

# Advanced Rio Lab Warns of Olympic Water Quality Danger

Guanabara Bay sits beneath the iconic Sugar Loaf Mountain, and is set to be the location for the sailing events of the 2016 Olympics. However, practising international contestants have complained of detritus in the water presenting a hazard and there is concern that the event may have to be moved further out to sea. "Sailors have reported floating TV sets, sofas and dead animals," says the University's Rodolfo Paranhos. "These items present a physical hazard that can damage a yacht or get caught up in the rudder, causing it to lose its place in a race. However, chemical and biological pollution represents a potentially more serious threat, because of the diseases that can arise from sewage pollution."

*"The analysis of water samples from Guanabara Bay has revealed worrying trends in water pollution. High levels of ammonia and total nitrogen have been caused by population growth without concurrent growth of sanitary infrastructure. As a result, the area's rivers are largely dead, biodiversity is damaged, and some of Rio's beaches are unsafe for swimming or other water based activities."*

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Greater Rio has a population of over 10 million people and millions of litres of untreated sewage are discharged into Guanabara Bay and into the rivers that feed it, every day. As a result, these rivers are largely anoxic – incapable of supporting normal aquatic life. The Brazilian government has taken some initiatives to address the pollution, with nets preventing debris from entering the bay and so-called 'Eco-Boats' scooping up floating and slightly submerged debris. There has also been some effort to reduce the amount of untreated sewage reaching the bay, but Rodolfo Paranhos said: "It is probably now too late to solve the problem, because of the infrastructure that would be required to provide effective sewage treatment. However, importantly, this would be an indication that the promised environmental legacy of Rio 2016 has failed."

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With the benefit of 20 years' of data, the University's laboratory is able to identify both pollution incidents and long-term trends. "This necessitates the analysis of large numbers of samples, with a major focus on accuracy and reliability," says Rodolfo. "So, we participate in an international calibration exercise to ensure that our results are highly accurate, and the installation in 2012 of a five channel Seal AA3 automated continuous segmented flow analyser, has provided a tremendous increase in sample throughput capacity.

"Prior to the arrival of the AA3, all of our samples were individually tested manually with a spectrophotometer, but we are now able to analyse multiple samples simultaneously for parameters such as ammonia, nitrate, nitrite, orthophosphate, silicates, total nitrogen and total phosphorus.



Scientists in Rio are highlighting water pollution issues ahead of the Rio Olympics in 2016

"Typically, we test 40 to 50 samples per day, but with the AA3 we can easily increase this to 100 when necessary. This means that we are now able to test many more samples with the same level of funding so I am naturally extremely happy with the Seal analyser."

Other Rio 2016 events will also be dependent on water quality. For example, the triathlon swimming will take place at the Copacabana and the rowing events will take place on the Rodrigo de Freitas lake, which recently suffered a major fish kill. "This may not be due to pollution," Rodolfo commented. "The lake contains a high level of sediment which is disturbed during high winds and this could cause a sudden drop in dissolved oxygen, which would cause fish to die. Unfortunately, we do not have funding to test the lake so, at this stage, we cannot be certain."

In summary, automated segmented flow analysers enable laboratories to dramatically increase work flow, whilst maintaining high levels of accuracy and reliability without incurring high operational costs. These benefits





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are exemplified by the marine biology laboratory at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, which has demonstrated the advantages of long-term monitoring programs in the identification of water quality trends. The knowledge that this data provides can then inform science-based political decisions, and one can only hope that urgent action will be taken to ensure a safe Olympics with a legacy that benefits the Rio de Janeiro environment.

Rodolfo explained some of the water pollution issues during an interview with the BBC – see <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-31980723>



Autoanalysers help Rio lab to dramatically increase work flow in long-term water monitoring programs

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## Cooled Versus Uncooled Thermal Imaging

Available in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Russian, **FLIR Systems** has published an informative technical note 'Cooled versus Uncooled Thermal Imaging'.



The new technical note addresses the commonly posed question "There is plenty of choice of thermal imaging cameras for R&D and scientific applications, for which applications should I use a cooled or an uncooled system?"

For many years, thermal imaging cameras have been used by scientists, researchers and R&D specialists for a wide range of applications, including industrial R&D, academic research, non-destructive and materials testing as well as defence and aerospace.

The authors discuss how uncooled thermal cameras are generally much less expensive than cooled cameras and with fewer moving parts they tend to have much longer service lives than cooled cameras under similar operating conditions. However, not all thermal cameras offer the same capabilities, and for some applications the inherent performance advantages of a cooled detector are beneficial.

The technical note offers an explanation of these performance advantages and also application examples of how if you want to see minute temperature differences, need the best image quality, have fast moving or heating targets, need to see the thermal profile or measure the temperature of a very small target, want to visualise thermal objects in a very specific part of the electromagnetic spectrum, or if you want to synchronise your thermal imaging camera with other measuring devices, then a cooled thermal imaging camera is the instrument of choice.

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The toxicological effects of Hg have long been realised and recently has there has been an international effort to reduce Hg emissions. Effective control and reduction of Hg emissions is the ultimate aim and these efforts, all of which need to be accurately monitored.

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