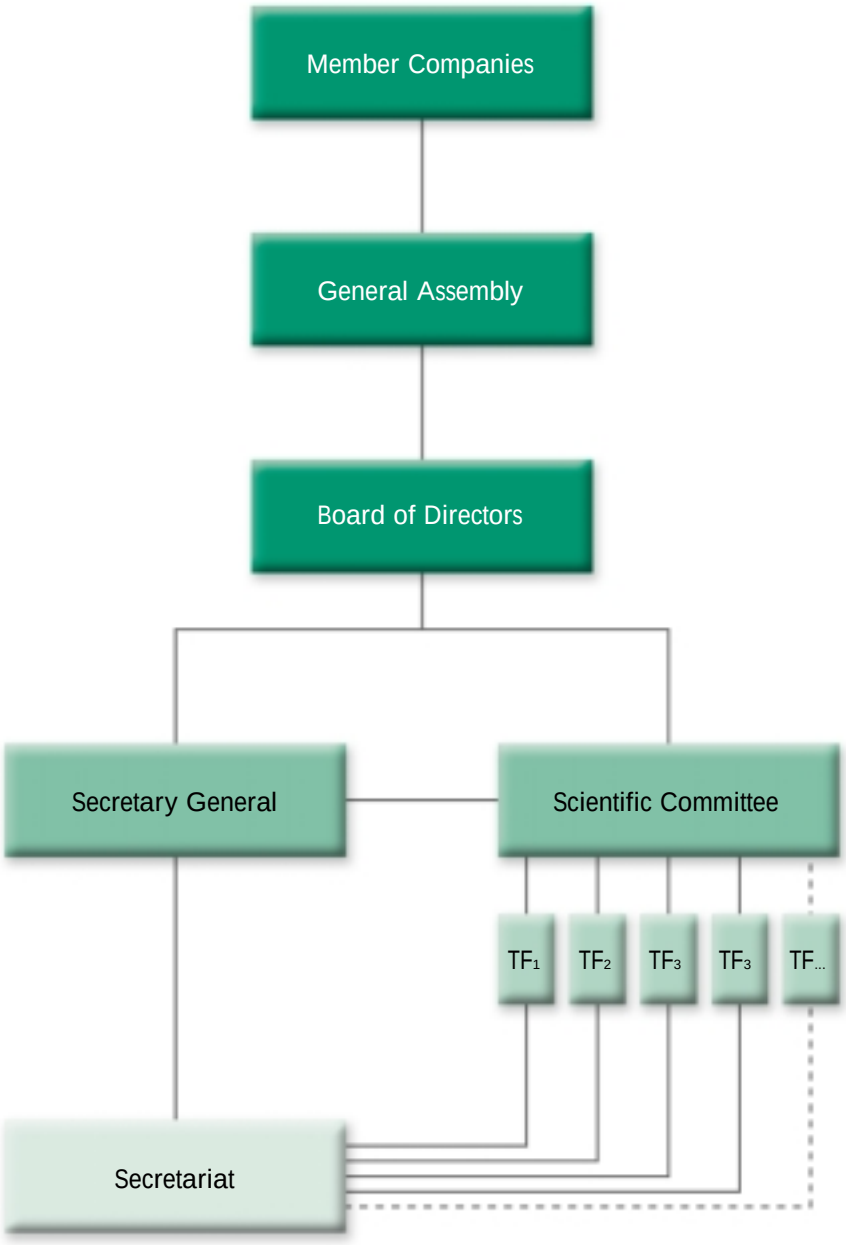
The ECETOC Website communicates the goals, objectives, output and activities of the Association to the outside world, provides an additional information source and point of contact to our members and supports the Committees and Task Forces in developing their outputs.

Representation

ECETOC regularly receives invitations to send representatives and observers to a variety of fora, such as the IPCS, OECD, IARC and the EC groups, where the health and environmental effects of chemicals are discussed and evaluated.

Workshops and Seminars

Workshops and seminars are convened, often in partnership with other interested parties and groups, in order to develop and communicate understanding and counsel on the key issues affecting the responsible environmental management of chemicals.


Member Companies
General Assembly
Board of Directors
Secretary General
Scientific Committee
TF1
TF2
TF3
TF3
TF...
Secretariat

Board Members

The composition of the ECETOC Board following the 2000 Annual General Meeting was:

Name	Company	Function
Mr. J.J. Van de Berg	Solvay	Chairman
Dr. C. Mancel	Procter & Gamble	Vice-Chairman and Treasurer
Ir. C. Bronke	DSM	
Dr. K. Eigenmann	Novartis	
Mr. D. Hyde	AstraZeneca	
Mr. P. Peschak	ExxonMobil Chemical	
Dr. J. Rudolph	Degussa-Hüls	
Mr. H. Schiff	Novozymes	

Mr. J-F. Berthiaux (ExxonMobil Chemical) resigned his seat on the Board following his transfer to new duties in ExxonMobil Chemical. In addition, Mr. H. Langballe (Norsk Hydro) resigned after 4 years' service.

Mr. P. Peschak (ExxonMobil Chemical) was elected to the Board at the Annual General Meeting on 23 May 2000.

In addition, Dr. K. Eigenmann (Novartis), Mr. D. Hyde (AstraZeneca), Dr. C. Mancel (Procter & Gamble) and Mr. H. Schiff (Novozymes) were re-elected following expiry of their mandates.

Scientific Committee

The composition of the ECETOC Scientific Committee in 2000 was:

Name	Company	Function
Dr. N. Carmichael	Aventis CropScience	Co-chairman
Dr. G. Randall	AstraZeneca	Co-chairman
Dr. C. Braun	Akzo Nobel	
Dr. E. Bomhard	Bayer	
Dr. C. d'Hondt	Novartis	
Dr. T. Feijtel	Procter & Gamble	
Dr. B. Hildebrand	BASF	
Dr. J. Jackson	Monsanto	
Dr. E. Loeser	Bayer	
Dr. R. Millischer	Atofina	
Dr. A. Sarrif	DuPont de Nemours	
Dr. L. Smith	Zeneca	
Dr. J. Solbé	Unilever	
Dr. B. van Ravenzwaay	BASF	
Dr. H-J. Wiegand	Degussa-Hüls	

The Scientific Committee held 6 meetings during the year.

Drs B. Hildebrand (BASF) and E. Loeser (Bayer) resigned from the Scientific Committee in December 2000 following retirement from their companies.

Newly appointed members of the Scientific Committee in 2000 were: Drs. E. Bomhard (Bayer) in May and B. van Ravenzwaay (BASF) in November.

Member Companies

ECETOC Membership at December 2000:

3M
Akzo Nobel
AstraZeneca
Atofina
Ausimont
Aventis CropScience
BASF
Bayer
Boehringer Ingelheim
Borax
Borealis
BP Amoco Chemicals
Ciba Specialty Chemicals
Coca-Cola
Colgate Palmolive
Degussa-Hüls
Dow Corning
Dow Chemical
DSM
DuPont de Nemours
EniChem
ExxonMobil Chemical
F. Hoffmann-La Roche
FMC
Fortum
Henkel
ICI
Janssen Pharmaceutica
L'Oréal
Lyondell Chemical
Merck
Monsanto
Norsk Hydro
Novartis
Novozymes
Perstorp
Petresa
Procter & Gamble
Reckitt Benckiser
Repsol Quimica
Rhodia
Rohm & Haas
Shell Chemicals
Solvay
Statoil
Th. Goldschmidt
TotalFina
Unilever
Union Carbide
Wacker Chemie

Task Forces

During 2000, in addition to the activity in the new Task Forces, the ECETOC programme was progressed by the following:

Risk Assessment

- Adverse Versus Non-Adverse Effects (Toxicological End-Points)
- Marine Risk Assessment
- Risk Assessment Core Group
- Risk Assessment Factors
- Terrestrial Risk Assessment
- Toxicological Mechanisms
- Use of Observational Data in the Risk Assessment of Existing Chemicals

Health Effects

- Reproductive Toxicity
- Skin Sensitisation Testing

Environment

- Aquatic Hazard Assessment II
- Aquatic Toxicity of Mixtures
- Ecotoxicity of Borates
- GREAT-ER Projects
- Persistent Organic Pollutants
- Terrestrial (Soil) Hazard Classification

Specific Substances Programme

- Butadiene
- Butanols
- Fluoroalkanes
- Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE) Risk Assessment
- Monochloroacetic Acid and its Sodium Salt
- Peracetic Acid
- Synthetic Amorphous Silica
- Tetrafluoroethylene and Hexafluoropropylene

Finance

Income	Actual 2000 in Euro
Subscription	
Full Members	1,372,000
'New' Members	9,333
Total Subscription Income	1,381,333
Bank Interest	42,691
Document Sales	18,253
Project-related	142,187
Grand Total	**1,584,464**

Balance sheet and reserves	Actual 2000 in Euro
Balance Sheet	
Income	1,584,464
Expenditure	1,479,066
Operating Margin	105,398
Reserves	
Opening	1,182,712
Operating Margin	105,398
Closing Reserve	1,288,110
Estimated Reserve Required	495,787

Expenditure	Actual 2000 in Euro
Salaries (and related expenses)	1 011,657
Office Running Expenses	224,321
Travel Expenses on mission	41,392
Meetings and consultants	115,427
Professional services	10,319
Bank charges	5,472
Capital expenditure	20,124
Publications	31,095
Miscellaneous	19,259
Web-site development	0
Total	**1 479,066**

Published by:
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