

## Organizing Committee:

Eric Jover, Catalan Chemical Society, co-chair  
Santiago Luis, Spanish Royal Chemical Society, Spain, co-chair  
Carlos Barata, IDAEA-CSIC, Barcelona, Spain  
Åke Bergman, Stockholm University, Sweden, ICCE 2009 chair  
Joaquim Comas, University of Girona, Spain  
Santiago Esplugas, University of Barcelona, Spain  
Vicente Esteve, University Jaume I, Castellón, Spain  
Walter Giger, Giger Research Consulting, Switzerland, ICCE 2011 chair  
Joaquim Jaumot, University of Barcelona, Spain  
Silvia Lacorte, IDAEA-CSIC, Barcelona, Spain  
Victor Matamoros, IDAEA-CSIC, Barcelona, Spain  
Guillermo Monrós, University Jaume I, Castellón, Spain  
Benjamin Piña, IDAEA-CSIC, Barcelona, Spain  
Xavier Querol, IDAEA-CSIC, Barcelona, Spain  
Sara Rodriguez-Mozaz, ICRA Girona, Spain  
Miquel Sànchez Marré, Univ. Politècnica de Catalunya-Barcelona Tech, Spain  
Romà Tauler, IDAEA-CSIC, Barcelona, Catalan Chemical Society, Spain

## Scientific Committee:

Boguslav Buszewski, Nicolaus Copernicus University, Torun, Poland  
Carmen Camara, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain  
Victor Cerdà, Universitat de les Illes Balears, Spain  
Sergio Facchetti, Milan University, Italy  
José Ignacio Garcia, University of Oviedo, Spain  
Antonia Garrido, University of Almeria, Spain  
Philippe Garrigues, University of Bordeaux 1, France  
Félix Hernández, University Jaume I, Castellón, Spain  
Gerhard Lammel, Max Planck Institute for Chemistry, Mainz, Germany;  
Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic  
Willem de Lange, LaMilCo Consultancy, Groningen, The Netherlands  
Antonio Marcomini, University of Ca' Foscari of Venice, Italy  
Costas Michael, University of Cyprus, Aglantzia, Cyprus  
Raluca Mocanu, University Iasi, Romania  
Valery S. Petrosyan, Moscow State University, Russia  
José Benito Quintana, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain  
Aleksandar Sabljčić, Ruđer Bošković Institute, Zagreb, Croatia  
Sirpa Herve, Finnish Environment Institute, Jyväskylä, Finland  
Panayotis Siskos, University of Athens, Greece  
Uri Zoller, University of Haifa, Israel  
Antonio Quesada, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain  
Carles Estevez, InKemia, Spain

## Information

Web page: [www.icce2013.org](http://www.icce2013.org)

Eric Jover, ICCE 2013 co-chair (*email: ejoverand@gmail.com*)

Santiago Luis, ICCE 2013 co-chair (*email: luiss@uji.es*)

# EuCheMS International Conference on Chemistry and the Environment



## Organizers



## Conference Venue

The ICCE 2013 Conference will take place at the Barcelona World Trade Center located in Barcelona downtown, Moll de Barcelona s/n, 08039, Barcelona.



## Satellite Events Venue

The ICCE2013 Satellite Events will take place the 25th of June in the Institut d'Estudis Catalans located at the Carrer del Carme 47, 08001 Barcelona.



## Registration and Participation Fees:

- January, 2013: early registration will open
- April 15th, 2013: deadline for early registration, beginning of late registration
- June 1st, 2013: end of online registration

€	EUCHEMS and ACS members		Non EUCHEMS or ACS MEMBERS	
	Early	Late	Early	Late
Student	275	375	350	400
Staff	500	600	600	700

## Abstracts submission

- January, 2013: abstract submission will open
- March 15th, 2013: abstract submission will be closed

## Scientific Programme

ICCE provides a unique communication and discussion platform for environmental scientists with emphasis on chemistry.

The main targets of ICCE 2013 are:

- To link pioneering research with existing and up-coming environmental issues.
- To discuss fundamental and applicable aspects related to the fate of chemicals in the environment.
- To generate awareness for emerging contaminants.

The Scientific Programme of the ICCE2013 will be organized in the following topics:

### Atmospheric Chemistry and Aerosols

Atmospheric processes influencing levels, composition, size, surface area, light scattering and absorption of particulate pollutants. Nitrogen oxides and tropospheric ozone. Field measurements and laboratory campaigns. Modelling (both direct and inverse) of outdoor, indoor and personal exposure. Effects on human health and on patrimony.

### Soil and Sediment Pollution, Wastes

Soils and sediments are major recipients of chemical pollution and play a key role in contaminant exposure to ecosystems, e.g., by governing the (bio) availability and (bio) degradation of pollutants. Safe management of wastes and wastewaters are the simplest and efficient way to avoid soil and sediment pollution.

### Water Pollution and Treatment

Environmental water quality is affected by pollution from point and diffuse sources, land management practices and water extraction. Anthropogenic as well as biogenic contaminations are becoming a serious problem for ecosystems and human health. Innovative wastewater and drinking water treatment technologies are being developed to both, prevent pollution discharge and to ensure drinking water quality.

### (Eco-)Toxicology: Pollutants Exposure and Effects on Biota and Ecosystems

Mixtures of toxic compounds have been found in most environmental compartments, including air, soils, sediments and water bodies. To achieve current ecotoxicological goals there is an urgent need to develop effect-based tools the identification and early detection of pollutants causing harmful ecological impacts.

### Modelling, Management and Risk Assessment

During the last century, pollution of air, water, and land by emissions of chemicals from factories and transport was dreadful. To solve health and environmental problems from natural/synthetic chemicals, different ways of assessing and controlling the risks of making, transporting, and using those chemicals must be devised and implemented.

### Transformation and Fate of Pollutants

*(Biochemical and physicochemical processes)*

In the transformation and fate of the pollutants in the environment, the biochemical and physicochemical processes play a very important role. These processes contribute to the removal of pollutants in contaminated environments (air, water, soil) and they are the bases of the processes used in the waste treatment plants (municipal and industrial).

### Green and Sustainable Industrial Chemistry

Limiting the generation of waste and pollutants at the origin represents the most efficient approach to minimize any negative impact of Chemistry on the Environment. This involves developing new tools in fabrication, transport, management and use of Chemicals. Several strategies can be used to implement industrial processes for sustainability.

## Emerging Pollutants

Synthetic chemicals bring important benefits to society. At the same time, these chemicals can be hazardous for both humans and the environment, depending on their use and exposure. These compounds, known as "emerging pollutants" include substances that have existed for some time, such as pharmaceuticals and personal care products, nanomaterials, plasticizers, biocides, perfluorinated compounds, flame retardants, inorganics, etc., which are not included in monitoring programs. In this session, studies on the occurrence, trends and risk of emerging compounds in environmental and human matrices will be presented and discussed.

### Satellite Events (Tuesday 25th):

- *Alternative Flame Retardants: Analysis, Occurrence and Exposure.* Convener: Dr. Ethel Eljarrat, IDAEA-CSIC, Barcelona, Spain.
- *Mining and Environment: Old Problems and New Solutions.* Convener: Dr. Carlos Ayora, IDAEA-CSIC, Spain.
- *Illicit Drugs in Wastewaters.* Organized in collaboration with the American Chemical Society. Co-conveners: Dr. Jennifer Field, Oregon State University, USA; Dr. Félix Hernández, Instituto Universitario de Plaguicidas y Aguas, University Jaume I, Spain.
- *Cyanobacterial Toxins.* Organized in collaboration with the American Chemical Society. Co-conveners: Dr. Dionysios Dionysiou, University of Cincinnati, USA; Dr. Antonio Quesada, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain.