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Autore	Gandon Mike
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Sommario/riassunto	English for International Journalists is a clear and engaging step-by-step guide for non-native speakers using English in journalism across all forms of media. In-depth language analysis is provided in the specialised context of journalism, as well as a comprehensive approach to the rules and guidelines necessary for avoiding the pitfalls and errors that undermine accuracy and clarity. The book, written by Mike Gandon and edited by Heather Purdey, covers a broad range of vital

subjects, including: Making contact Interviewing Grammar and
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Polyfluorinated Sulfonamides (FSAs); 3.1.2 Fluorotelomer Alcohols (FTOHs); 3.1.3 Perfluoroalkylsulfonic Acids/Perfluoroalkylsulfonates (PFSAAs); 3.1.4 Perfluorocarboxylic Acids/Perfluorocarboxylates (PFCAs); 3.1.5 Fluorotelomer Carboxylic Acids/Fluorotelomer Carboxylates; 3.1.6 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acids/Fluorotelomer Sulfonates; 3.1.7 Fluorinated Polymers; 3.1.8 Uses of PFCs; 3.2 Manufacturing and Production; 3.2.1 Electrochemical Fluorination; 3.2.2 Telomerization; 3.2.3 Production; 3.3 Overview of Toxicology 3.3.1 Toxicology of PFSAAs and PFCAs 3.3.2 Toxicology of FTOHs and FSAs; 3.3.3 Toxicology of FTCAs/FTUCAs; 3.4 Physical Chemical Properties and Environmental Fate; 3.4.1 The Influence of Fluorine; 3.4.2 Water Solubility; 3.4.3 Vapour Pressure; 3.4.4 Henry's Law Constants; 3.4.5 Sorption; 3.4.6 Bioaccumulation; 3.4.7 Other Partitioning Properties; 3.4.8 Persistence of PFCs in the Environment; 3.5 Overview of Measurement Techniques; 3.5.1 Background Contamination; 3.5.2 Sampling Techniques; 3.5.3 Extraction and Clean-up Methods; 3.5.4 Analysis via Liquid Chromatography-Tandem Mass Spectrometry 3.5.5 Analysis via Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry 3.5.6 Analysis via Nuclear Magnetic Resonance; 3.5.7 Total Fluorine Analysis; 3.5.8 Analytical Challenges; 3.6 Human Exposure; 3.7 Sources of PFCs to the Environment; 3.7.1 Sources of FSAs and FTOHs; 3.7.2 Sources of PFSAAs and PFCAs; 3.7.3 Sources of PFSAAs and PFCAs to the Arctic; 3.8 Environmental Measurements; 3.8.1 Atmosphere; 3.8.2 Precipitation; 3.8.3 Groundwater; 3.8.4 Surface Waters; 3.8.5 Sediments; 3.8.6 Wildlife; 3.8.7 Temporal Trends; References; 4 Chirality as an Environmental Forensics Tool; 4.1 Introduction 4.2 Classes of Chiral Legacy and Persistent Organic Pollutants 4.2.1 Organochlorine Pesticides; 4.2.2 PCBs and Their Metabolites; 4.2.3 Pyrethroids; 4.2.4 Polycyclic Musks; 4.2.5 Brominated Flame Retardants; 4.3 Measuring and Quantifying Enantiomer composition of POPs; 4.3.1 Measurement of Chiral POPs; 4.3.2 Metrics for Expressing Enantiomer Composition of POPs; 4.4 Chirality to Characterize Environmental Biochemical Processes; 4.4.1 Enantiomer-Specific Microbial Biotransformation of Chiral POPs; 4.4.2 Enantiomer-Specific Transformation and Processing of Chiral POPs by Biota 4.5 Chirality to Quantify Rates of Biotransformation

Sommario/riassunto

Persistent organic pollutants (POPs) are organic compounds that remain intact in the environment for long periods, become widely distributed geographically, accumulate in the fatty tissue of living organisms and are toxic to humans and wildlife. The Stockholm Convention on POPs is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from POPs which came into force in 2004. Currently, twelve substances or substance groups are included under the Stockholm Convention, but there is a case for including new and emerging POPs such as brominated flame retardants and perfluorinated substances.
