

**Developing OECD Test Guidelines for Endocrine
Disruption & Development and Reproductive Effects
Assessment in Aquatic Species**

**Progress of the OECD Validation Management
Group for Ecotoxicology ('VMG-eco')**

**International Symposium on Endocrine Disruption 2005,
December 4-6, 2005 Okinawa, Japan**

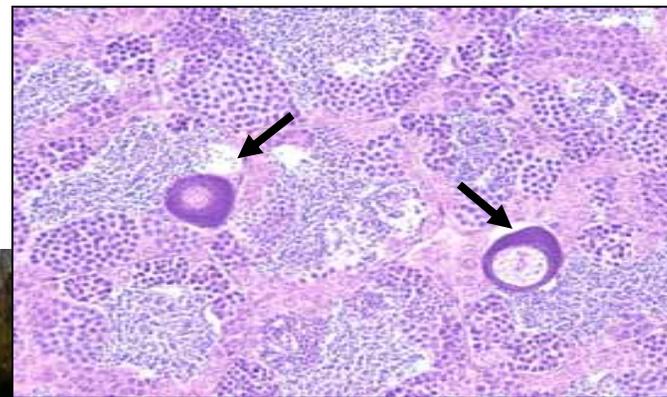
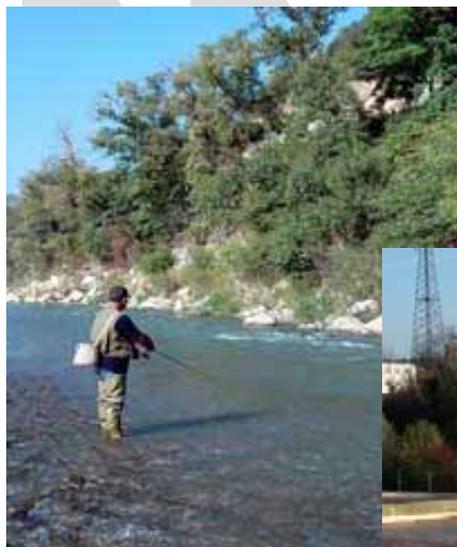
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OECD Council Decision on the Mutual Acceptance of Data (MAD), 1981

- Aims to reduce testing needs through the use of internationally accepted and harmonised Test Guidelines
- Data generated are used for Hazard Assessment and/or Classification and Labelling of chemicals and pesticides
- OECD work on Test Guidelines involves:
 - Scientific and regulatory community from 30 member countries,
 - BIAC (Industry),
 - ICAPO (animal welfare)
- Member countries (or consortium) take the lead in developing Test Guidelines

Global concern over fish populations in particular potential hazard posed by chemicals on fish reproductive health

Observations from wildlife suggest some pollutants acts via endocrine system
(environmental oestrogen)



Decision logic at OECD (1997-2002)

Observations from wildlife suggest some pollutants acts on endocrine system (environmental oestrogen)



Are OECD Test Guidelines adequate for detecting endocrine activity? If not,



❶ What is available from the science?

→ Tox: screening methods from pharmaceutical industry (e.g. UT, HB assays)

→ Ecotox: VTG as a biomarker of estrogenic exposure in male fish

❷ What strategy for assessing hazard posed by potential endocrine active substances? → EDTA Conceptual Framework