



CONTAMINANTES EMERGENTES E A SOCIEDADE

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Contaminantes emergentes?

Podem ser definidos como compostos químicos ou materiais de ocorrência natural ou produzidos pelo homem que foram descobertos recentemente, ou que se suspeita da sua presença, nos compartimentos ambientais.

Contaminantes emergentes?

Esses compostos químicos não são necessariamente novos, podem estar sendo lançados no meio ambiente a muito tempo, porém a preocupação com seus efeitos nocivos aos ambientes e a saúde humana ocorreu apenas recentemente.

Contaminantes emergentes?

Fármacos

Produtos de higiene pessoal

Produtos de limpeza

Drogas ilícitas

Compostos orgânicos

Nanomateriais

Metais e Metaloides

Descarte de pilhas

Descarte de equipamentos

Cemitérios

Produtos de higiene pessoal

Cosméticos, fragrâncias, compostos antimicrobianos, antioxidantes, cremes preservativos, inseticidas repelentes e os protetores solares, cujo consumo mundial vem aumentando exponencialmente na última década.

Resíduos de salões de cabelereiro

Os resíduos de salões de beleza são perigosos porque geralmente contém substâncias tóxicas, inflamáveis, explosivas, corrosivas, com consequências para a população e para a natureza.

Estes resíduos devem ser descartados de forma adequada. Assim, frascos oxidantes, tubos de coloração de cabelo, sachês, luvas, algodão e toalhas protetoras sujas **DEVERIAM** ser coletados em embalagens adequadas.

O Gadolínio – uma preocupação mundial

A ressonância magnética com contraste é um importante instrumento de avaliação médica de órgãos e vasos sanguíneos.

A RM com contraste pode evidenciar o diagnóstico de diversas patologias, com destaque para câncer, doenças neurológicas e nos vasos sanguíneos.

A principal substância presente no contraste para RM é o gadolínio, um metal raro.

O gadolínio é reconhecido pela eficácia na identificação de lesões e tumores, além da baixa taxa de reações adversas.

Antimônio – um contaminante emergente

A leishmaniose é uma doença da era da antiguidade

Em 1993, a Organização Mundial da Saúde considerou a Leishmaniose como a segunda doença de importância pública, causada por protozoário.

A Organização Mundial de Saúde preconiza que as doses de antimoniais não devem ultrapassar 20 mg/kg/dia, não se ultrapassando o limite de 850 mg de antimônio, devido à sua elevada toxicidade.

2nd International Workshop on Antimony in the Environment

antimony 2011

2nd International Workshop on Antimony in the Environment
Jena, 21-24 August 2011

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[1st Workshop](#)

Dear colleagues,

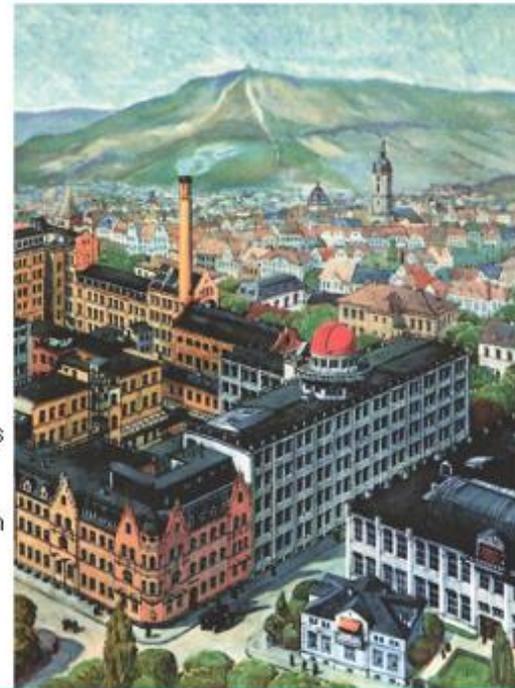
With a great pleasure we invite you to the 2nd International Workshop on Antimony in the Environment, to be held in Jena the 21-24 August 2011.

This workshop will address the current and future status of the research on antimony. The program will include keynote lectures and podium and poster sessions covering recent developments in the study of this element in environmental and biological systems.

We are convinced that all the participants in the 1st Workshop held in Heidelberg in May 2005 will attend and report about their progress. We also believe and hope to attract many of those who did not come to Heidelberg but are interested in chemistry, geochemistry, mineralogy, microbiology, ecotoxicology, and environmental impact of this interesting element.

We sincerely hope that the Scientific Program will allow each of you to take part in creative discussions while also enjoying the nice city, its people and its surroundings.

Montserrat Filella



3rd International Workshop on Antimony in the Environment

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL www.speciation.net/Events/antimony-2015-3rd-International-Workshop-on-Antimony-in-the-Enviro. The page features the EVISA logo and a navigation menu with links for Training, QA/QC, Analytical Services, Database, Consultancy, Research, Newsletter, and Vacancies. The main content area is titled "antimony 2015: 3rd International Workshop on Antimony in the Environment" and provides the following details:

- Date:** 06.10.2015 - 09.10.2015
- National/International:** International
- Language:** English
- Type:** Workshop
- Location:** Leipzig, Germany
- Contact:** Birgit Daus, Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research, Department Analytical Chemistry, birgit.daus@ufz.de
- Conference web site at:** <http://www.ufz.de/antimony2015>

The program will include keynote lectures and poster sessions covering recent developments in the study of this element in environmental and biological systems. The workshop will set priorities on recent developments in the study of antimony with the following points:

- Environmental fate and behaviour (all environmental compartments and food)
- Bacterial role in cycling
- Analytical procedures with special emphasis on speciation or difficult matrices

On the right side of the page, there are sections for "Events" (listing CSI XLI and ReMIND 2019), "News" (listing ISM 2019), and a "Join usergroup" button. A search bar and a "SHIMADZU" logo are also visible at the bottom of the page.

*International Workshop on Antimony in the Environment at the
University of Heidelberg, Maio 2005*

Microchemical Journal 97 (2011) 1-92

Microchemical Journal 97 (2011) 1-3



ELSEVIER

Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

Microchemical Journal

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/microc



Preface

Antimony: Emerging toxic contaminant in the environment

Antimônio – Um contaminante emergente

- Apresenta-se com estado de oxidação (+3) e (+5),
- Espécies inorgânicas são mais tóxicas que as orgânicas,
- Sb(III) tem toxicidade dez vezes maior que Sb(V)
- Correlação positiva entre emissão de antimônio e áreas de trânsito intenso.
- Portaria 2914 (MS 2011) limita em $5,0 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$
- Emissões causadas por:
 - *Incineração de lixo urbano*
 - *Catalisadores na fabricação de plásticos*
 - *Combustão de combustíveis fósseis e minérios*

Adotei o antimônio

Cite this: *J. Anal. At. Spectrom.*, 2011, **26**, 1887

www.rsc.org/jaas

TECHNICAL NOTE

Speciation analysis of inorganic antimony in airborne particulate matter employing slurry sampling and HG QT AAS

Sergio L. C. Ferreira,^{*ab} Samuel M. Macedo,^{abd} Debora C. dos Santos,^{ab} Raildo M. de Jesus,^{abc}
Walter N. L. dos Santos,^{bd} Antonio F. de S. Queiroz^e and Jailson B. de Andrade^{ab}

Received 23rd March 2011, Accepted 28th April 2011

DOI: 10.1039/c1ja10108k

Table 3 Determination of total Sb and Sb(III) in real samples of atmospheric particulate matter ($N = 3$)

Sample	Total antimony ^a /ng m ⁻³	Antimony(III) ^a /ng m ⁻³
1	4.60 ± 0.25	0.56 ± 0.07
2	4.32 ± 0.67	0.33 ± 0.02
3	4.40 ± 0.45	0.65 ± 0.02
4	4.47 ± 0.21	0.67 ± 0.04

^a Results as interval confidence at 95% level.

Environ Sci Pollut Res (2015) 22:8386–8391

DOI 10.1007/s11356-014-3956-7

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Speciation analysis of inorganic antimony in sediment samples from São Paulo Estuary, Bahia State, Brazil

**Mario Marques Silva Jr. • Danilo Junqueira Leao • Ícaro Thiago Andrade Moreira •
Olivia Maria Cordelro de Oliveira • Antônio Fernando de Souza Queiroz •
Sergio Luis Costa Ferreira**

Table 4 Speciation analysis of antimony in marine sediments ($n=3$)

Sample	Total antimony (ng g ⁻¹)	Antimony(III) (ng g ⁻¹)	Antimony(V) ^a (ng g ⁻¹)
1	89.1±0.1	26.2±0.08	62.9±0.7
2	73.4±0.8	17.7±0.1	55.7±1.8
3	45.3±0.4	19.2±0.1	26.1±0.5
4	66.9±0.3	27.8±0.8	39.1±0.7
5	68.5±0.5	31.4±0.4	37.1±0.5
6	80.1±0.2	22.3±0.1	57.8±0.6

^a Determinate by difference between total antimony and antimony(III)

Talanta 165 (2017) 502–507



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journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/talanta



On line automated system for the determination of Sb(V), Sb(III), trimethyl antimony(v) and total antimony in soil employing multisyringe flow injection analysis coupled to HG-AFS

Mario M. Silva Junior^{a,b}, Lindomar A. Portugal^c, Antonio M. Serra^c, Laura Ferrer^c, Victor Cerdà^c, Sergio L.C. Ferreira^{a,b,*}

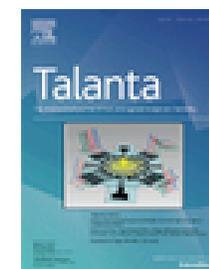




Talanta

Available online 16 April 2019

In Press, Accepted Manuscript 



A fast and sensitive flow-batch method with hydride generating and atomic fluorescence spectrometric detection for automated inorganic antimony speciation in waters

Eduardo A. Lima ^a, Francisco A.S. Cunha ^b, Mario M.S. Junior ^c, Wellington S. Lyra ^a, Josué C.C. Santos ^b, Sergio L.C. Ferreira ^c, Mario C.U. de Araujo ^a, Luciano F. Almeida ^a  

Trends in Analytical Chemistry 110 (2019) 335–343



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Trends in Analytical Chemistry

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/trac



Speciation analysis of antimony in environmental samples employing atomic fluorescence spectrometry – Review

Sergio Luis Costa Ferreira ^{a, b}, Jeancarlo Pereira dos Anjos ^{b, c}, Caio Silva Assis Felix ^{a, b},
Mario Marques da Silva Junior ^d, Edwin Palacio ^e, Victor Cerda ^{e, *}



Os contaminantes na minha pesquisa

Avaliando contaminações em amostras reais

Combustível

Medicamentos

Ambientais

Alimentos

Outras

Application of factorial design and Doehlert matrix in the optimisation of instrumental parameters for direct determination of silicon in naphtha using graphite furnace atomic absorption spectrometry

Joana Angélica de Azerêdo Amaro^{a,b} and Sérgio L. C. Ferreira^{*b}

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On-line simultaneous pre-concentration procedure for the determination of cadmium and lead in drinking water employing sequential multi-element flame atomic absorption spectrometry

Por: dos Santos, WNL (dos Santos, Walter N. L.)^[1,3]; Santos, JVS (Santos, Joao V. S.)^[2,3]; Silva, LOB (Silva, Laiana O. B.)^[2,3]; Araujo, AS (Araujo, Andre S.)^[3,4]; Lemos, VA (Lemos, Valfredo A.)^[3,4]; Miro, M (Miro, Manuel)^[5]; Ferreira, SLC (Ferreira, Sergio L. C.)^[2,3]

Exibir ResearcherID e ORCID do Web of Science

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

Volume: 91 Edição: 15 Páginas: 1425-1435

DOI: 10.1080/03067310903359500

Publicado: 2011

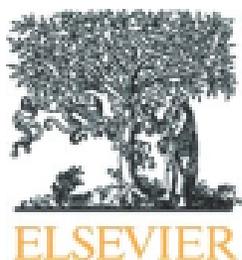
Determinação de água potável na cidade de Santo Amaro da Purificação

Amostras coletadas em locais de grande utilização de água potável.

Amostras coletadas ao longo de toda a cidade.

Vinte amostras foram analisadas e as concentrações de cádmio e chumbo variam de 0,34 a 0,91 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ e 2,3 a 6,2 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$, respectivamente.

As concentrações encontradas demonstraram que a água potável distribuída na cidade estava adequada ao consumo humano, considerando os limites estabelecidos pelo MS de 5,0 e 10,0 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ para cádmio e chumbo, respectivamente.



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Microchemical Journal

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/microc



Determination of lead in aluminum and magnesium antacids using electrothermal atomic absorption spectrometry

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Andrea P. Fernandes, Sergio L.C. Ferreira *

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Table 4

Determination of lead in antacid samples (N = 3).

Sample	Original composition (as mg mL ⁻¹)	Results using the ET AAS method*	Results using the ICP-MS method*
1	Al: 61.5	284.5 ± 31.5	280.6 ± 2.98
2	Al: 61.5	116.85 ± 2.71	120 ± 0.84
3	Al: 180; Mg: 125; Ca: 50	87.28 ± 7.87	80.5 ± 0.75
4	Al:37; Mg: 40; SD: 5	109.87 ± 9.32	98.92 ± 1.34
5	Al: 120; Mg: 60; D: 7	57.02 ± 2.00	58.78 ± 2.09

*Concentration of lead as $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$. Al as $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$; Mg as $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$; Ca as CaCO_3 ; D: Dimeticona.



Analytical Letters



Taylor & Francis
Taylor & Francis Group

ISSN: 0003-2719 (Print) 1532-236X (Online) Journal homepage: <https://www.tandfonline.com/loi/lanl20>

Determination of Lead in Iron Supplements by Electrothermal Atomization Atomic Absorption Spectrometry

Uenderson A. Barbosa, Ivanice F. dos Santos, Ana M. P. dos Santos & Sergio L. C. Ferreira

Table 5. Determination of lead in iron supplements ($n = 3$).

Sample	LS ETA AAS ($\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$)	ICP-MS ($\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$)
1	<0.041	<0.016
2	<0.041	<0.016
3	0.153 ± 0.019	0.168 ± 0.006
4	0.096 ± 0.005	0.099 ± 0.003
5	0.161 ± 0.021	0.170 ± 0.013
6	0.534 ± 0.066	0.580 ± 0.055
7	<0.041	0.018 ± 0.002
8	<0.041	<0.016
9	2.980 ± 0.279	2.830 ± 0.575
10	0.787 ± 0.078	0.737 ± 0.032
11	5.940 ± 0.0276	6.290 ± 0.041
12	7.068 ± 0.199	6.953 ± 0.081



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Talanta

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/talanta



Simultaneous determination and speciation analysis of arsenic and chromium in iron supplements used for iron-deficiency anemia treatment by HPLC-ICP-MS



Uenderson Araujo-Barbosa^{a,b,c}, Elena Peña-Vazquez^b, Maria Carmen Barciela-Alonso^b, Sergio Luis Costa Ferreira^a, Ana Maria Pinto dos Santos^a, Pilar Bermejo-Barrera^{b,*}

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Table 3

Concentrations of total arsenic and total chromium determined by ICP-MS (mean \pm SD, n=3) in iron supplement samples from Brazil (BRA) and Spain (ESP).

Sample identification	As ($\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$)	Cr ($\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$)
BRA-NET	< 0.03	0.34 \pm 0.06
ESP-TDF	0.06 \pm 0.01	13.7 \pm 0.5
BRA-END	1.5 \pm 0.1	6.9 \pm 0.3
BRA-LOM	0.08 \pm 0.02	33.9 \pm 0.9
ESP-GRD	< 0.03	62.3 \pm 0.4
BRA-SUL	0.04 \pm 0.01	33.4 \pm 2.1
BRA-NOR	< 0.03	0.42 \pm 0.13
BRA-FER	0.10 \pm 0.01	1.8 \pm 0.3
BRA-ANX	< 0.03	0.18 \pm 0.02
BRA-FOL	< 0.03	< 0.09
BRA-LOL	< 0.03	< 0.09
BRA-ANS	< 0.03	< 0.09
ESP-FER	0.11 \pm 0.01	0.86 \pm 0.01
ESP-CRF	< 0.03	0.36 \pm 0.02
ESP-PRF	0.05 \pm 0.02	1.9 \pm 0.2

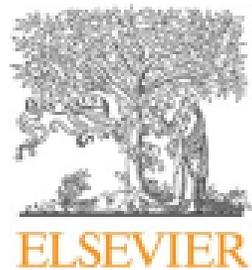
Table 8

Speciation of As and Cr by HPLC-ICP-MS (mean \pm SD, $n=3$) in commercially available iron supplement samples from Brazil and Spain.

Sample identification	As(III) ($\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$)	As(V) ($\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$)	Cr(III) ($\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$)	Cr(VI) ($\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$)
ESP-TDF	0.06 ± 0.01	N.D.	12.9 ± 0.1	0.29 ± 0.02
BRA-END	N.D.	1.3 ± 0.1	6.9 ± 0.1	N.D.
BRA-LOM	0.042 ± 0.001	0.034 ± 0.001	32.0 ± 0.6	< 0.14
ESP-GRD	—	—	61.2 ± 1.2	N.D.
BRA-SUL	< 0.008	0.020 ± 0.001	5.8 ± 0.8	10.3 ± 0.2
BRA-NOR	—	—	< 0.5	N.D.
ESP-FER	0.010 ± 0.003	0.072 ± 0.002	—	—
ESP-CRF	N.D.	0.046 ± 0.009	< 0.5	N.D.
ESP-PRF	—	—	0.7 ± 0.1	0.39 ± 0.12

ND=not detectable.

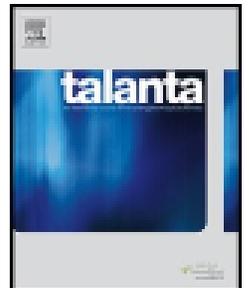
—= not performed due to lower content or no presence of the specie.



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Talanta

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/talanta



Determination of total arsenic and arsenic (III) in phosphate fertilizers and phosphate rocks by HG-AAS after multivariate optimization based on Box-Behnken design

Samuel M. Macedo^{a,b}, Raldo M. de Jesus^{a,b,c}, Karina S. Garcia^d, Vanessa Hatje^{a,b}, Antonio F. de S. Queiroz^d, Sergio L.C. Ferreira^{a,b,*}

Table 5

Results of the determination of total arsenic and As (III) in phosphate fertilizers and phosphate rocks samples (n = 3).

Sample	Acid digestion As total		Slurry sampling As total		Slurry sampling As (III)	
	(mg kg ⁻¹)	RSD%	(mg kg ⁻¹)	RSD%	(mg kg ⁻¹)	RSD%
SSP1	20.4 ± 1.3	1.2	19.5 ± 0.6	2.6	5.5 ± 0.5	1.0
SSP2	13.0 ± 2.9	8.0	12.6 ± 2.5	9.0	7.5 ± 1.0	5.2
PR1	5.1 ± 0.2	1.8	5.2 ± 0.2	1.8	3.9 ± 0.2	2.5
PR2	20.2 ± 1.5	1.3	20.0 ± 0.6	3.0	2.1 ± 0.2	4.6

SSP = phosphate fertilizer (superphosphate simple) and PR = phosphate rocks.

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Talanta

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/talanta



Determination of mercury in phosphate fertilizers by cold vapor atomic absorption spectrometry

Robson M. de Jesus^{a,b}, Laiana O.B. Silva^{a,b}, Jacira T. Castro^c, Andre D. de Azevedo Neto^c,
Raildo M. de Jesus^d, Sergio L.C. Ferreira^{a,b,*}

Table 5Determination of mercury in phosphate fertilizer samples^a.

Sample	Type of fertilizer	P ₂ O ₅ (%)	Hg found (mg Kg ⁻¹)		Maximum limit ^b of Hg (mg Kg ⁻¹)
			CV AAS	ICP-MS	
1	Simple superphosphate	18	0.32 ± 0.06	0.28 ± 0.01	0.90
2	Triple superphosphate	42	0.36 ± 0.05	0.32 ± 0.03	2.10
3	Mono-ammonium phosphate	52	0.37 ± 0.07	0.35 ± 0.01	2.60
4	Natural phosphate 1	30	0.24 ± 0.05	0.21 ± 0.02	1.50
5	Natural phosphate 2	33	0.32 ± 0.03	0.31 ± 0.01	1.65
6	Organic phosphate	14	0.57 ± 0.03	0.55 ± 0.01	0.70

^a Results as interval confidence at 95% level.^b Maximum limit stipulated by Brazilian Government.



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Trends in Analytical Chemistry

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/trac



State of the art of the methods proposed for selenium speciation analysis by CVG-AFS

Sergio L.C. Ferreira^{a, b, *}, Victor Cerda^{c, d}, Lindomar A. Portugal^d, Lucas B. Gonçalves^{a, b}, Joao H. Santos Neto^{a, b}, Joao B. Pereira Junior^{a, b}, Edwin Palacio^d



**Avaliação de riscos oriundos de contaminantes em
amostras ambientais e alimentos**

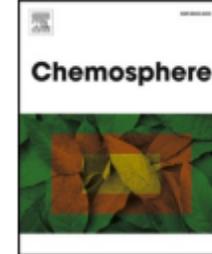


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Chemosphere

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/chemosphere



Spatio-temporal assessment, sources and health risks of water pollutants at trace levels in public supply river using multivariate statistical techniques

Vanessa Sales de Carvalho ^a, Ivanice Ferreira dos Santos ^b, Lucas Cintra Almeida ^a,
Cheilane Tavares de Souza ^a, Jucelino Balbino da Silva Júnior ^c, Laís Araújo Souza ^a,
Liz O. dos Santos ^d, Sergio L.C. Ferreira ^{a,*}





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Marine Pollution Bulletin

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/marpolbul



A risk assessment by metal contamination in a river used for public water supply

Jucelino B. da Silva Junior^{a,b,c,*}, Vanessa S. de Carvalho^{a,b}, Daniele S. Sousa^c,
Ivanice F. dos Santos^{a,b,d}, Geysa B. Brito^e, Antônio F.S. Queiroz^c, Sérgio L.C. Ferreira^{a,b,*}





Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](https://www.sciencedirect.com)

Trends in Environmental Analytical Chemistry

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/treac



Use of pollution indices and ecological risk in the assessment of contamination from chemical elements in soils and sediments – Practical aspects

Sergio L.C. Ferreira^{a,c,*}, Jucelino B. da Silva Junior^{a,b,c,*}, Ivanice Ferreira dos Santos^{a,c,d},
Olivia M.C. de Oliveira^b, Victor Cerda^{e,f}, Antonio F.S. Queiroz^{b,**}



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Talanta

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/talanta



Determination and human health risk assessment of mercury in fish samples

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Indices used for human health risk assessment

Estimated Weekly Intake (EWI)

Target Hazard Quotient (THQ),

Maximum Safe Consuming Quantity (MSCQ).

Mercury determination in fish samples

Fish name	Dry base Hg ($\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$)	Moisture (%)	Wet base Hg ($\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$)
Piramutaba 1	0.419 ± 0.003	81.11	0.079 ± 0.001
Piramutaba 2	0.429 ± 0.001	81.11	0.081 ± 0.001
Filhote 1	0.715 ± 0.001	79.53	0.146 ± 0.001
Filhote 2	0.735 ± 0.002	79.53	0.150 ± 0.001
Dourada 1	0.455 ± 0.002	82.49	0.080 ± 0.001
Dourada 2	0.447 ± 0.009	82.49	0.078 ± 0.001
Pescada branca 1	0.705 ± 0.001	83.20	0.118 ± 0.001
Pescada branca 2	0.701 ± 0.002	83.20	0.118 ± 0.001

Estimated Weekly Intake (EWI)

Fish name	Wet base Hg (g)	EWI	EWI/PTWI
Piramutaba 1	0.079 ± 0.001	0.198	0.124
Filhote 1	0.146 ± 0.001	0.366	0.229
Dourada 1	0.080 ± 0.001	0.199	0.124
Pescada Branca 1	0.118 ± 0.001	0.296	0.185

$$\text{EWI} = (C_{\text{Hg}} \times \text{IR})/\text{BW} = (0.079 \times 175)/70 = 0.198$$

PTWI = 1.6 µg per BW per week for methylmercury

Target Hazard Quotient (THQ)

Fish name	Wet base Hg ($\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$)	THQ USEPA	THQ WHO
Piramutaba 1	0.079 ± 0.001	0.094	0.123
Filhote 1	0.146 ± 0.001	0.174	0.227
Dourada 1	0.080 ± 0.001	0.095	0.124
Pescada Branca 1	0.118 ± 0.001	0.141	0.184

$$\text{THQ}_{\text{USEPA}} = [(365_{\text{days/year}} \times 70_{\text{year}} \times 25\text{g} \times 0.079) / (365_{\text{days}} \times 70_{\text{year}} \times 70_{\text{kg}} \times 0.0003)] \times 0.001$$

$$\text{RD}_{\text{WHO}} = 1.6 \mu\text{g per KG per week} = 0.00023 \text{ mg per KG per day}$$

Maximum Safe Consuming Quantity (MSCQ)

Fish name	Hg conc. ($\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$)	MSQC USEPA Adult (g)	MSQC WHO Adult (g)	MSQC USEPA Child (g)
Piramutaba 1	0.079	265	203	114
Filhote 1	0.146	143	110	61
Dourada 1	0.080	264	202	113
Pescada Branca 1	0.118	177	136	76

$$\text{MSQC} = (\text{BW} \times \text{RD} \times 1000) / C_{\text{Hg}} = (70 \times 0.0003 \times 1000) / 0.079 = 265 \text{ g}$$

Ingestion rate: fish mass per day = 25 g

Considerations

Four fish species were analyzed in duplicate. The three indices used did not show any risks to human health. However, these results cannot be used as formal reports in public policies because the sampling process was incomplete.

Developing works related to determining human health risks arising from food contamination requires a meticulous sample collection process. In this way, sampling projects must have a statistical basis, considering the following points: availability of food for the community, availability of other foods of the exact nature, seasonal effects, population age, cultural issues, etc.

Considerações finais

A ciência é muito complexa

*Sabemos muito pouco da toxicidade e da
essencialidade dos elementos químicos*

XIII Workshop de Quimiometria

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Salvador, Bahia

Período:

06 e 07 de dezembro de 2022

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Muito obrigado

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