



QFL5737 –Tópicos em Tecnologia, Ambiente, Química e Sustentabilidade

Aula 1 – Conceitos sobre o Meio Ambiente

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Conceitos sobre o Meio Ambiente

- *A Terra;*
- *Meio ambiente / Compartimentos ambientais;*
- *Ciclos biogeoquímicos;*
- *Influência humana sobre o meio ambiente;*
- *Compostos de importância ambiental.*



“Química do Meio Ambiente”:
Observa, mede, entende e prevê

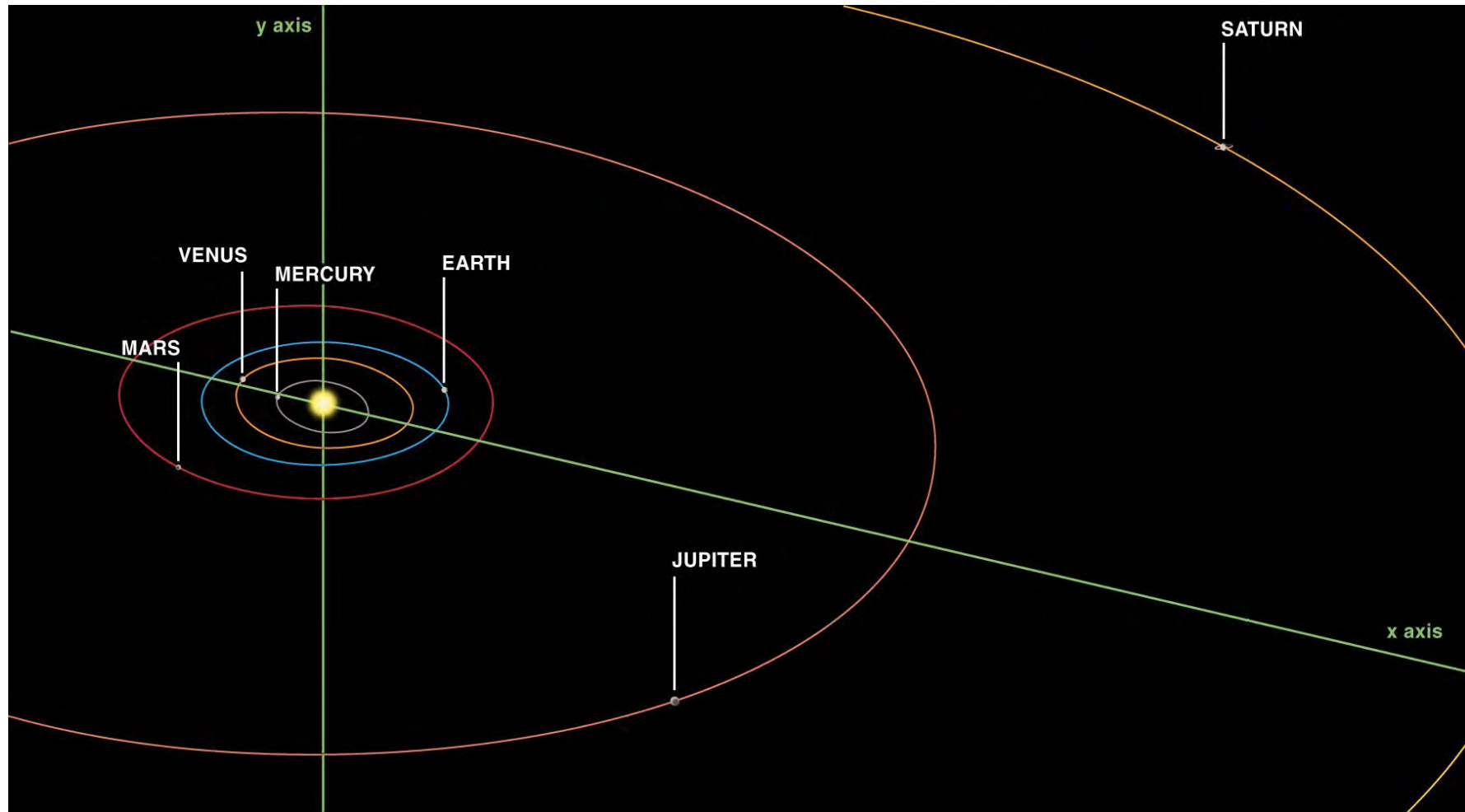


A Terra

"The Blue Marble" – NASA Apollo 17



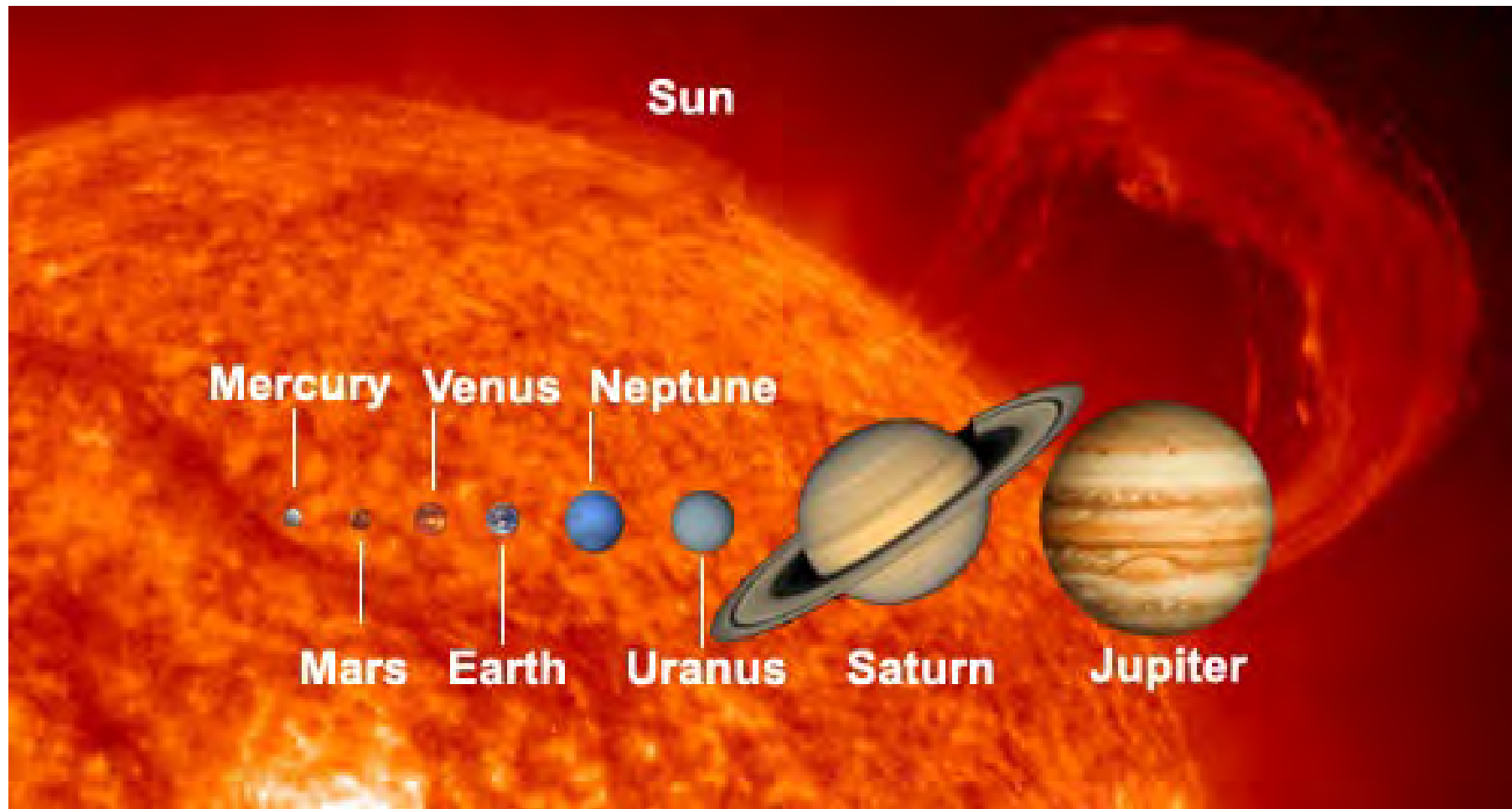
O Sistema Solar



http://solarsystem.nasa.gov/multimedia/gallery/vis_orb.jpg



O Sistema Solar



http://spaceplace.nasa.gov/review/switch-a-roo/sse_planet_sizes.en.jpg



A Terra

- Raio: 6.378,14 km
- Volume: $1,0832 \times 10^{12} \text{ km}^3$
- Massa: $5,9737 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$
- Densidade: 5.515 g/cm^3
- Área Superficial:
 $5,100657 \times 10^8 \text{ km}^2$
- Temperaturas:
-88/58 (min/max) °C

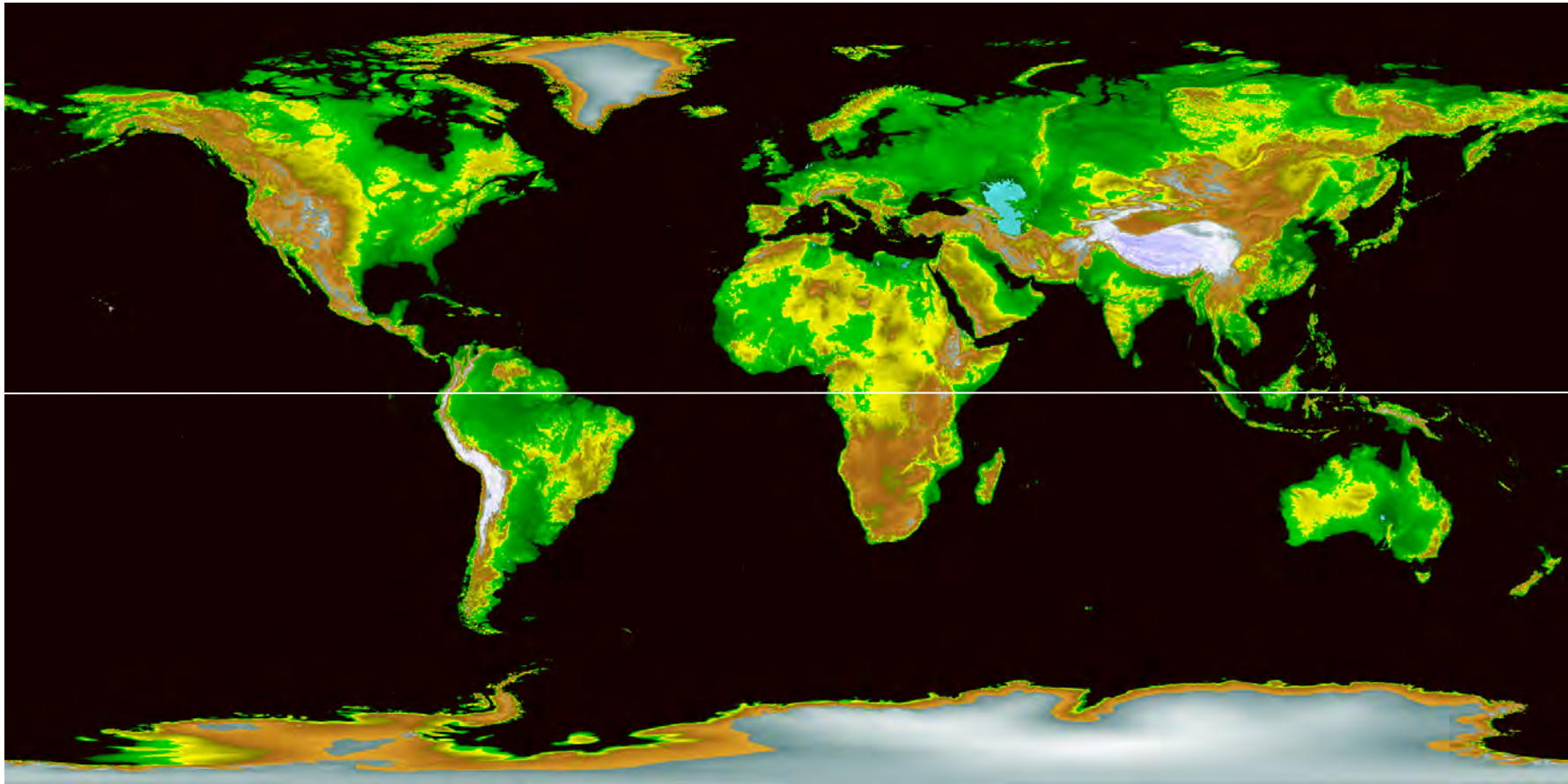


“The Blue Marble” – NASA Apollo 17

<http://solarsystem.nasa.gov/planets/profile.cfm?Object=Earth&Display=Facts&System=Metric>



Terra: Distribuição de áreas de “solo”



<http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/topo/img/globeco2.gif>

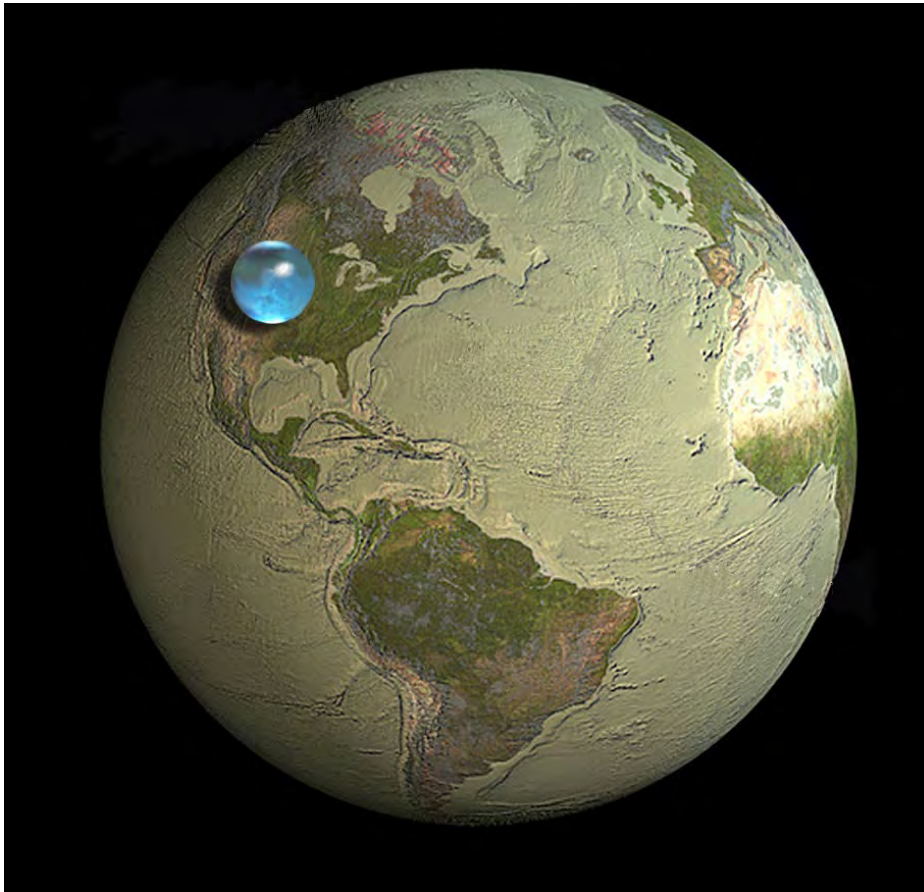
70,8% da área ocupada por água.



Terra: Quantidade de água

Volume = $1,386 \times 10^9 \text{ km}^3$ (ou $1,386 \times 10^{18} \text{ m}^3$)

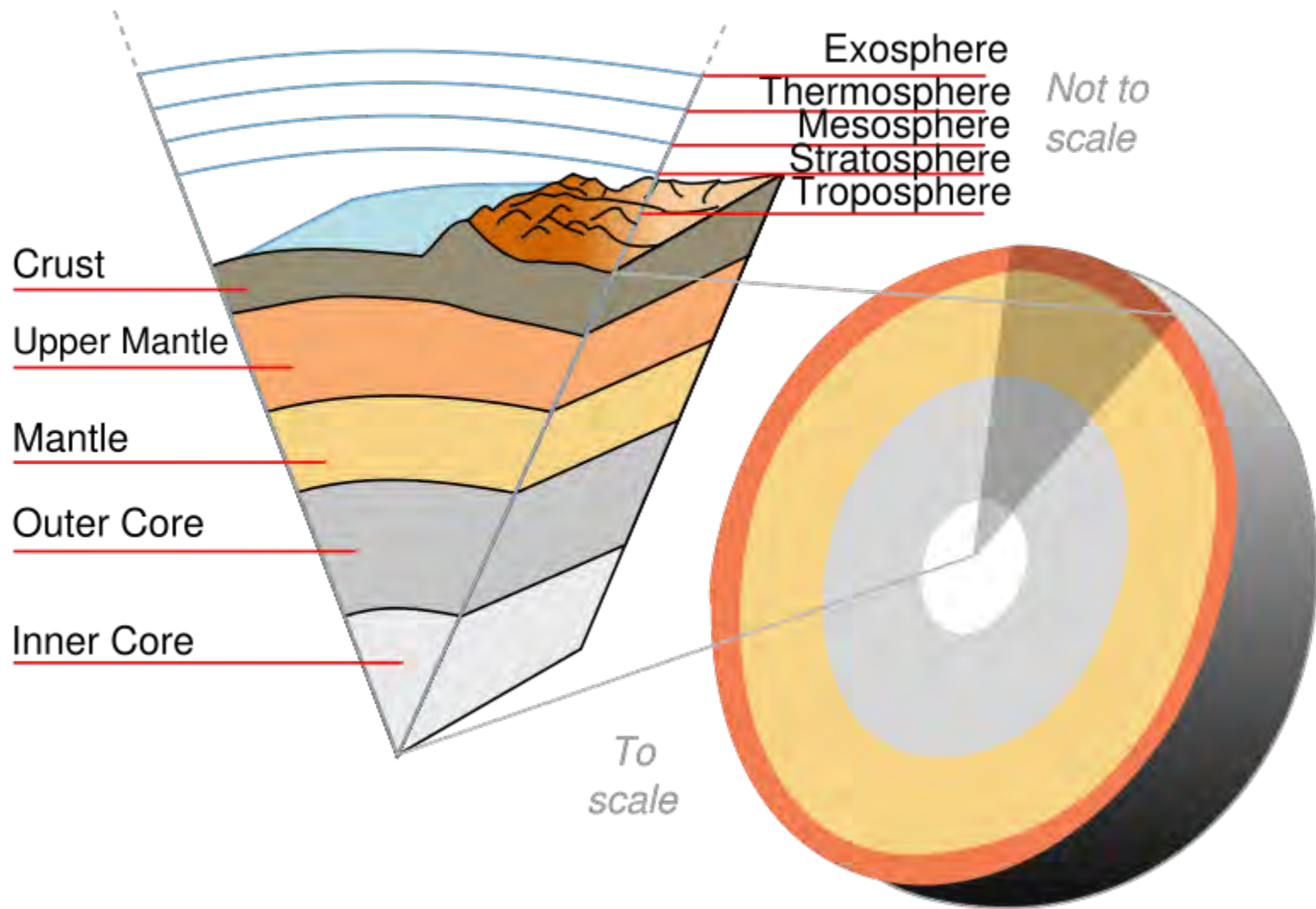
Massa = $1,4 \times 10^{18} \text{ ton}$



<https://water.usgs.gov/edu/gallery/global-water-volume.html>



Terra: Camadas





Terra: Composição química

Global:

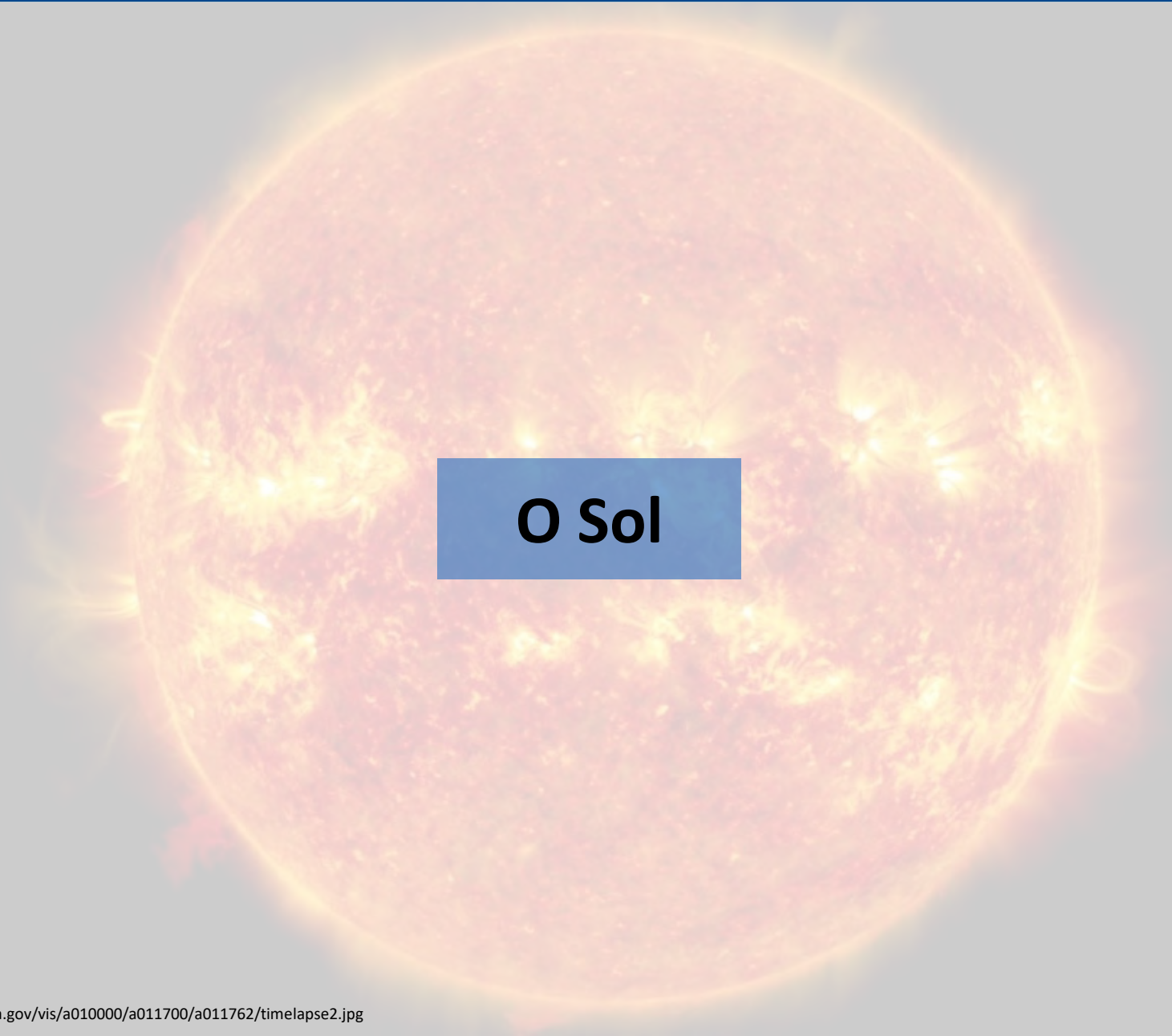
- Fe 32,1%
- O 30,1%
- Si 15,1%
- Mg 13,9%
- S 2,9%
- Ni 1,8%
- Ca 1,5%
- Al 1,4%
- Outros 1,2%

Crosta:

F. W. Clarke's Table of Crust Oxides		
Compound	Formula	Composition
silica	SiO_2	59.71%
Alumina	Al_2O_3	15.41%
Lime	CaO	4.90%
Magnesia	MgO	4.36%
Sodium oxide	Na_2O	3.55%
Iron (II) oxide	FeO	3.52%
Potassium oxide	K_2O	2.80%
Iron (III) oxide	Fe_2O_3	2.63%
Water	H_2O	1.52%
Titanium dioxide	TiO_2	0.60%
Phosphorous pentoxide	P_2O_5	0.22%
Total		99.22%

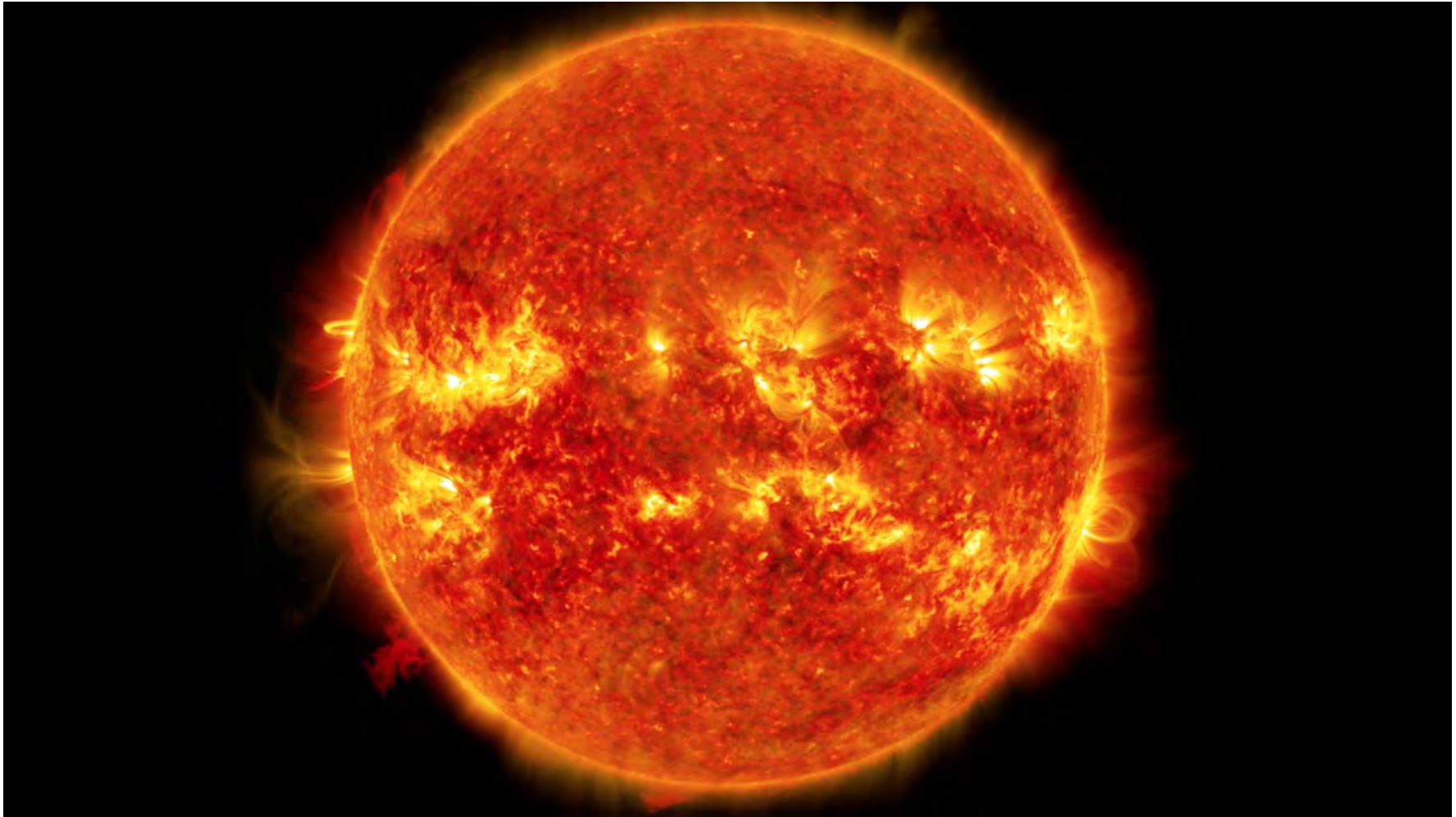


O Sol





O Sol



<http://svs.gsfc.nasa.gov/vis/a010000/a011700/a011762/timelapse2.jpg>

Vídeo "5 anos SDO" neste link: <https://svs.gsfc.nasa.gov/11742>



Terra vs. Sol

	Sol	Terra	Razão S/T
Massa (kg)	2×10^{30}	6×10^{24}	333.000
Raio (km)	695.700	6.378	109
Volume (km ³)	$1,41 \times 10^{18}$	$1,08 \times 10^{12}$	1.300.000
Densidade Média (g/cm ³)	1,41	5,52	0,255
Temperatura	Centro $1,6 \times 10^7$ K Fotosfera 5.772 K Corona 5×10^6 K	Média 288 K	
Composição Aproximada	74% H 25% He 1% Outros	32,1% Fe 30,1% O 15,1% Si 13,9% Mg 2,9% S 5,9% Outros	

Dados da Wikipedia



Terra: Fontes de Energia

SOL

- Irradia $1,17 \times 10^{31}$ kJ/ano !!!
- Terra intercepta pequena fração: $54,4 \times 10^{20}$ kJ/ano

Outras Fontes

- Marés (atração gravitacional): $0,0013 \times 10^{20}$ kJ/ano
- Calor geotérmico (núcleo da Terra): $0,01 \times 10^{20}$ kJ/ano
- Energia nuclear



Terra: Fluxo de Energia

- 30% refletida (albedo – 24% atmosfera e 4% superfície).

Convertido em calor e irradiado de volta para o espaço:

- 24% absorvida pela atmosfera;
- 14% absorvida pela superfície terrestre;
- 32% absorvida pelos oceanos.

Da energia absorvida:

- 50% "circula" pelo ciclo hidrológico;
- Calor de vaporização H_2O (a $15^\circ C$) – 2,46 kJ/g;
- Mesmo chuvas fracas envolvem uma enorme quantidade de energia!

Terra: Balanço Energético

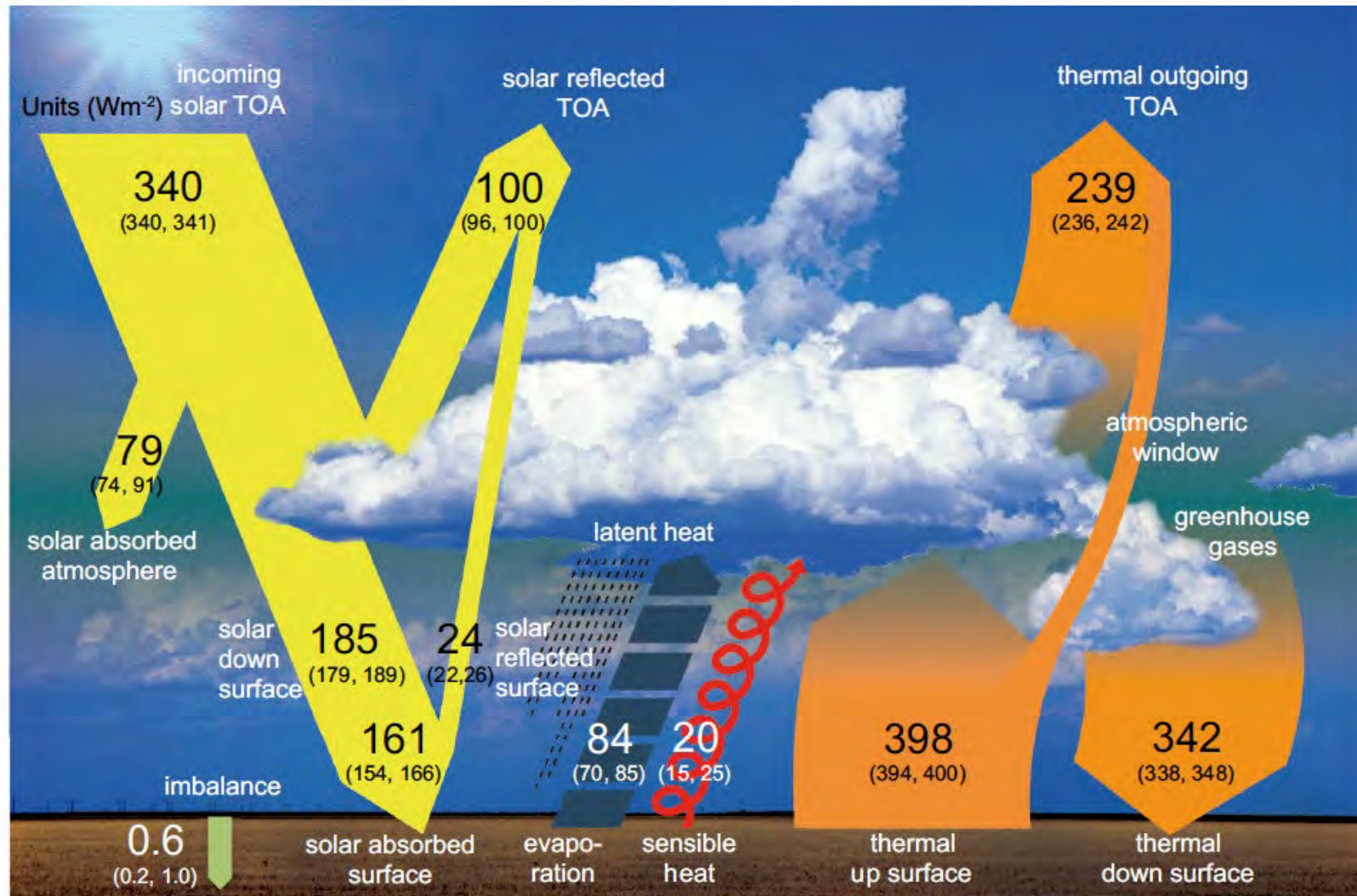


Figure 2.11: | Global mean energy budget under present-day climate conditions. Numbers state magnitudes of the individual energy fluxes in W m^{-2} , adjusted within their uncertainty ranges to close the energy budgets. Numbers in parentheses attached to the energy fluxes cover the range of values in line with observational constraints. (Adapted from Wild et al., 2013.)

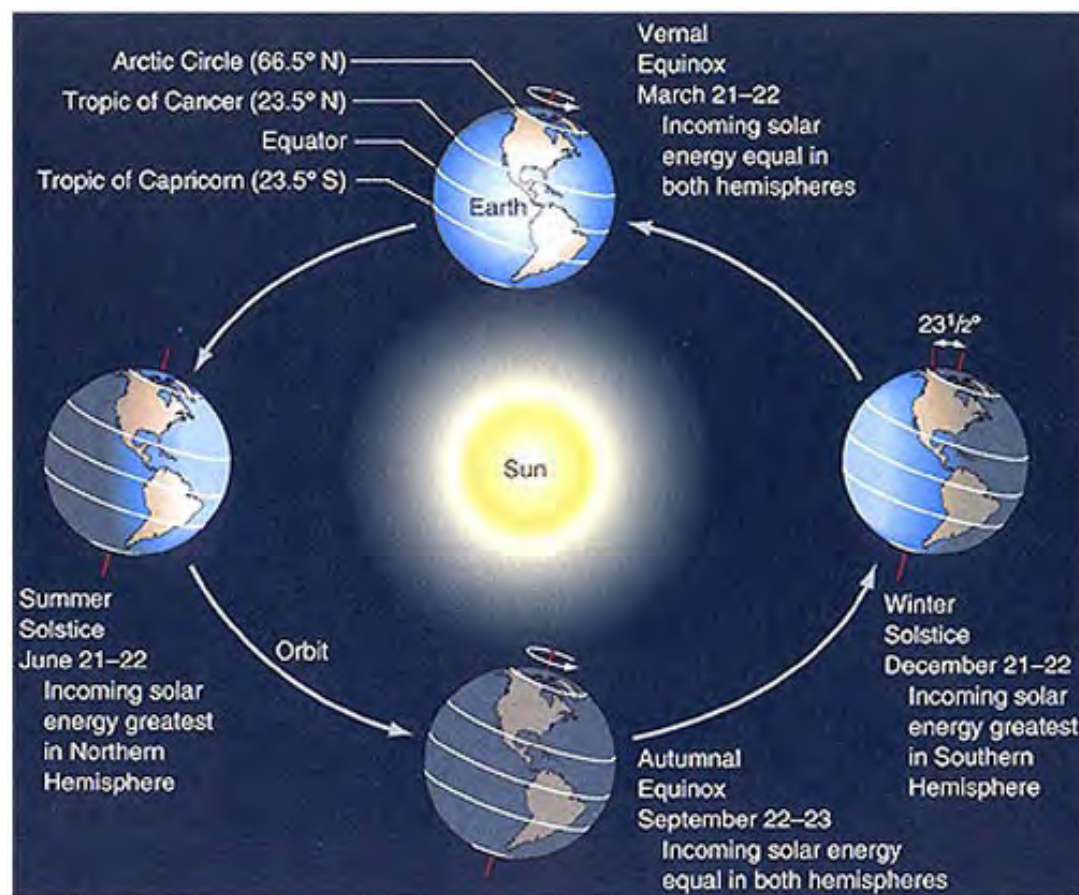


Terra: Estações do Ano

Distância da Terra ao Sol?

- Periélio (~147 milhões de km) – 3 de janeiro;
- Afélio (~152 milhões de km) – 4 de julho

Eixo de “precessão”?



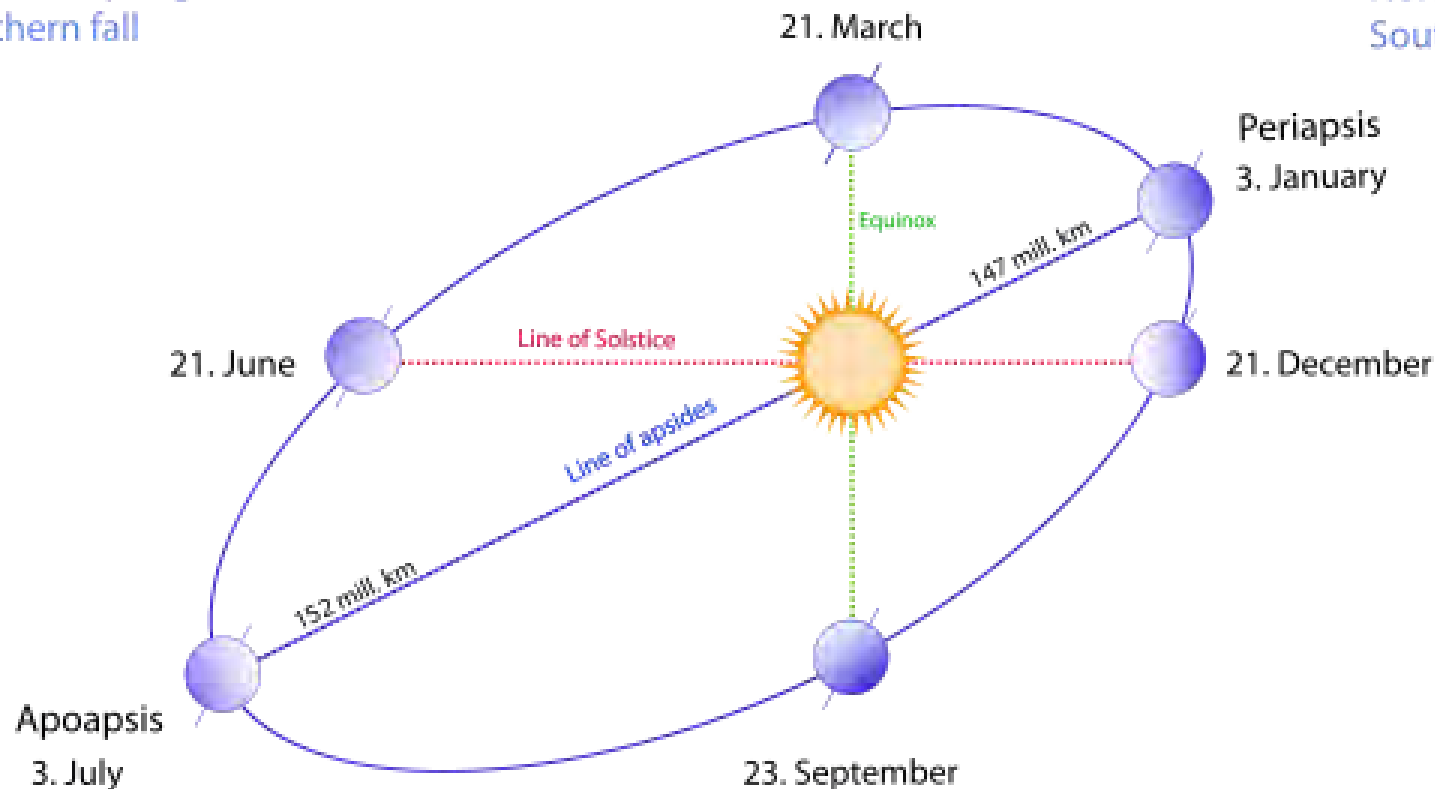
http://solarsystem.nasa.gov/multimedia/gallery/Solstice_Equinox-732X520.jpg



Terra: Estações do Ano

Northern spring/
Southern fall

Northern winter/
Southern summer

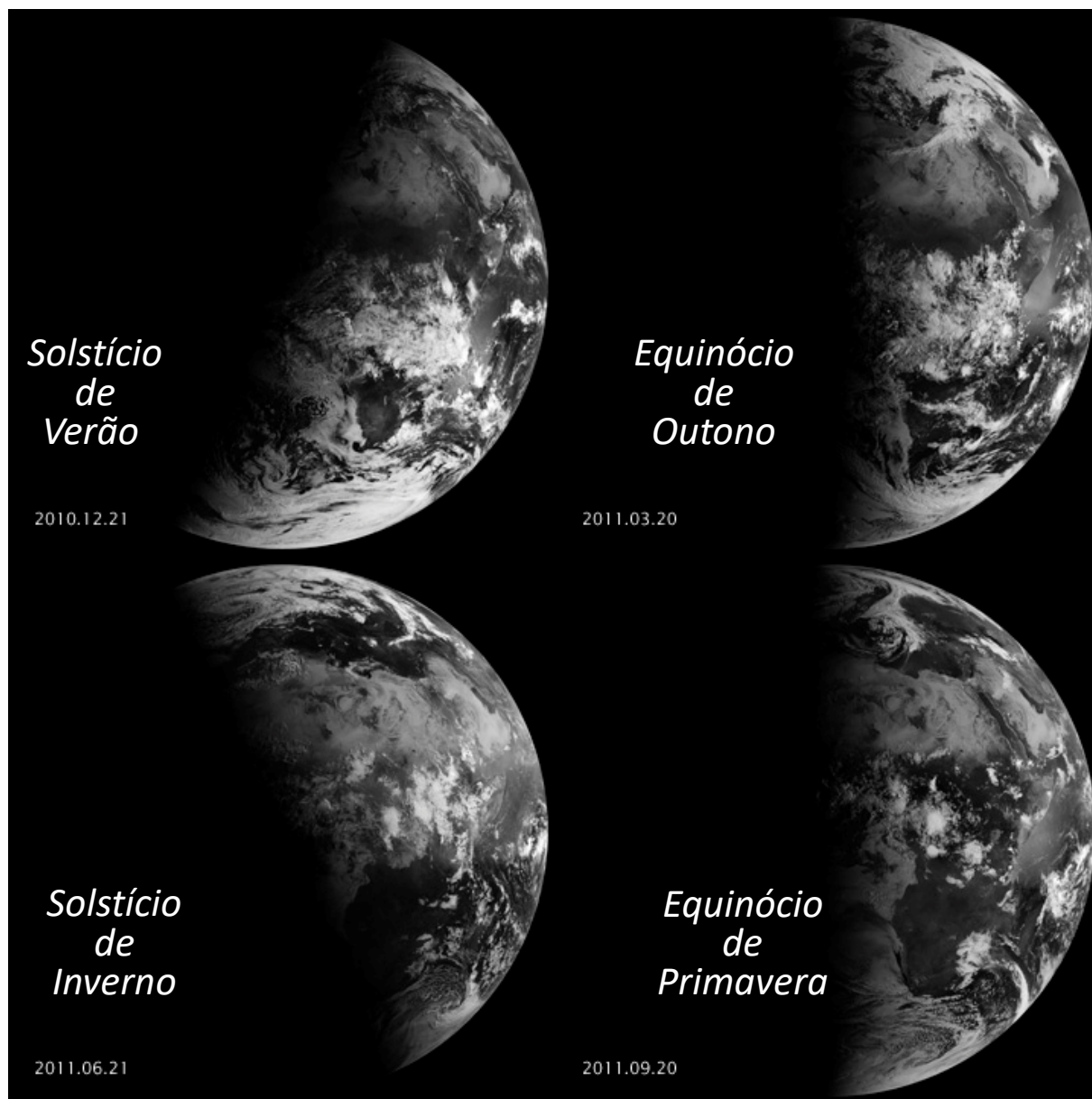


Northern summer/
Southern winter

Northern fall/
Southern spring

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earth's_orbit

Terra: Estações do Ano



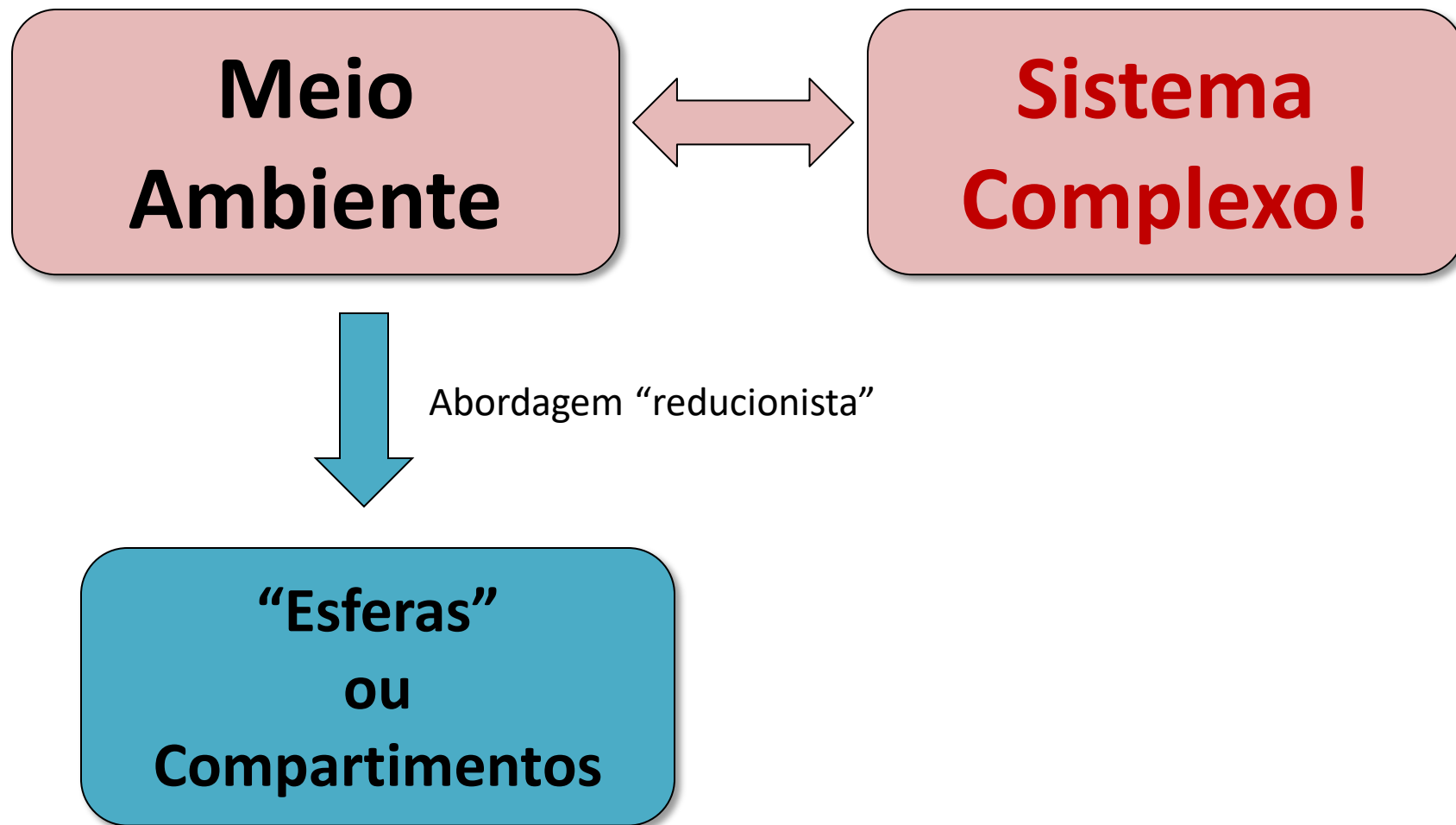
Imagens obtidas pelo Satélite Geoestacionário Meteosat-9 (usando o SEVIRI - Spinning Enhanced Visible and Infrared Imager), às 6:12 da manhã dos dias 21/12/2010, 20/03/2010, 21/06/2010 e 20/09/2010.



O Meio Ambiente

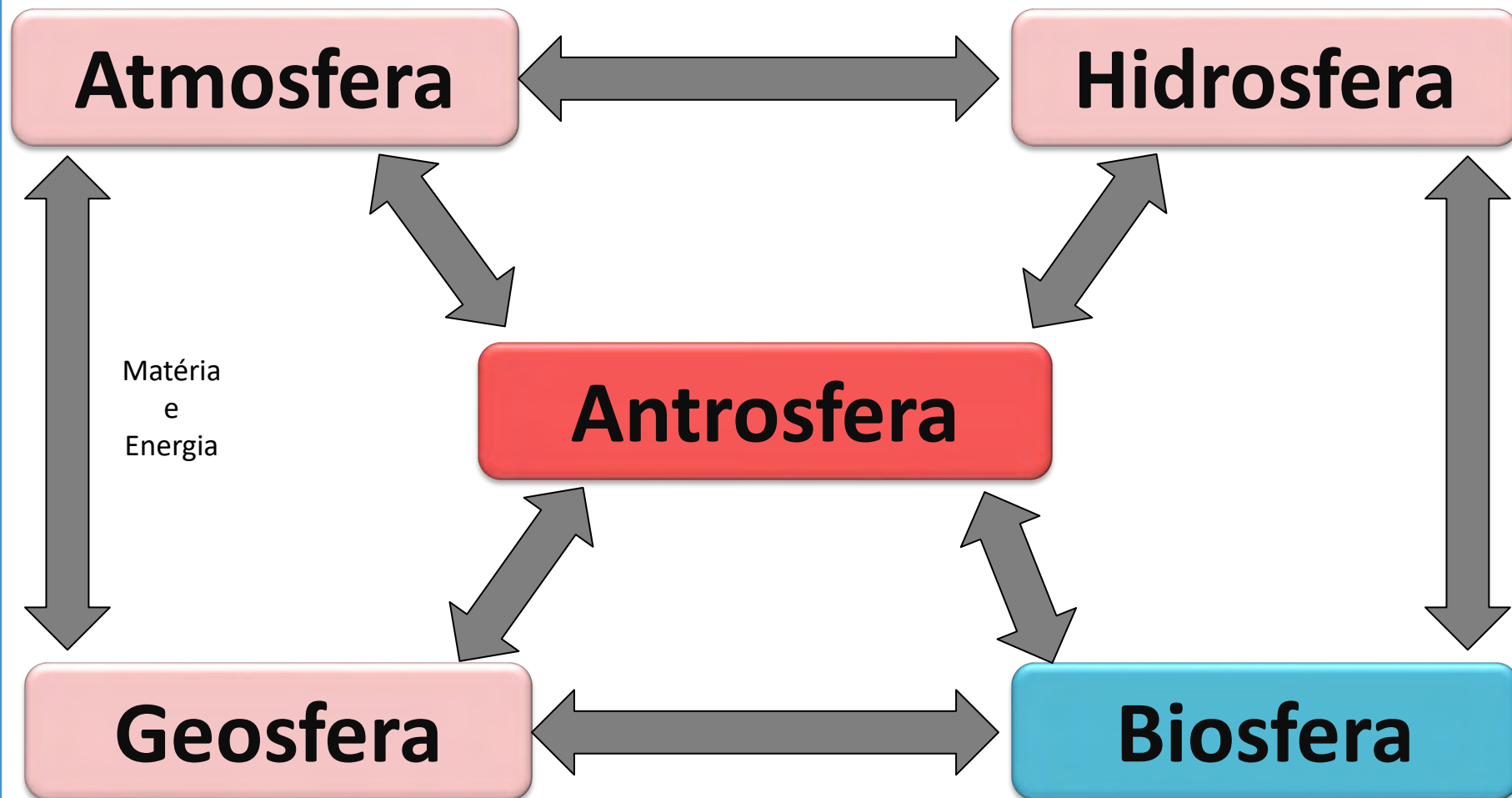


O Meio Ambiente





Compartimentos Ambientais





A Atmosfera



A Atmosfera



http://www.allsciencesites.com/news/gallery/science/earth_atmosphere.jpg

“Envelope” gasoso que circunda a Terra, composto de uma mistura de gases e líquidos/sólidos suspensos (aerossóis)

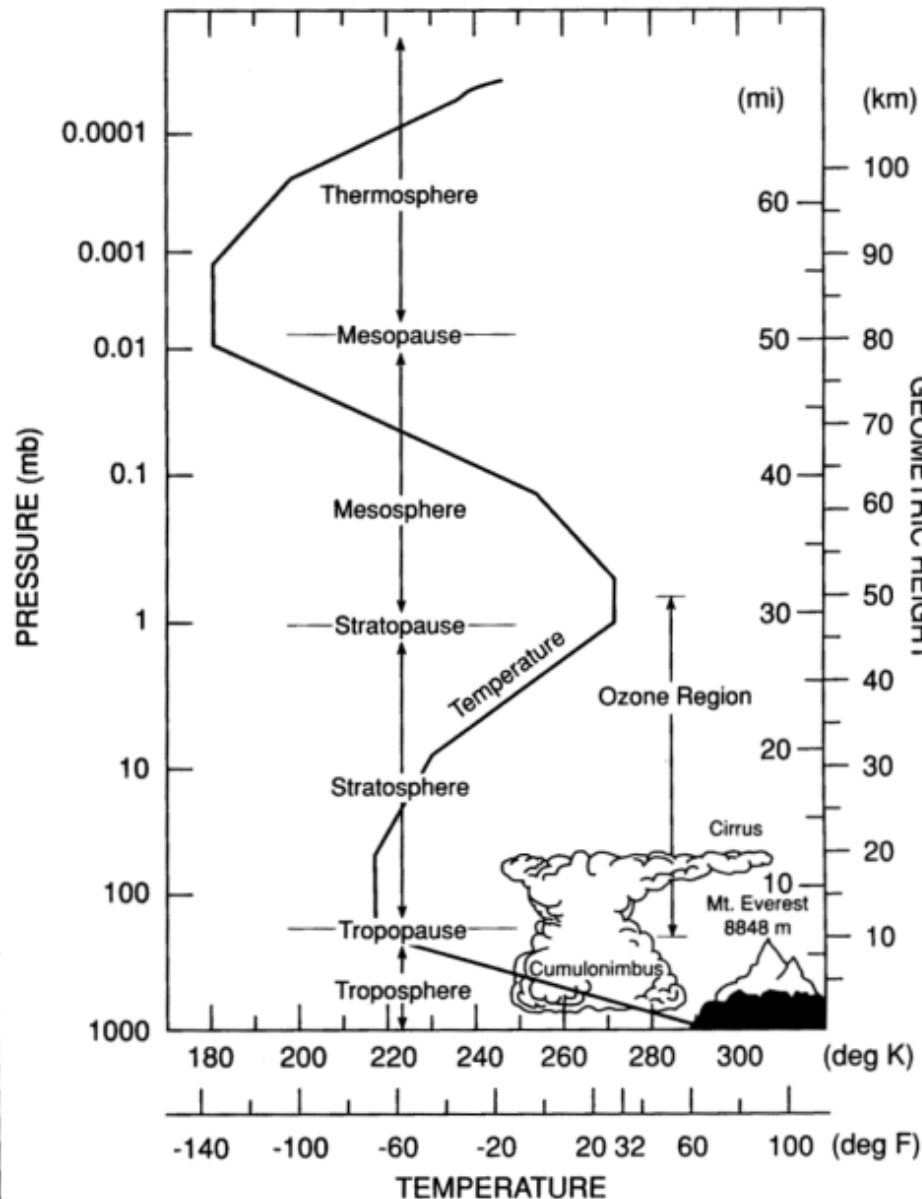


Atmosfera: Composição

Constituinte	Massa Molar (g/mol)	Razão de Mistura (mol/mol)
Nitrogênio (N ₂)	28,016	0,7808
Oxigênio (O ₂)	32,00	0,2095
Argônio (Ar)	39,94	0,0093
Vapor de água (H ₂ O)	18,02	0 – 0,04
Dióxido de Carbono (CO ₂)	44,01	365 x 10 ⁻⁶
Neônio (Ne)	20,18	18 x 10 ⁻⁶
Hélio (He)	4,00	5,2 x 10 ⁻⁶
Metano (CH ₄)	16,04	1,7 x 10 ⁻⁶
Criptônio (Kr)	83,7	1,1 x 10 ⁻⁶
Hidrogênio (H ₂)	2,02	0,50 x 10 ⁻⁶
Ozônio (O ₃)	48,00	0 - 12 x 10 ⁻⁶
Óxido Nitroso (N ₂ O)	44,01	0,32 x 10 ⁻⁶

$$MM_{ar} = C_{N_2} MM_{N_2} + C_{O_2} MM_{O_2} + C_{Ar} MM_{Ar} = 28,96 \times 10^{-3} kg / mol$$

Atmosfera: Camadas



- Definidas pelo gradiente de temperatura;
- “pausas” = regiões intermediárias (“fronteiras”)



Hidrosfera e Geosfera

Rio Solimões

Amazon

— floodplain lake

mixing —

— park

io Negro



A Hidrosfera e a Geosfera (ou Litosfera)

Rio Amazonas (confluência dos Rios Negro e Solimões)



<https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/IOTD//view.php?id=5254>

Hidrosfera: toda a água encontrada na, sob ou sobre a superfície da Terra.

Geosfera/Litosfera: crosta e porção "sólida" do Manto Superior da Terra



A Hidrosfera e a Geosfera (ou Litosfera)

Delta do Rio Amarelo (China) ao longo do tempo



https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/Features/WorldOfChange/yellow_river.php?all=y



Água: Distribuição na Terra

Fonte	Volume de Água (Km³)	Porcentagem da água fresca	Porcentagem da água total
Oceanos, Mares e Baías	1,338,000,000	--	96.5
Neve de montanhas, glaciares e neve permanente	24,064,000	68.7	1.74
Água Subterrânea	23,400,000	--	1.69
Doce	10,530,000	30.1	0.76
Salgada	12,870,000	--	0.93
Umidade do solo	16,500	0.05	0.001
Solo congelado e Permafrost	300,000	0.86	0.022
Lagos	176,400	--	0.013
Doces	91,000	0.26	0.007
Salgados	85,400	--	0.006
Atmosfera	12,900	0.04	0.001
Água de pântanos	11,470	0.03	0.0008
Rios	2,120	0.006	0.0002
Água biológica	1,120	0.003	0.0001

Fonte: Igor Shiklomanov's chapter "World fresh water resources" in Peter H. Gleick (editor), 1993, Water in Crisis: A Guide to the World's Fresh Water Resources (Oxford University Press, New York).

Porcentagens arredondadas, por isso não somam 100%



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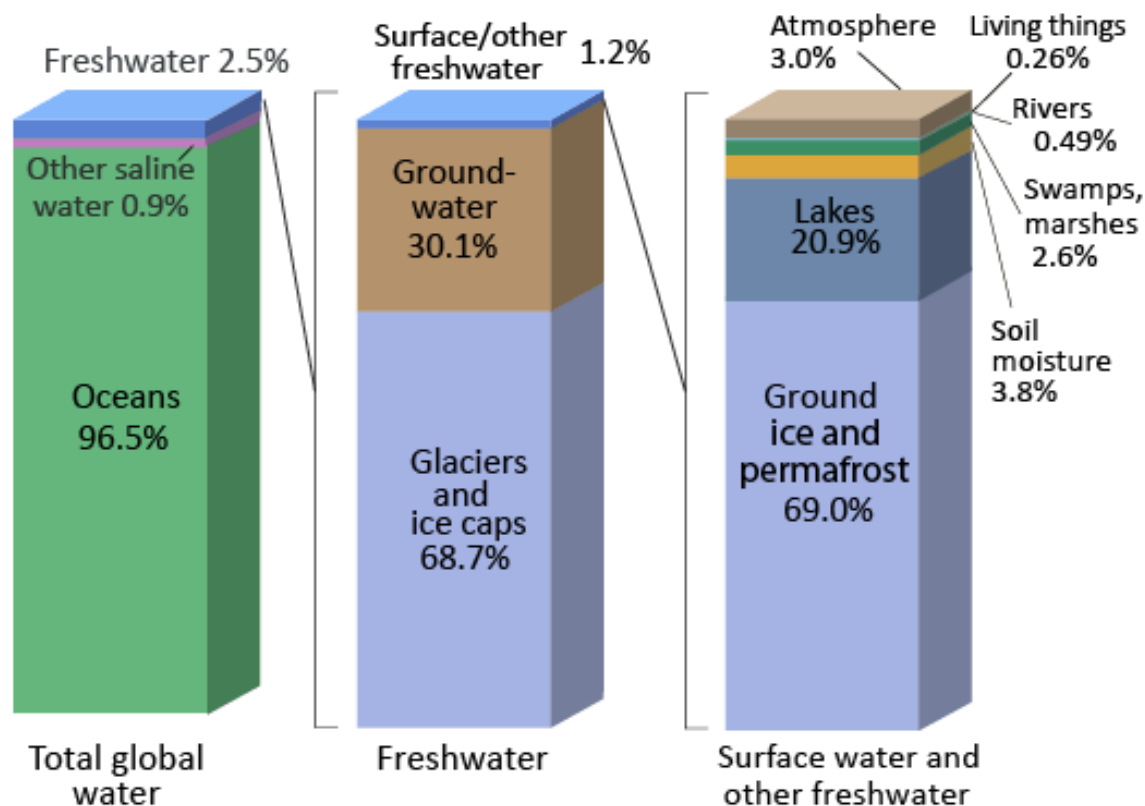
Fonte: Igor Shiklomanov's chapter "World fresh water resources" in Peter H. Gleick (editor), 1993, Water in Crisis: A Guide to the World's Fresh Water Resources (Oxford University Press, New York).

Água salgada 97,5%
Água doce 2,5%



Água: Distribuição na Terra

Where is Earth's Water?



Source: Igor Shiklomanov's chapter "World fresh water resources" in Peter H. Gleick (editor), 1993, *Water in Crisis: A Guide to the World's Fresh Water Resources*.

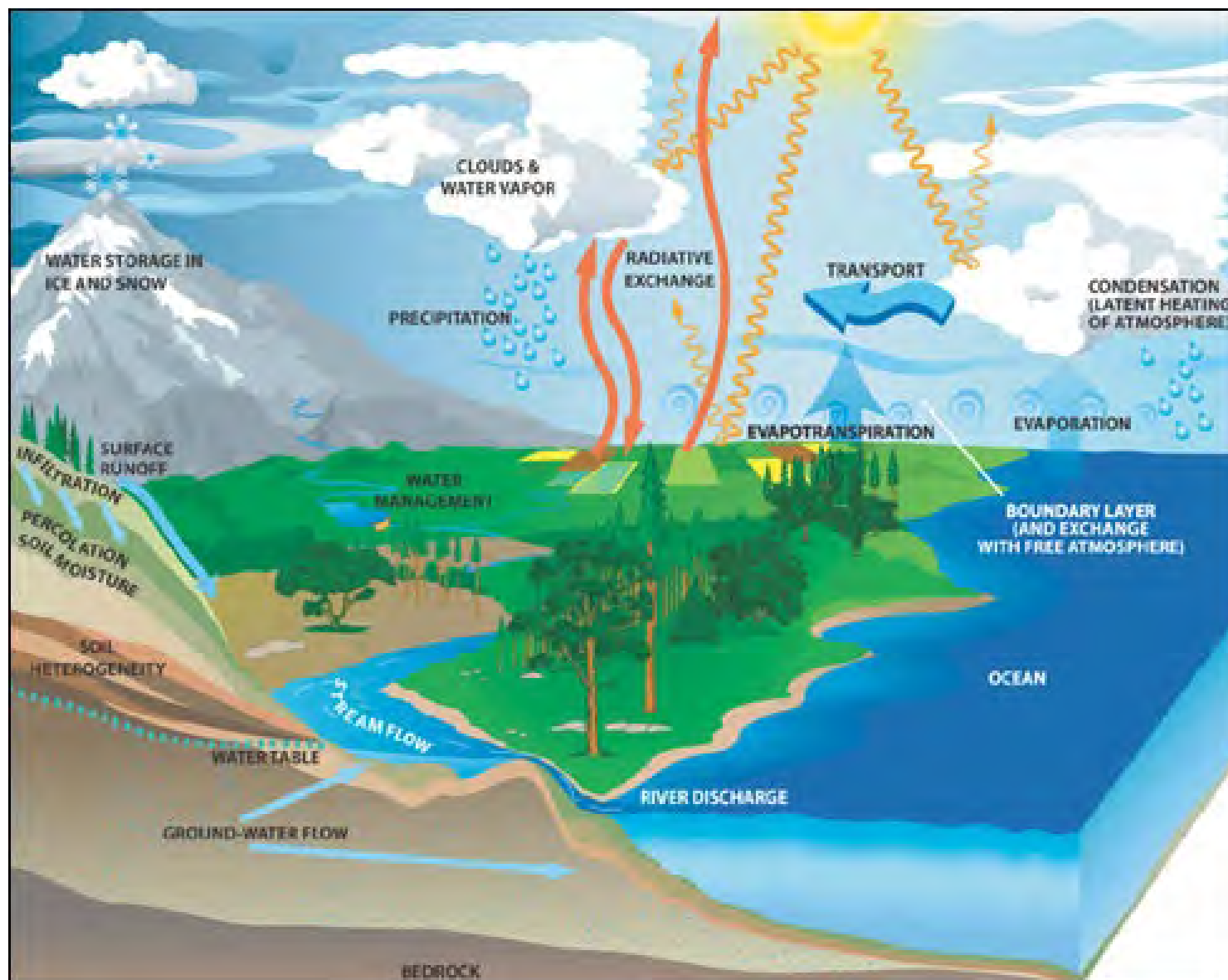
NOTE: Numbers are rounded, so percent summations may not add to 100.

(porcentagens arredondadas, por isso não somam 100%)



Ciclo Hidrológico

*~ 50% da
energia solar
absorvida
pela Terra*



https://disc.gsfc.nasa.gov/images/water_cycle_nasa_earth.jpg



Ciclo Hidrológico

~ 50% da energia solar absorvida pela Terra

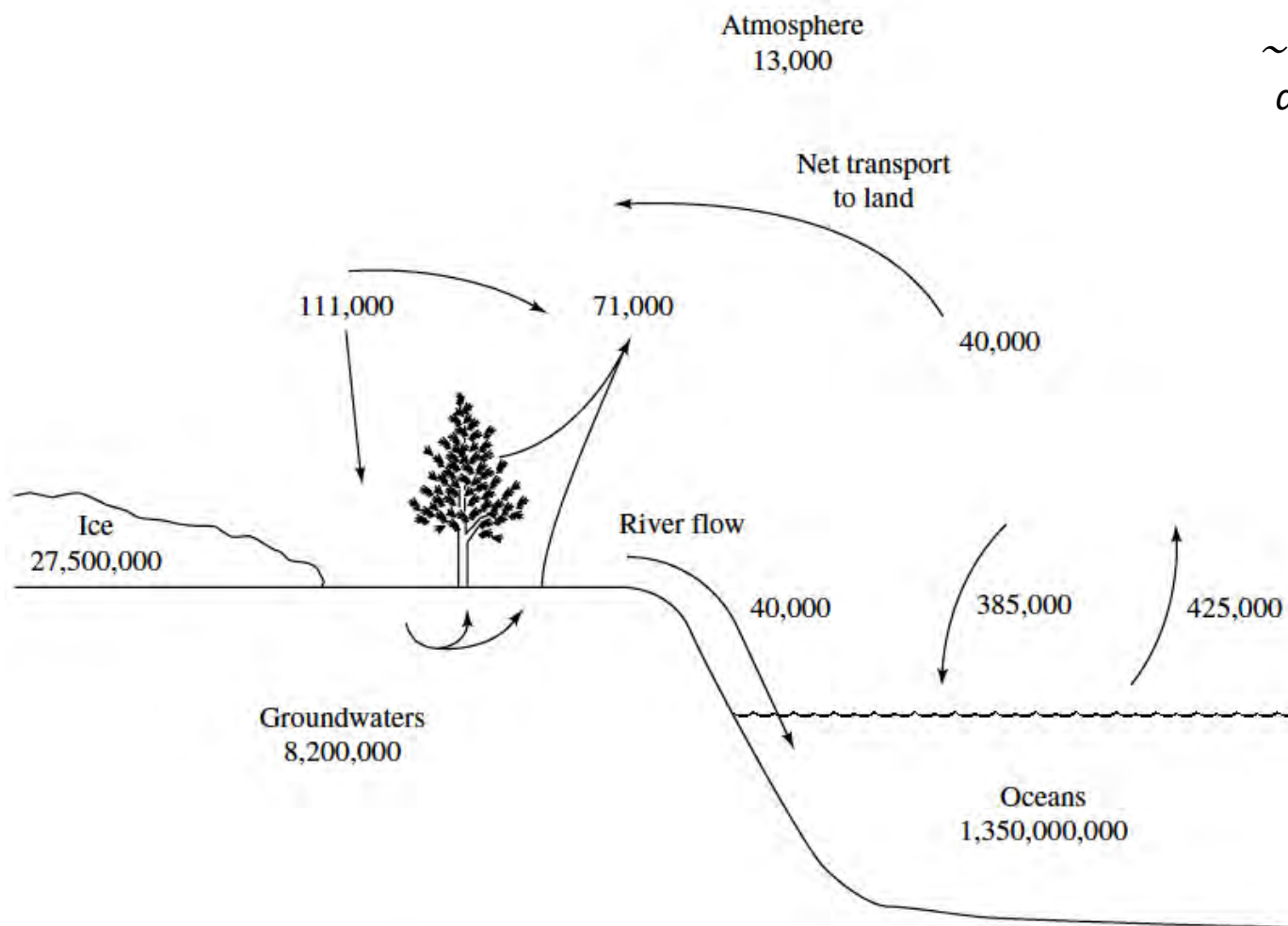
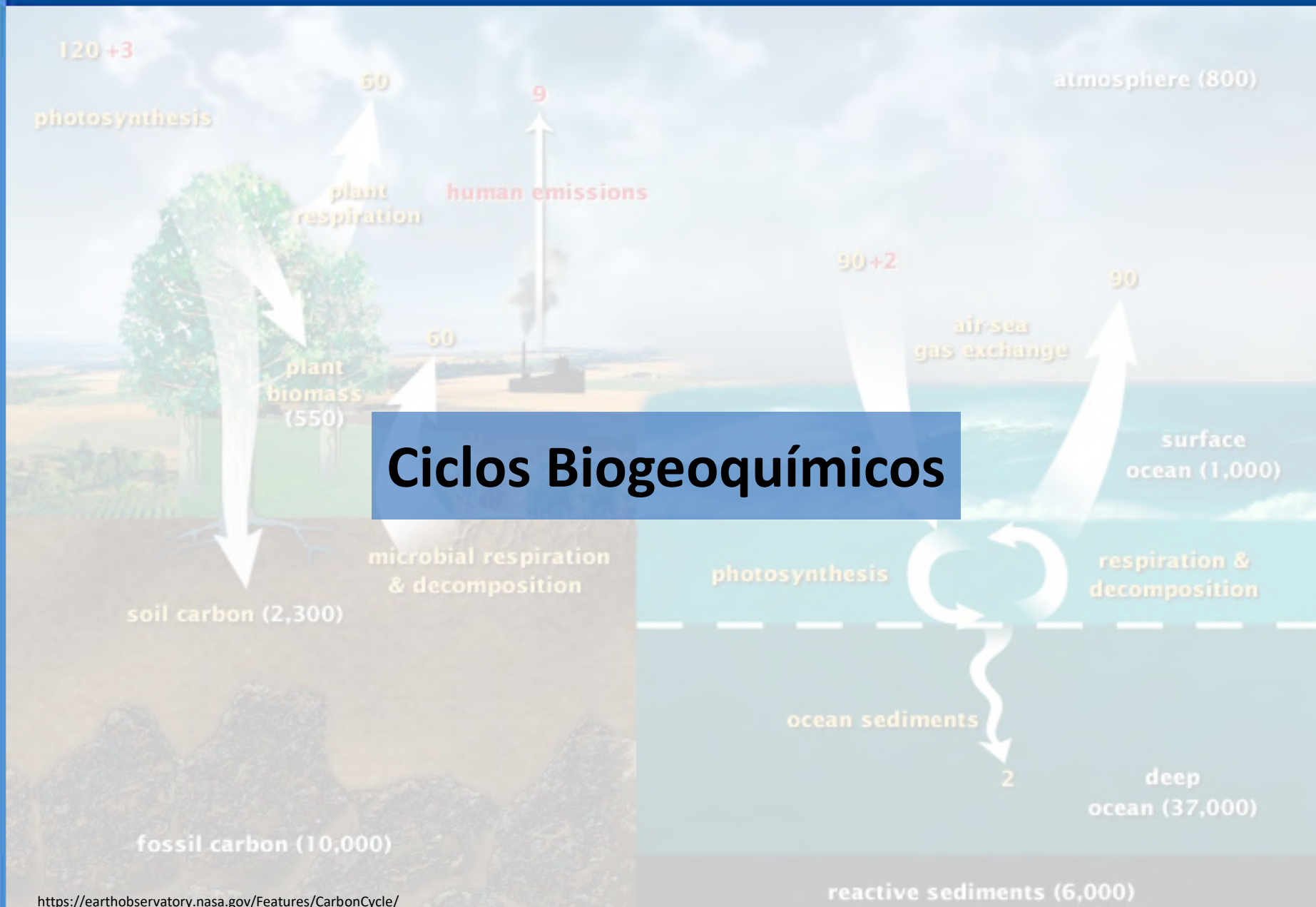
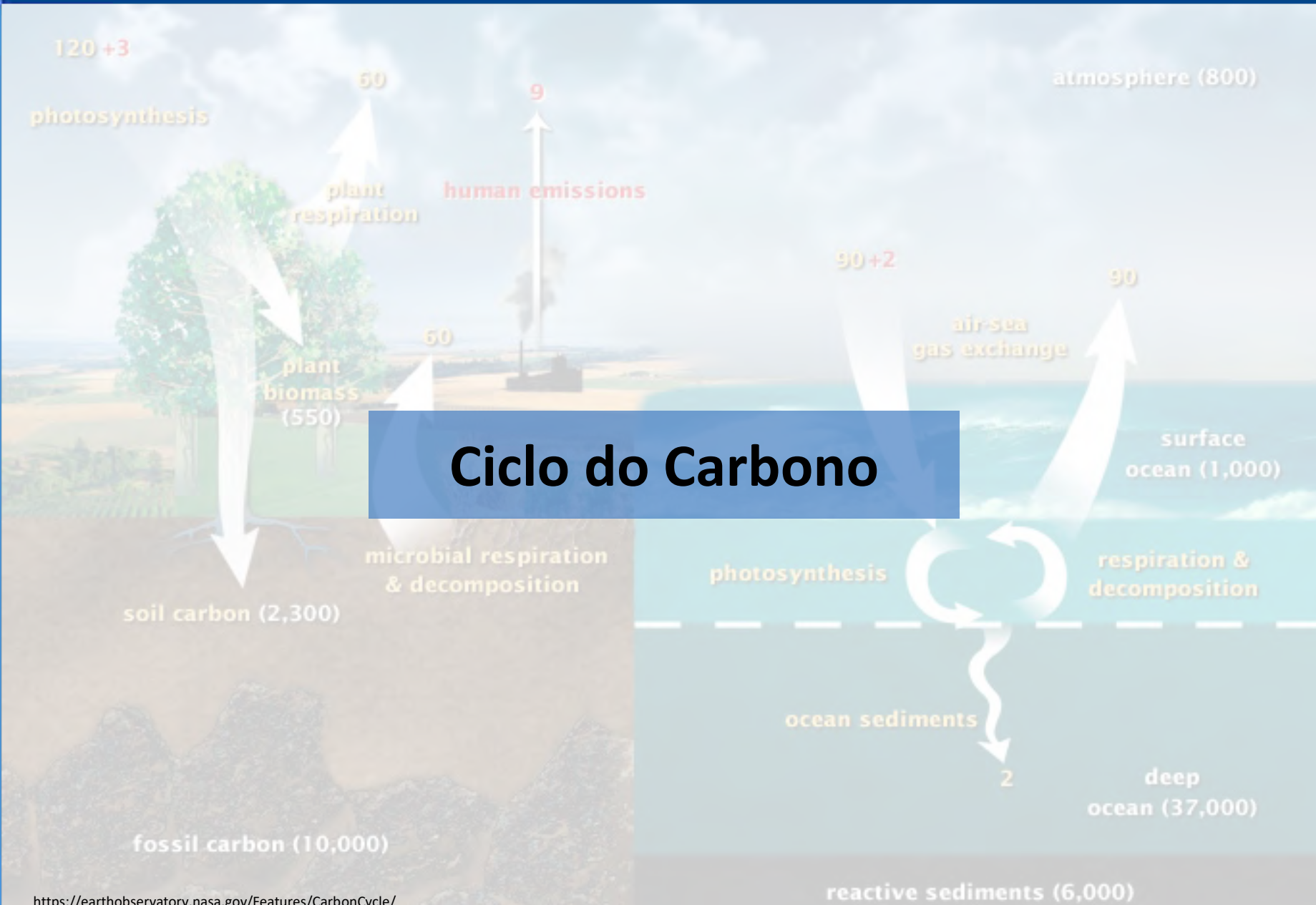


Figure 10.1 The global water cycle. The numbers are in km³ for the water reservoirs, and km³/yr for the flows. Figure from "The Global Water Cycle" in *Biogeochemistry: An Analysis of Global Change* by William H. Schlesinger. Copyright © 1991 by Academic Press. Reproduced by permission of the publisher.

Ciclos Biogeoquímicos





Ciclo do Carbono



Ciclo do Carbono

Fluxo e estoques de carbono na Terra

Há dois "ciclos do carbono":

- **Ciclo Rápido** – troca "rápida" entre atmosfera, oceanos, camada superior do solo e
- **Ciclo Lento** – conversão em carbonatos (rochas), eventos geológicos (movimento de placas tectônicas, erupções vulcânicas, etc) – escala de milhares a milhões de anos



Reservatórios de Carbono

Table 1. Carbon pools in the major reservoirs on Earth.

Pools	Quantity (Gt)
Atmosphere	720
Oceans	38,400
Total inorganic	37,400
Surface layer	670
Deep layer	36,730
Total organic	1,000
Lithosphere	
Sedimentary carbonates	>60,000,000
Kerogens	15,000,000
Terrestrial biosphere (total)	2,000
Living biomass	600–1,000
Dead biomass	1,200
Aquatic biosphere	1–2
Fossil fuels	4,130
Coal	3,510
Oil	230
Gas	140
Other (peat)	250

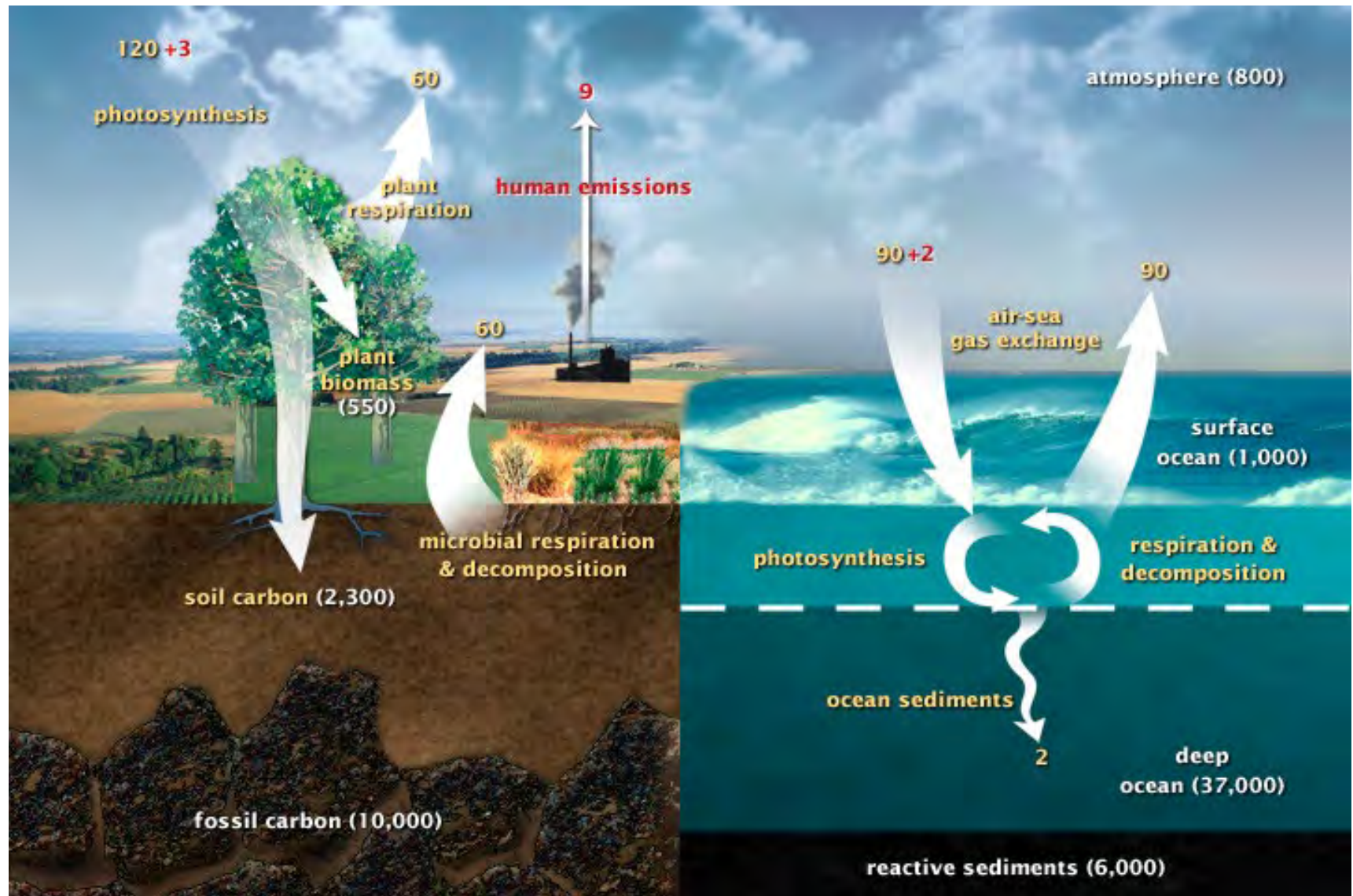
The Global Carbon Cycle: A Test of Our Knowledge of Earth as a System

BY P. FALKOWSKI, R. J. SCHOLES, E. BOYLE, J. CANADELL, D. CANFIELD, J. ELSER, N. GRUBER, K. HIBBARD, P. HÖGBERG, S. LINDER, F. T. MACKENZIE, B. MOORE III, T. PEDERSEN, Y. ROSENTHAL, S. SEITZINGER, V. SMETACEK, W. STEFFEN
SCIENCE 13 OCT 2000 : 291-296

<http://science.sciencemag.org/content/290/5490/291>



Ciclo do Carbono



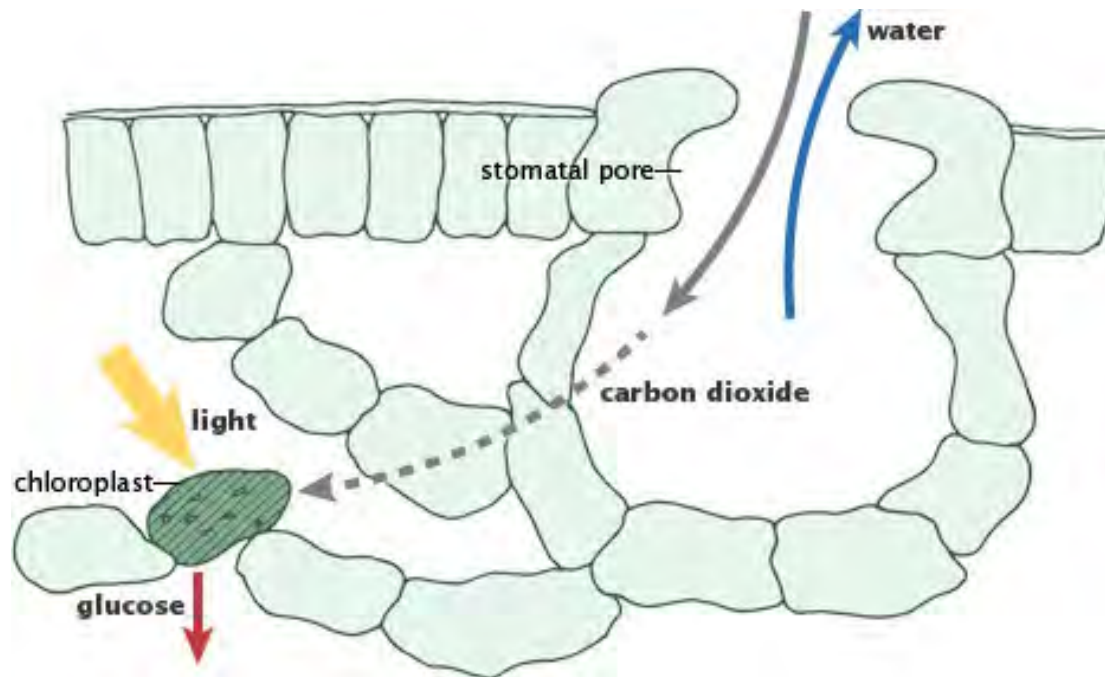
Amarelo = fluxos naturais
Vermelho = Contribuições humanas
Branco = Carbono estocado

Fluxos = GTon C/Ano
Estoques = GTon

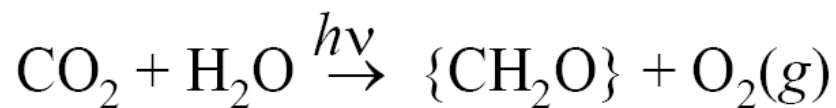
<https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/Features/CarbonCycle/>



Fotossíntese



<https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/Features/CarbonCycle/>



Eficiência ao redor de 3 a 6%

Renewable biological systems for alternative sustainable energy
production (FAO Agricultural Services Bulletin - 128)
<http://www.fao.org/docrep/w7241e/w7241e05.htm#1.2.1>
photosynthetic efficiency

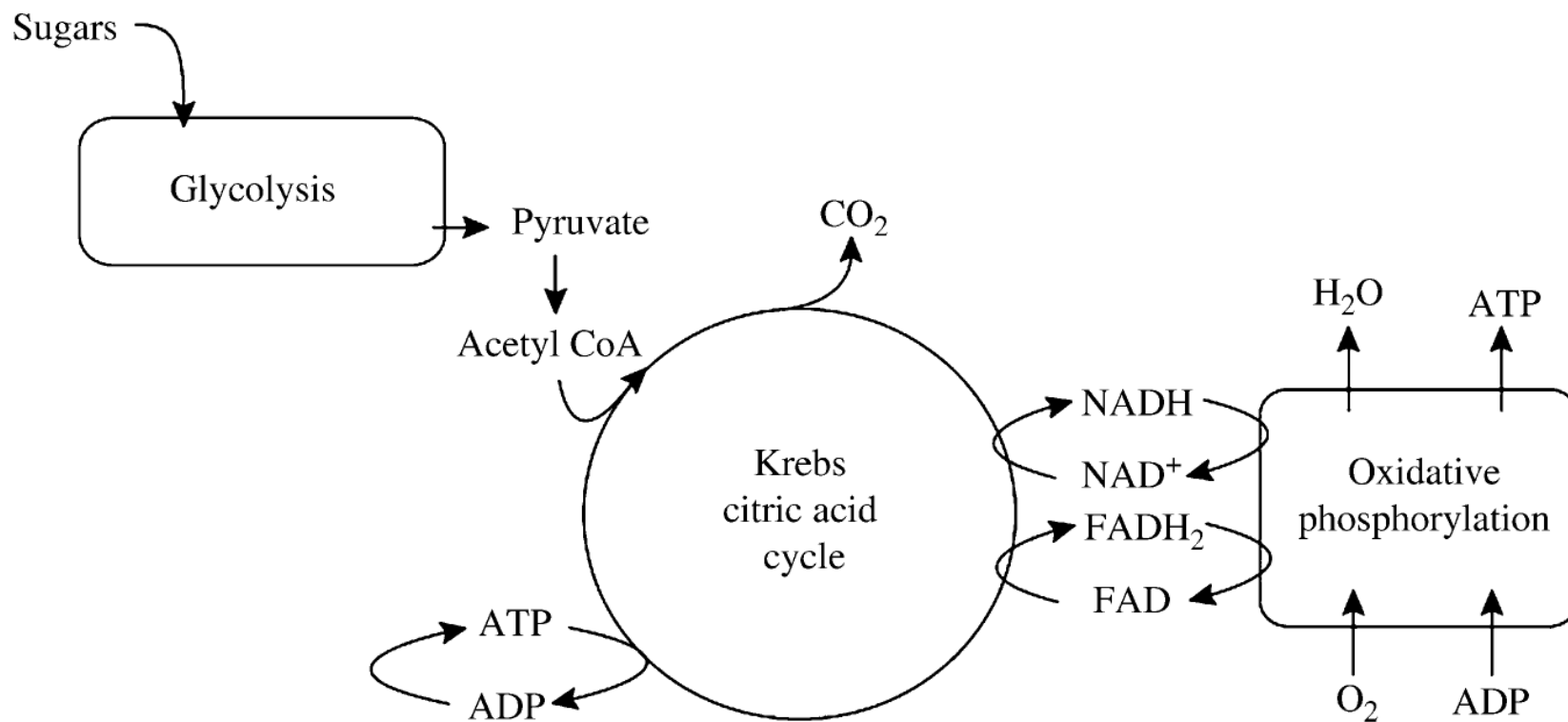
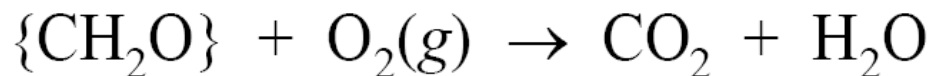
Reinaldo C. Bazito



Respiração

Respiração:

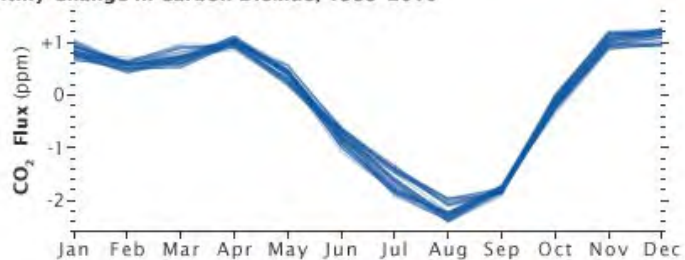
Aeróbica



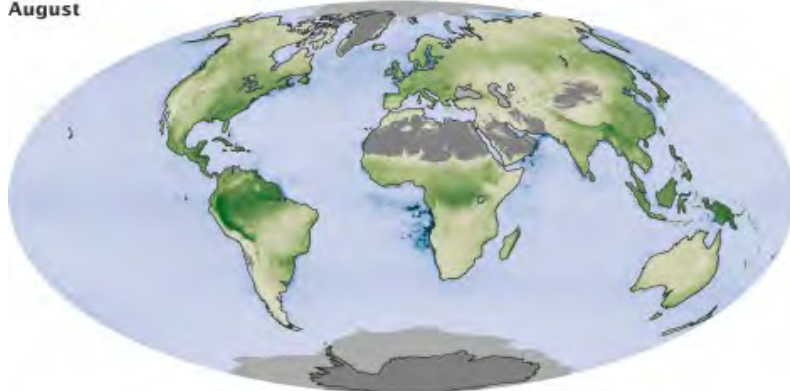


Mudanças Mensais na [CO₂]

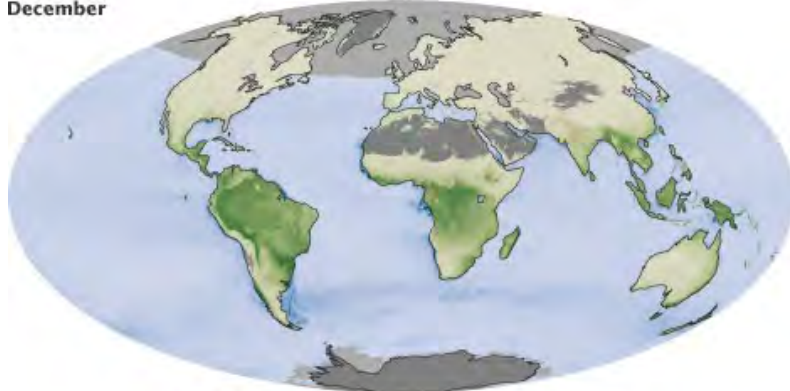
Monthly Change in Carbon Dioxide, 1959–2010



August

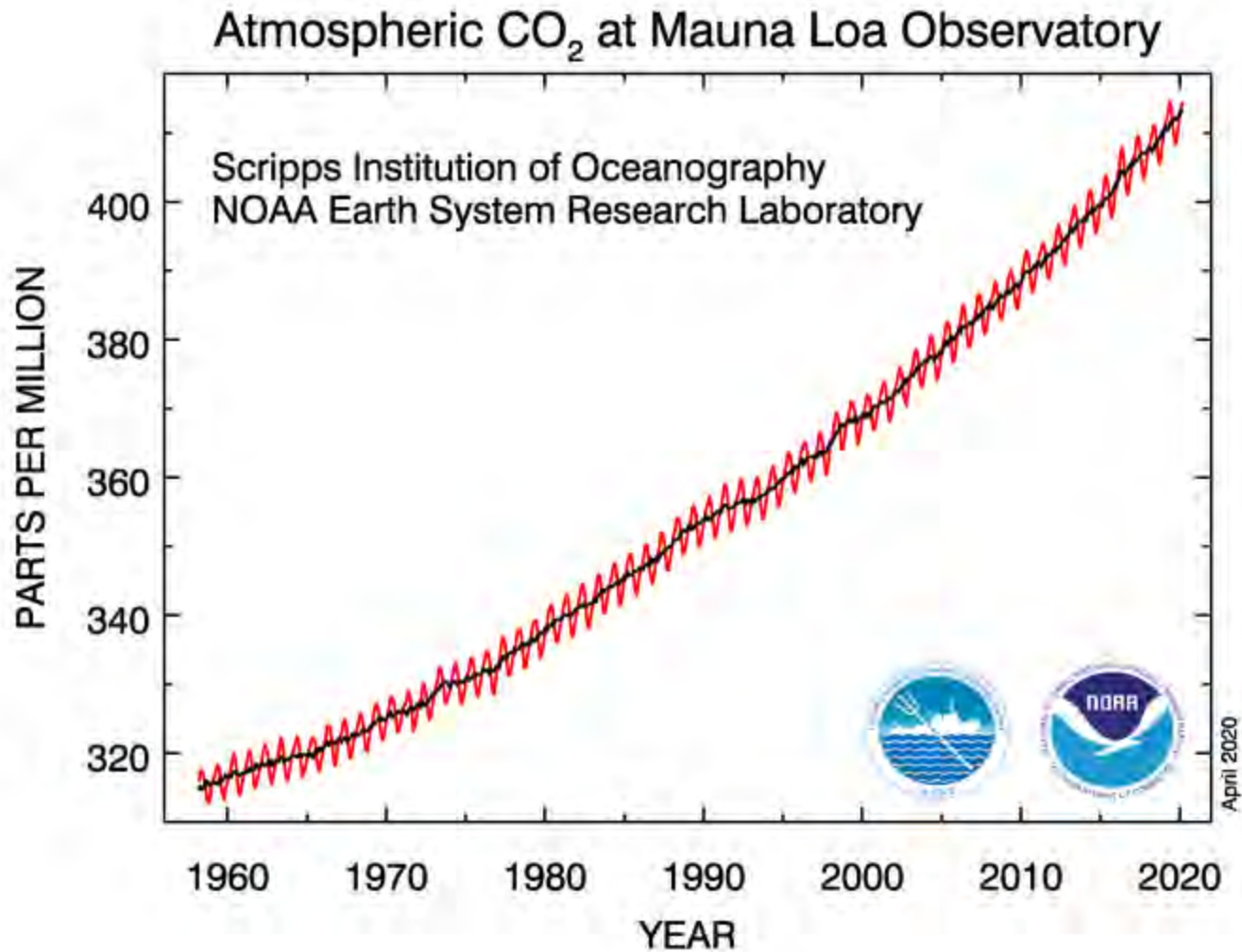


December



https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/Features/CarbonCycle/images/co2_flux_npp_august_december_2010.jpg

CO₂ medido em Mauna Loa



https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/webdata/ccgg/trends/co2_data_mlo.png

Ciclo do Carbono

Major Reservoirs and Natural Fluxes of Carbon

475

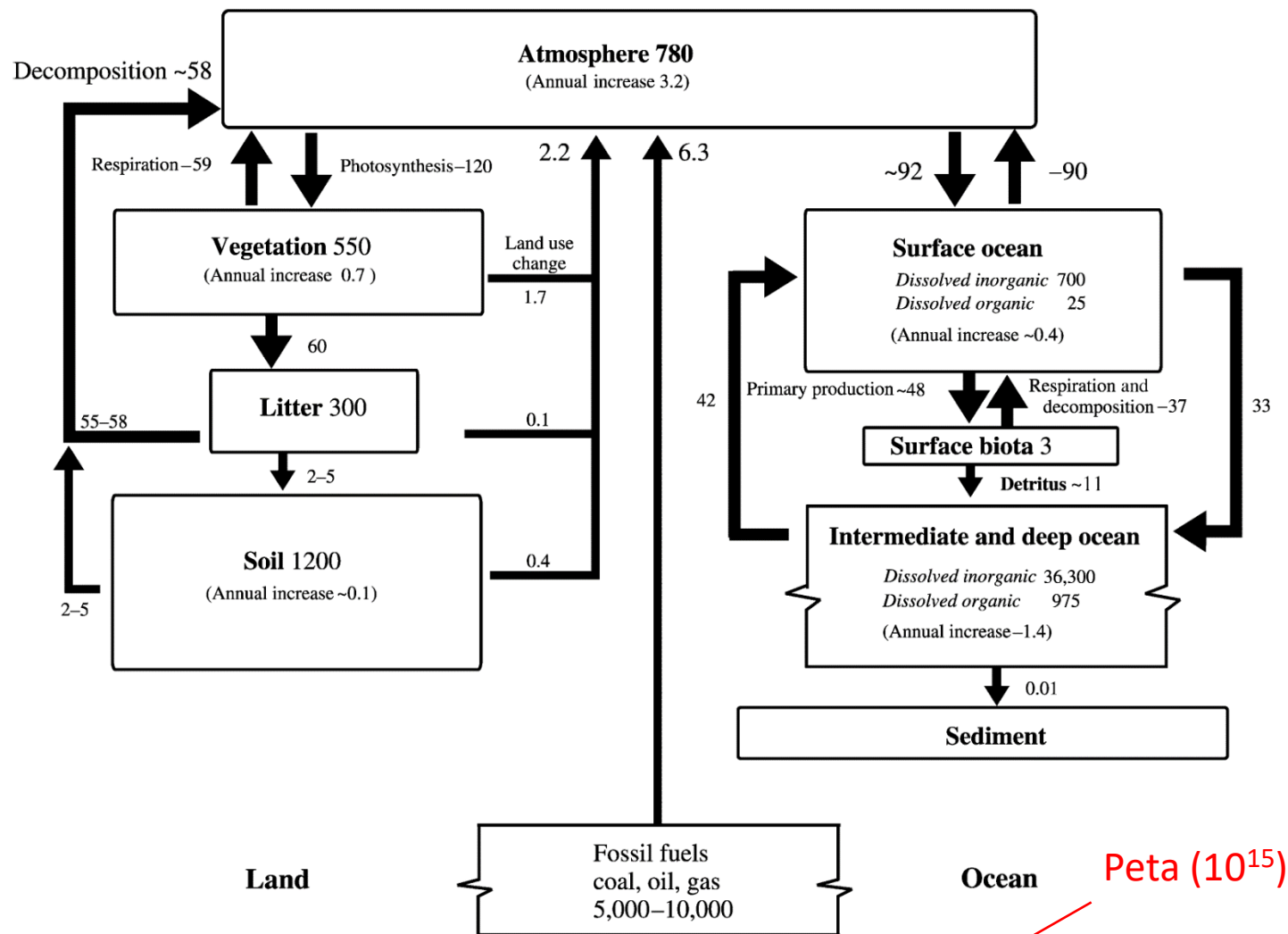


Figure 1 The contemporary global carbon cycle. Units are Pg C or Pg C yr⁻¹.



Ciclo do Carbono

Table 1 Stocks and flows of carbon.

<i>Carbon stocks</i> (Pg C)	
Atmosphere	780
Land	2,000
Vegetation	500
Soil	1,500
Ocean	39,000
Surface	700
Deep	38,000
Fossil fuel reserves	10,000
<i>Annual flows</i> (Pg C yr ⁻¹)	
Atmosphere-oceans	90
Atmosphere-land	120
<i>Net annual exchanges</i> (Pg C yr ⁻¹)	
Fossil fuels	6
Land-use change	2
Atmospheric increase	3
Oceanic uptake	2
Other terrestrial uptake	3

Ciclo do Carbono

Table 2 Area, carbon in living biomass, and net primary productivity of major terrestrial biomes.

Biome	Area (10 ⁹ ha)		Global carbon stocks (Pg C)						Carbon stocks (Mg C ha ⁻¹)				NPP (Pg C yr ⁻¹)	
	WBGU	MRS	WBGU			MRS IGBP			WBGU		MRS IGPB		Ajtay	MRS
			Plants	Soil	Total	Plants	Soil	Total	Plants	Soil	Plants	Soil		
Tropical forests	17.6	17.5	212	216	428	340	214	553	120	123	194	122	13.7	21.9
Temperate forests	1.04	1.04	59	100	159	139	153	292	57	96	134	147	6.5	8.1
Boreal forests	1.37	1.37	88	471	559	57	338	395	64	344	42	247	3.2	2.6
Tropical savannas and grasslands	2.25	2.76	66	264	330	79	247	326	29	117	29	90	17.7	14.9
Temperate grasslands and shrublands	1.25	1.78	9	295	304	23	176	199	7	236	13	99	5.3	7.0
Deserts and semi-deserts	4.55	2.77	8	191	199	10	159	169	2	42	4	57	1.4	3.5
Tundra	0.95	0.56	6	121	127	2	115	117	6	127	4	206	1.0	0.5
Croplands	1.60	1.35	3	128	131	4	165	169	2	80	3	122	6.8	4.1
Wetlands	0.35		15	225	240				43	643			4.3	
Total	15.12	14.93	466	2,011	2,477	654	1,567	2,221					59.9	62.6

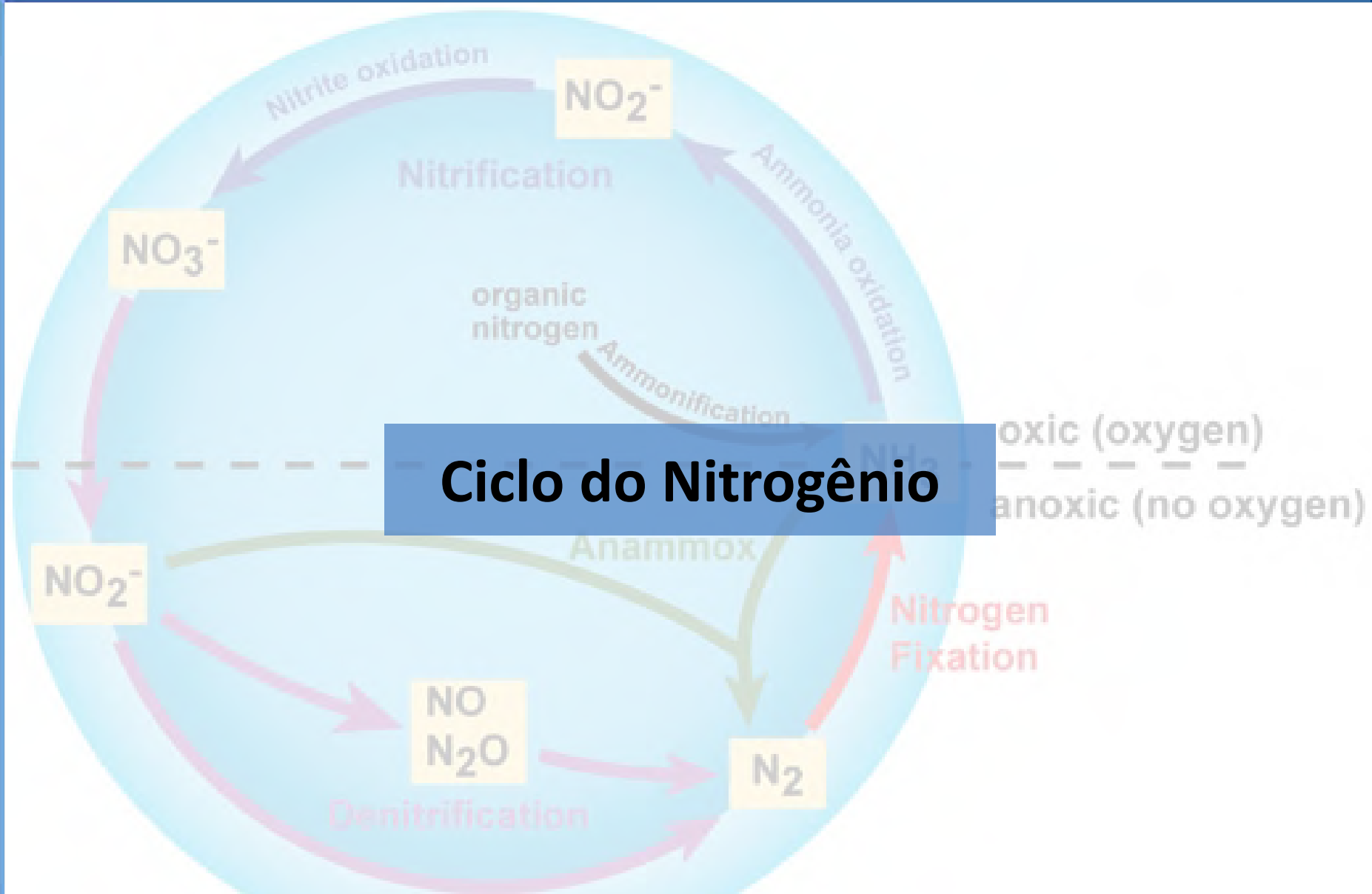
Source: Prentice *et al.* (2001).



Table 3 The distribution of 1,000 CO₂ molecules in the atmosphere–ocean.

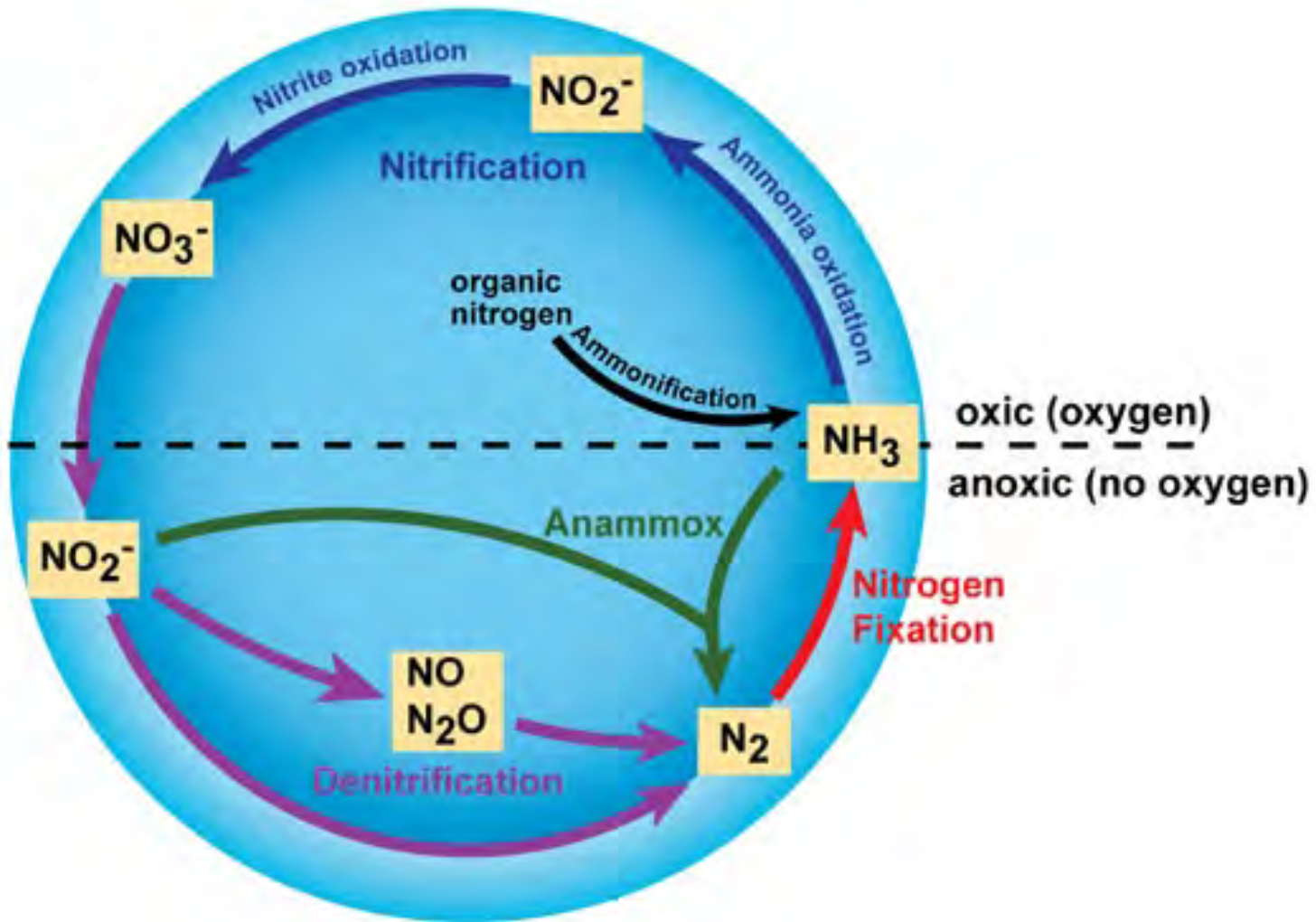
Atmosphere	15
Ocean	985
CO ₂	5
HCO ₃ ⁻	875
CO ₃ ²⁻	105
Total	1,000

Source: [Sarmiento \(1993\)](#).



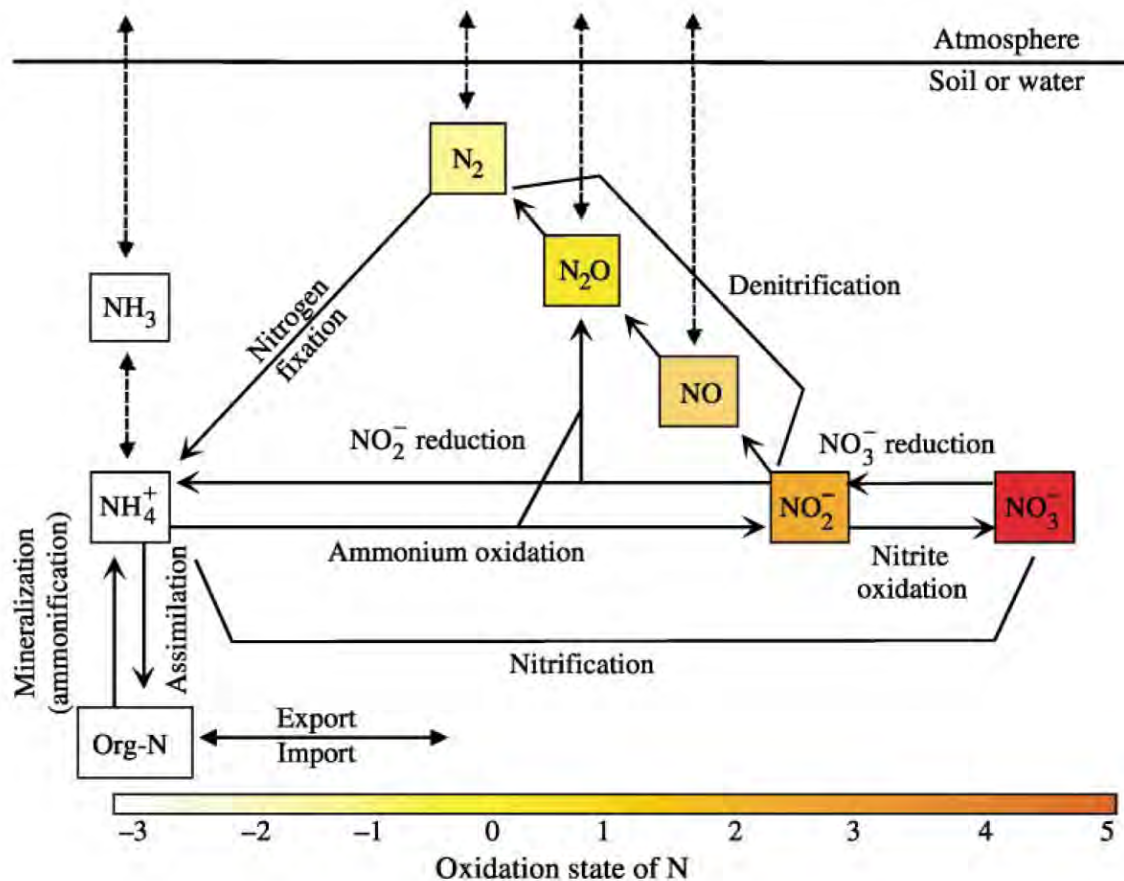


Ciclo do Nitrogênio





Ciclo do Nitrogênio



Redrawn from
Karl

Figure 1 The processes of nitrogen fixation, assimilation, nitrification, decomposition, ammonification, and denitrification (after [Karl, 2002](#)).



Ciclo do Nitrogênio

Fixação de Nitrogênio:

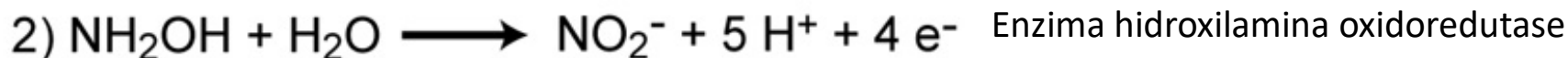
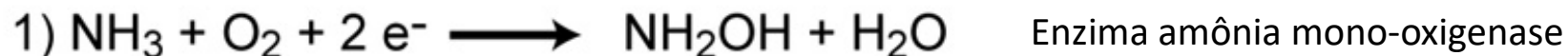


Gêrus	Phylogenetic Affiliation	Lifestyle
<i>Nostoc, Anabaena</i>	Bacteria (Cyanobacteria)	free-living, aerobic, phototrophic
<i>Pseudomonas, Azotobacter, Methylobacter</i>	Bacteria	free-living, aerobic, chemoorganotrophic
<i>Alcaligenes, Thiobacillus</i>	Bacteria	free-living, aerobic, chemolithotrophic
<i>Methanosarcina, Methanococcus</i>	Archaea	free-living, anaerobic, chemolithotrophic
<i>Chromatium, Chlorobium</i>	Bacteria	free-living, anaerobic, phototrophic
<i>Desulfovibrio, Clostridium</i>	Bacteria	free-living, anaerobic, chemoorganotrophic
<i>Rhizobium, Frankia</i>	Bacteria	symbiotic, aerobic, chemoorganotrophic

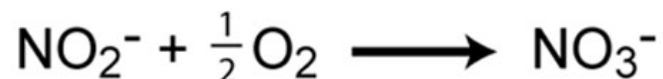


Ciclo do Nitrogênio

Nitrificação (*oxidação aeróbia da amônia por bactérias gerando nitrito e nitrato*)



Bactérias dos gêneros Nitrosomonas, Nitrospira, e Nitrosococcus



Bactérias dos gêneros Nitrospira, Nitrobacter, Nitrococcus, and Nitrospina



Ciclo do Nitrogênio

Anamox (*oxidação anaeróbia da amônia*)

“perda” de nitrogênio em ambientes aquáticos



Bactérias do filo Planctomycetes



Ciclo do Nitrogênio

Desnitrificação (*nitrato é convertido em nitrogênio gasoso, passando por intermediários*) – processo anaeróbico



Bactérias dos gêneros *Bacillus*, *Paracoccus*, and *Pseudomonas*
Necessitam de C orgânico também!



Ciclo do Nitrogênio

Amonificação (*nitrogênio orgânico é convertido em amônia*)

Ciclo do Nitrogênio

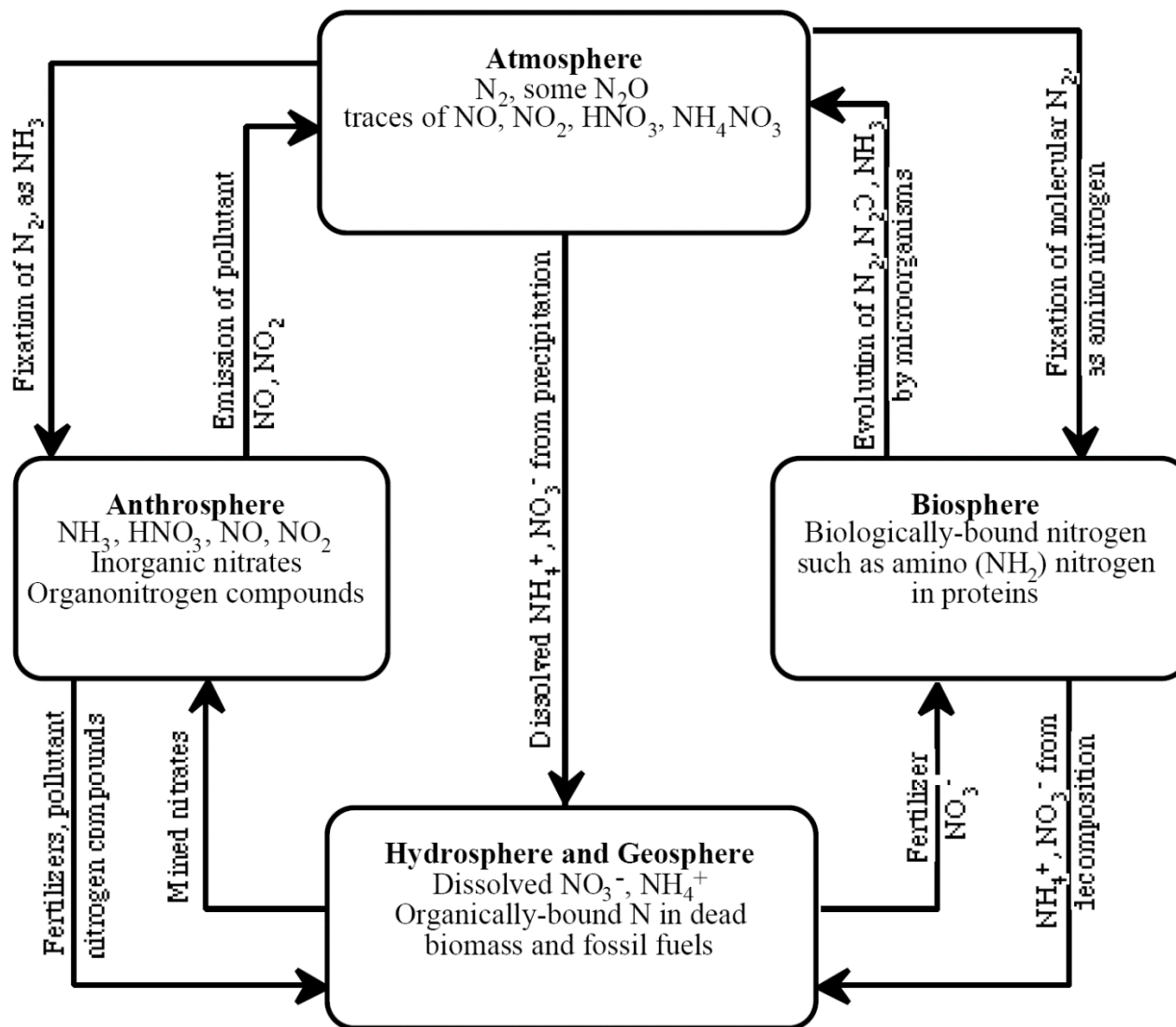


Figure 1.6. The nitrogen cycle.



Ciclo do Nitrogênio

Tera (10^{12})

Table 2 N amounts in global reservoirs (Tg N yr⁻¹).

<i>Reservoirs</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage of total</i>
Atmosphere, N ₂	3,950,000,000	79.5
Sedimentary rocks	999,600,000	20.1
<i>Ocean</i>		
N ₂	20,000,000	0.4
NO ₃ ⁻	570,000	0.0
Soil organics	190,000	0.0
Land biota	10,000	0.0
Marine biota	500	0.0

Source: [Mackenzie \(1998\)](#) except ocean, N₂ from [Schlesinger \(1997\)](#).



Ciclo do Nitrogênio

Table 4 Global creation and distribution rates of Nr (Tg N yr⁻¹).

	~1970 (<i>Delwiche, 1970</i>)	1970 (<i>Svensson and Söderlund, 1976</i>)	~1980 (<i>Rosswall, 1983^a</i>)	1990 (<i>Galloway et al., 1995</i>)	1990s (<i>Schlesinger, 1997</i>)
Reactive nitrogen					
Natural Nr creation					
Terrestrial BNF	30	140	44–200	90–130	100
Marine BNF	10	30–130	1–130	40–200	15
Total lightning	7.6	?	0.5–30	3	5
Anthropogenic Nr creation					
Haber–Bosch	30	36	60	78	80
BNF, cultivation	14	89		43	40
Fossil-fuel combustion		19	10–20	21	24
Total terrestrial	74	194		255	249
Total global	174	274		375	264
Atmospheric emission					
NO _x , fossil-fuel combustion		19	10–20	21	24
NO _x , other		21–89	0–90	14.5	24
Terrestrial NH ₃		113–244	36–250	53	62
Marine NH ₃		0		13	13
Total emissions		253		102	123
Atmospheric deposition					
Terrestrial NO _y		32–83	110–240	26.5	30
Marine NO _y		11–33		12.3	14 ^b
Terrestrial NH _x		91–186	40–116	52	40
Marine NH _x		19–50		17	16 ^b
Organic N			10–100		
Total deposition		253	173–496	110	100
Riverine flux to coast	30	13–24	13–40	76 ^c	36 ^d
Denitrification ^e					
Continental N ₂ O		16–69	16–69	9.1	11.7
Marine N ₂ O		20–80	9–90	2	4
Continental N ₂	43	91–92	43–390	130–290	13–233
Marine N ₂	40	5–99	0–330	150–180	110
Total denitrification	83	236		386	249

^a Deposition values for land plus ocean; NH₃ emissions include marine. ^b Wet. ^c Total. ^d Dissolved. ^e N₂O emissions are included with the realization that N₂O is also produced during nitrification.



Ciclo do Nitrogênio

Table 5 Global Nr creation and distribution in 1890 and 1990 (Tg N yr^{-1}).

	1890	1990
Natural Nr creation		
BNF, terrestrial	100	89
BNF, marine	120	120
Total lightning	5	5
Anthropogenic Nr creation		
Haber–Bosch	0	85
BNF, cultivation	15	33
Fossil-fuel combustion	0.6	21
Nr creation		
Total terrestrial	121	233
Total global	241	353
Atmospheric emission		
NO_x , fossil-fuel combustion	0.6	21
NO_x , other	6.2	13.0
NH_3 , terrestrial	8.7	43.0
NH_3 , marine	8	8
Total emissions	24	85
Atmospheric deposition		
NO_y , terrestrial	8	33
NO_y , marine	5	13
NH_y , terrestrial	8	43
NH_y , marine	12	14
Total deposition	33	103
Riverine flux to coast (DIN)	5	20

Source: Galloway and Cowling (2002). N_2O emissions are included here with the realization that N_2O is also produced during nitrification; deposition values are for land plus ocean.



Ciclo do Nitrogênio

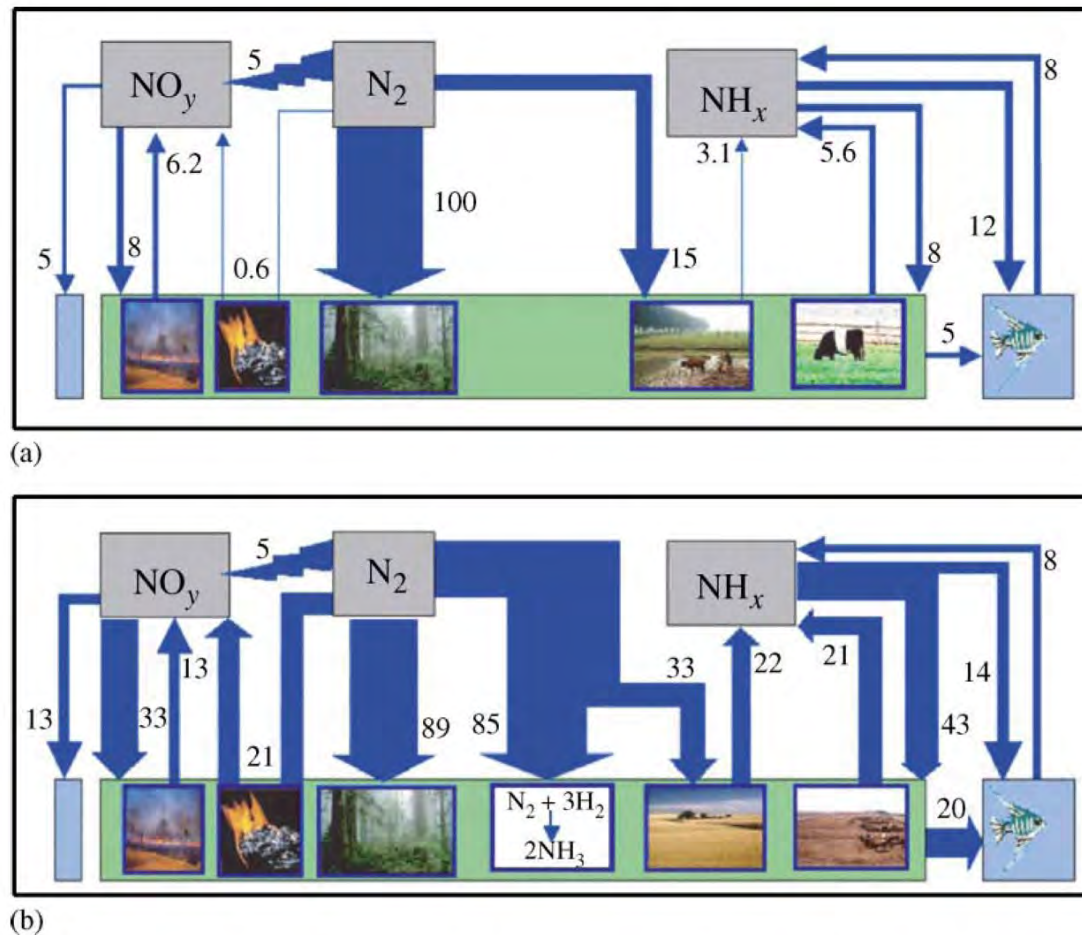


Figure 3 Global nitrogen budgets for: (a) 1890 and (b) 1990, Tg N yr^{-1} . Emissions to the (left) NO_y box from (first

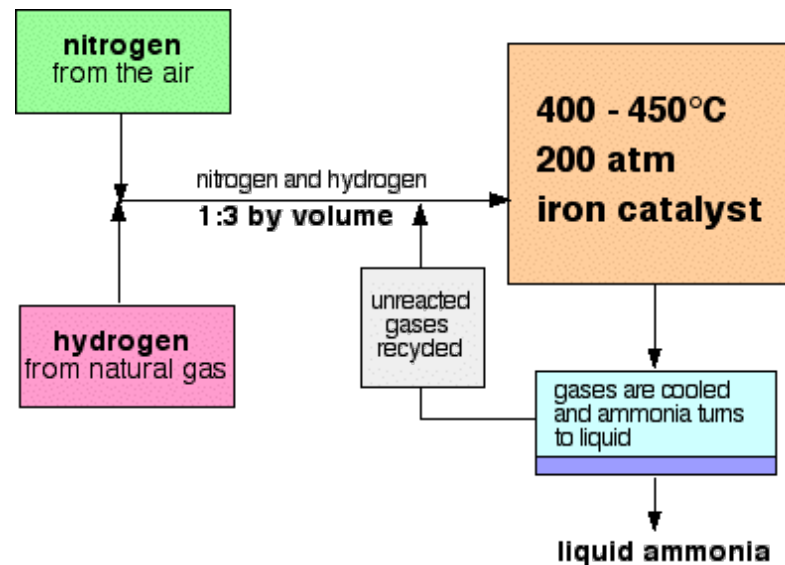
Processo Haber-Bosch



Fritz Haber



Carl Bosch





Óxidos de Nitrogênio na Combustão

NO_x (NO e NO_2 – maiores contribuições) e N_2O (menor contribuição)

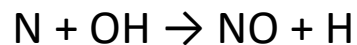
Formação de NO_x em processos de combustão:

- 1) N_2 do ar (**NO_x *térmico*** e **NO_x *"imediato"*** - prompt NO_x)
- 2) Compostos com N presentes no combustível (NO_x de combustível)

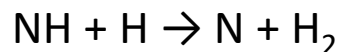
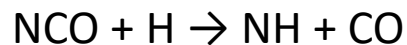
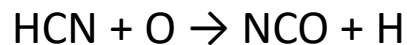


Óxidos de Nitrogênio na Combustão

NO_x térmico (mecanismo de Zeld'ovich):



NO_x prompt (mecanismo de Fenimore):





Óxidos de Nitrogênio na Combustão

NO_x de combustível

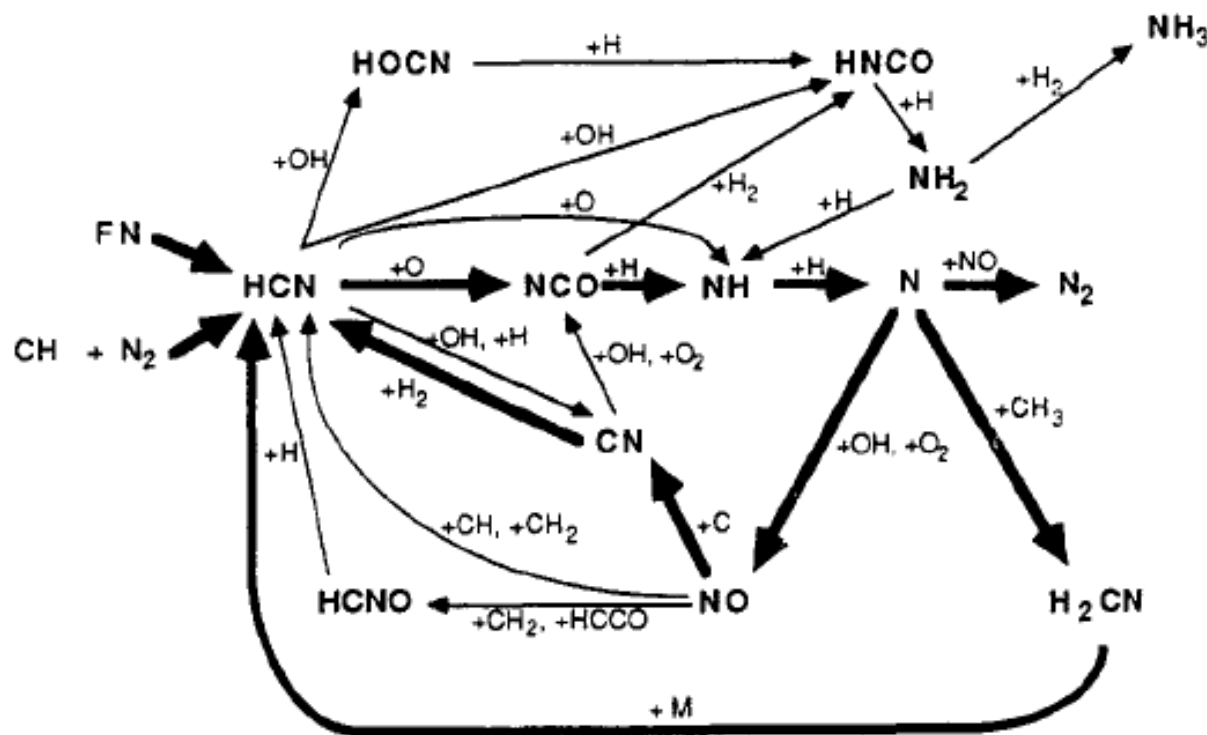
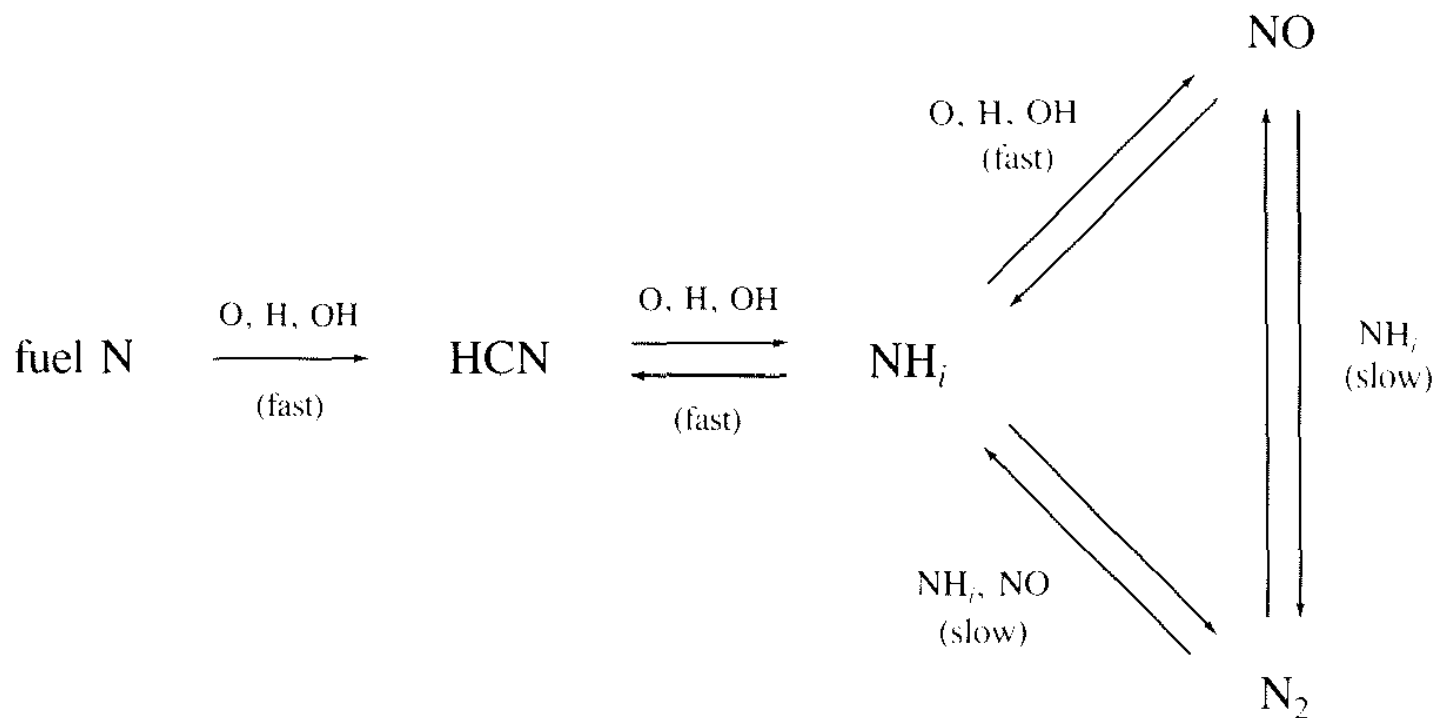


FIG. 11. Reaction path diagram illustrating the major steps in prompt NO formation and conversion of fuel nitrogen (FN) to NO. The bold lines represent the most important reaction paths.

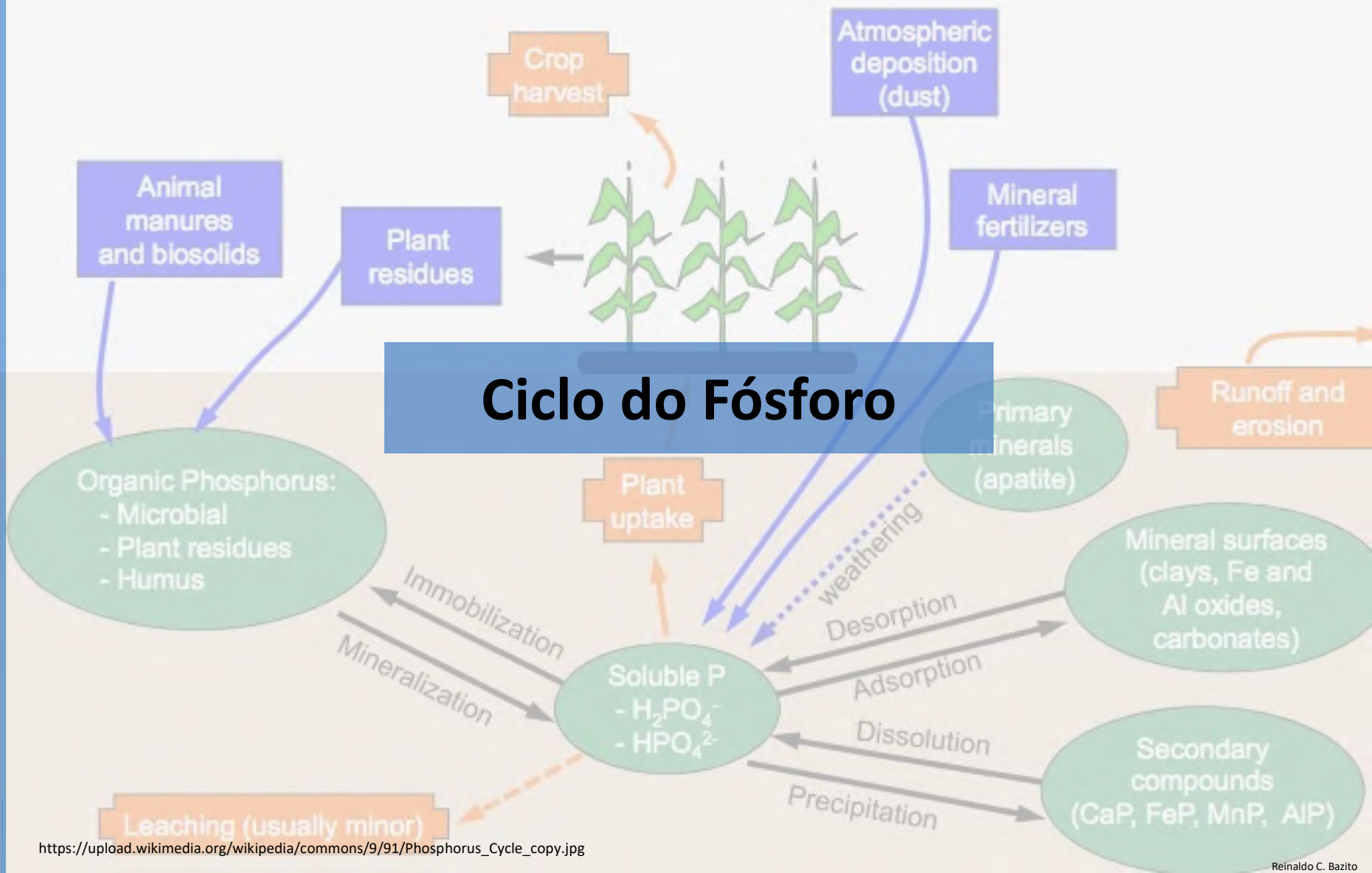


Óxidos de Nitrogênio na Combustão

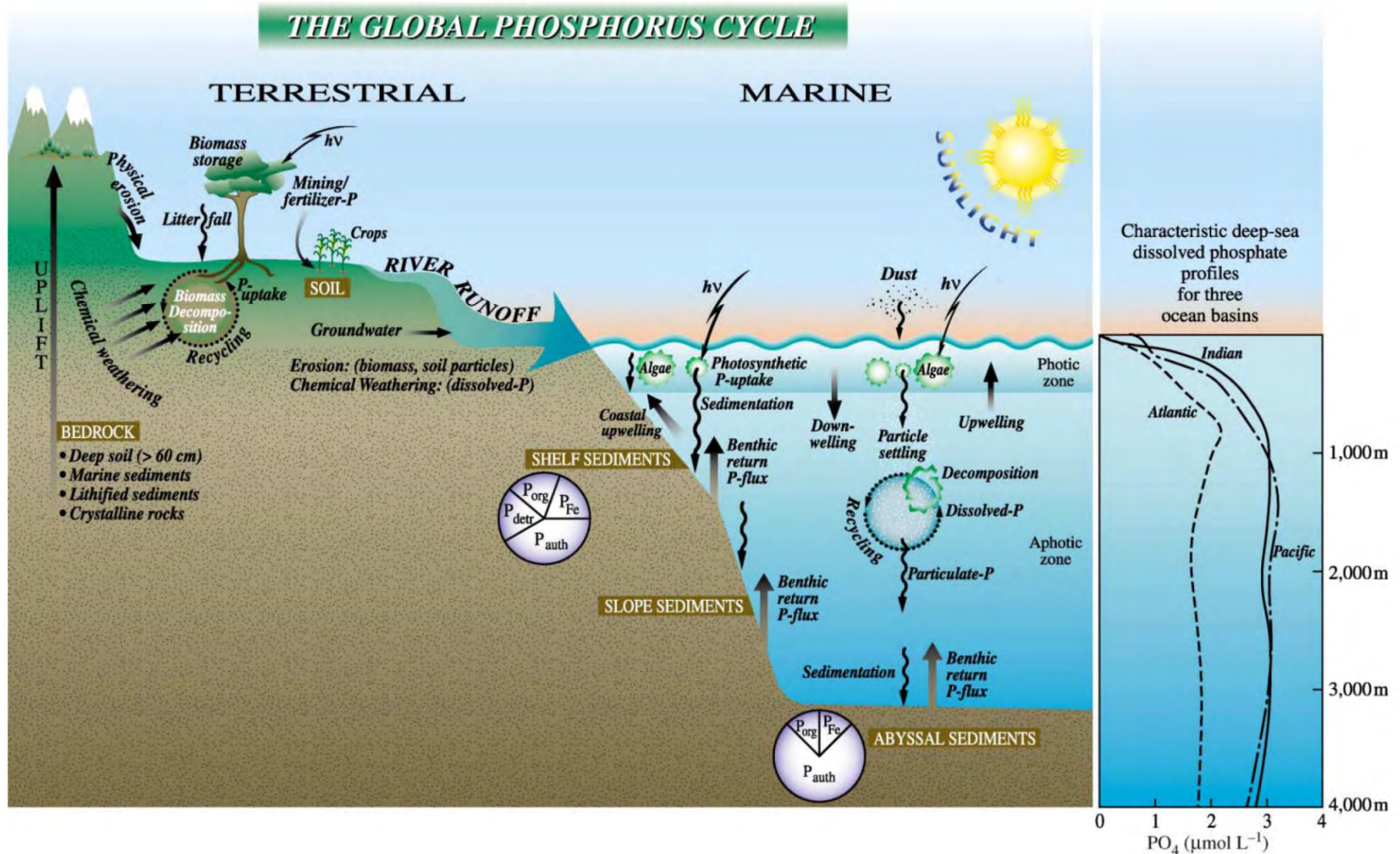
NO_x de combustível



Ciclo do Fósforo



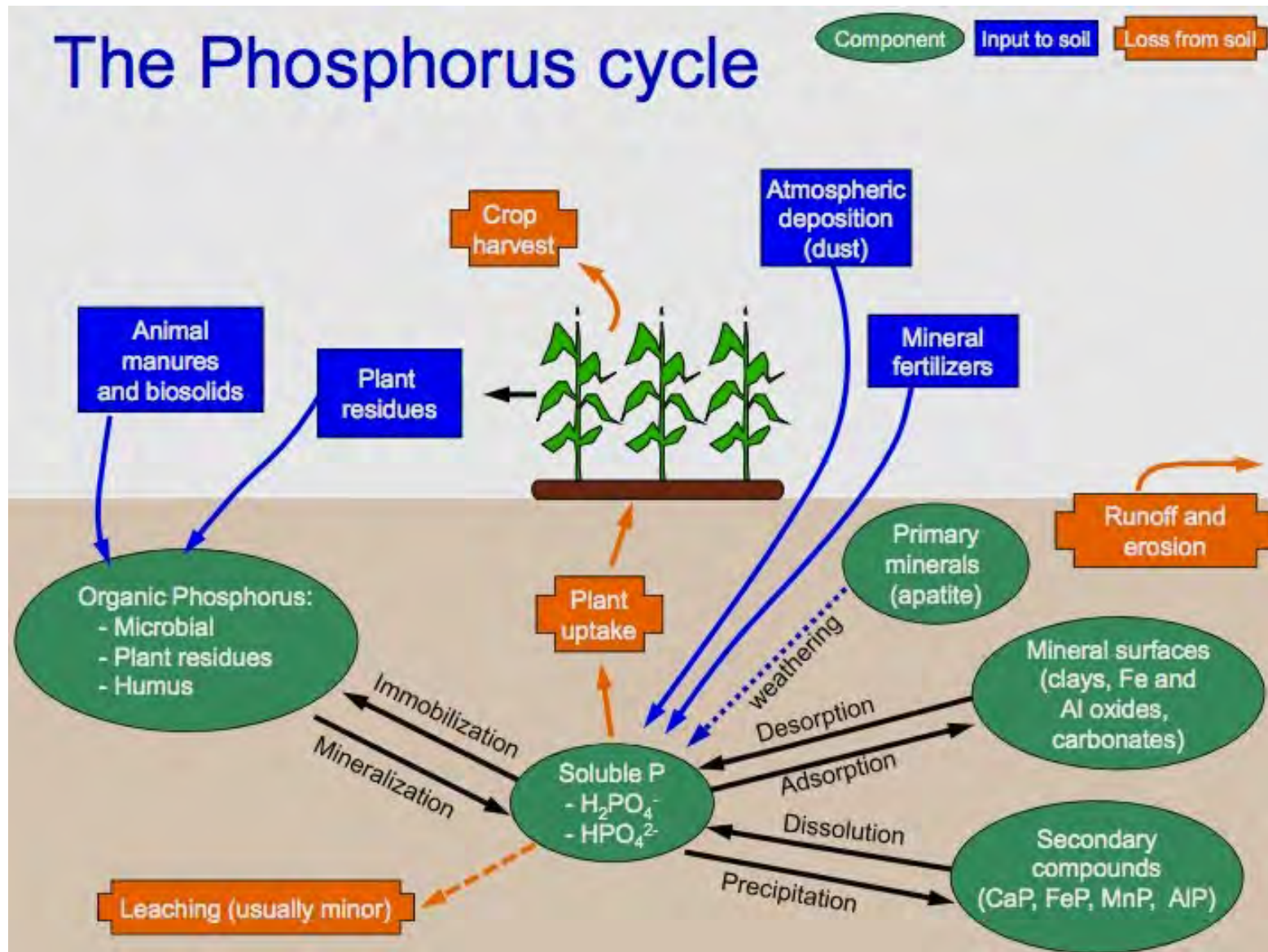
Ciclo do Fósforo





Ciclo do Fósforo

The Phosphorus cycle





Ciclo do Fósforo

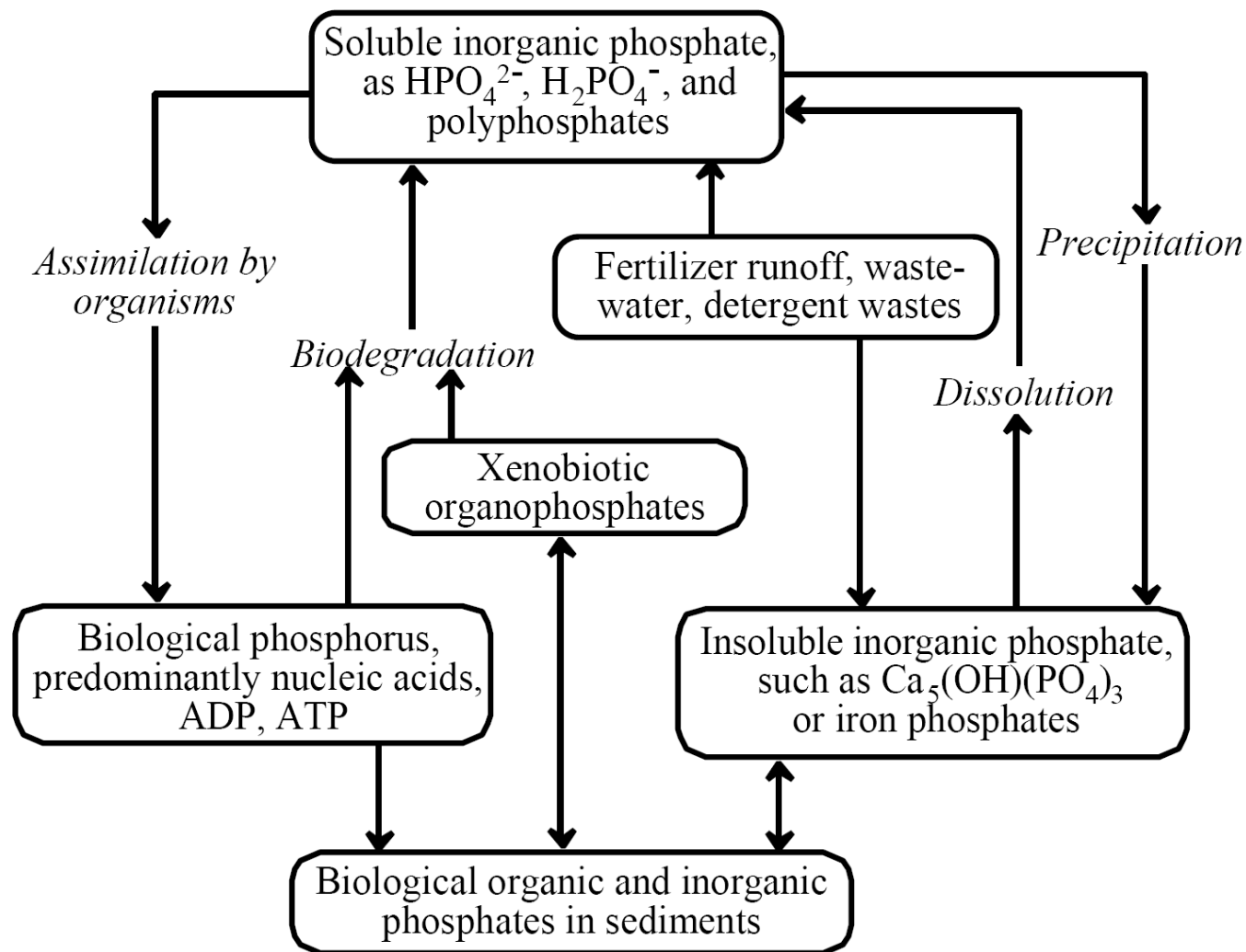


Figure 1.7. The phosphorus cycle.



Ciclo do Enxofre

Elementary Issues

647

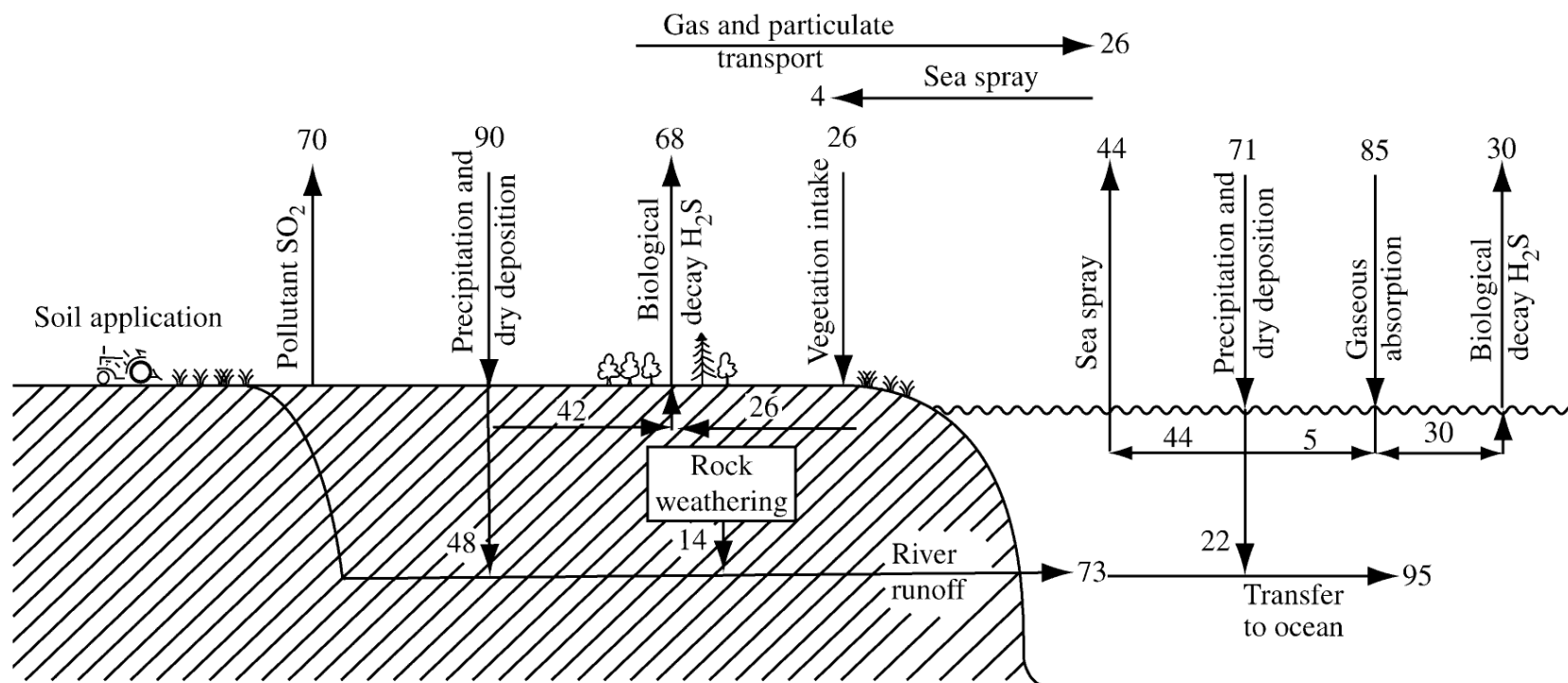


Figure 1 A generalized geochemical cycle for sulfur of the early 1970s. Note the large emissions of hydrogen sulfide from the land and oceans and that volcanic sulfur emissions are neglected (units: $\text{Tg (s)} \text{a}^{-1}$).

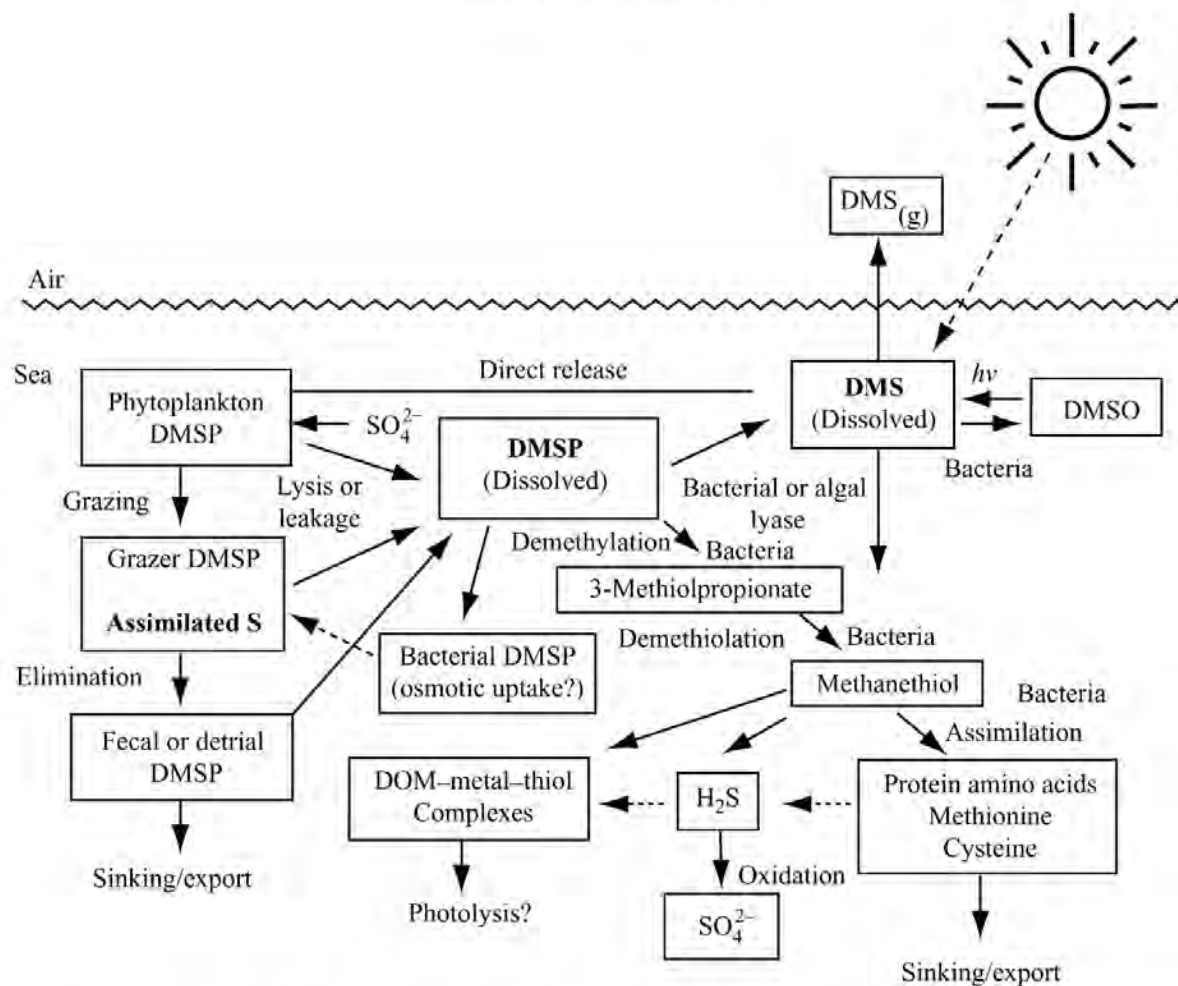


Figure 11 The biogeochemical cycles of DMSP and DMS in surface waters of the oceans (source: [Kiene et al., 2000](#)).



Ciclo do Enxofre

The Global Sulfur Cycle

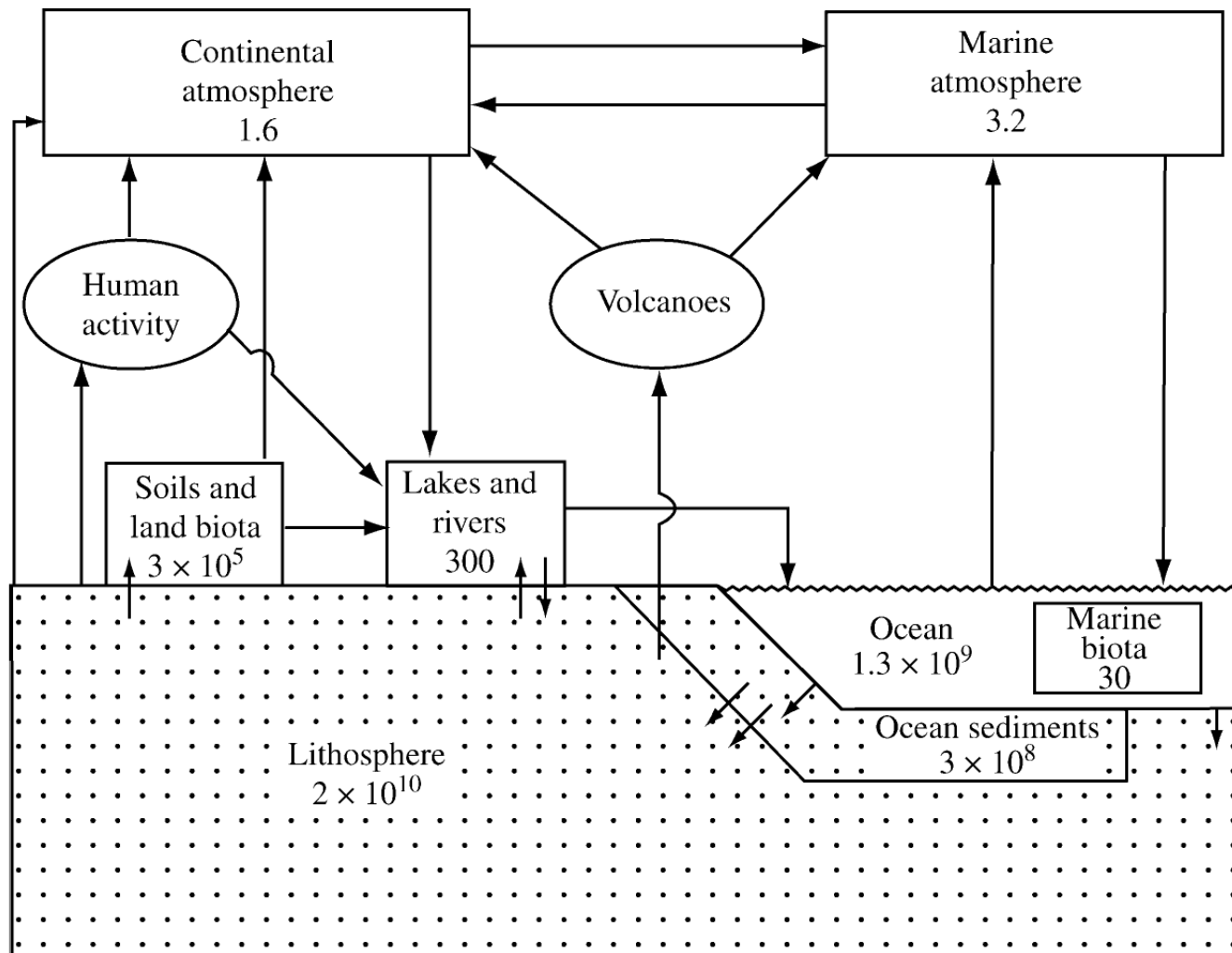


Figure 15 Major reservoirs and burdens of sulfur as Tg(S) (source [Charlson et al., 1992](#)).



Ciclo do Enxofre

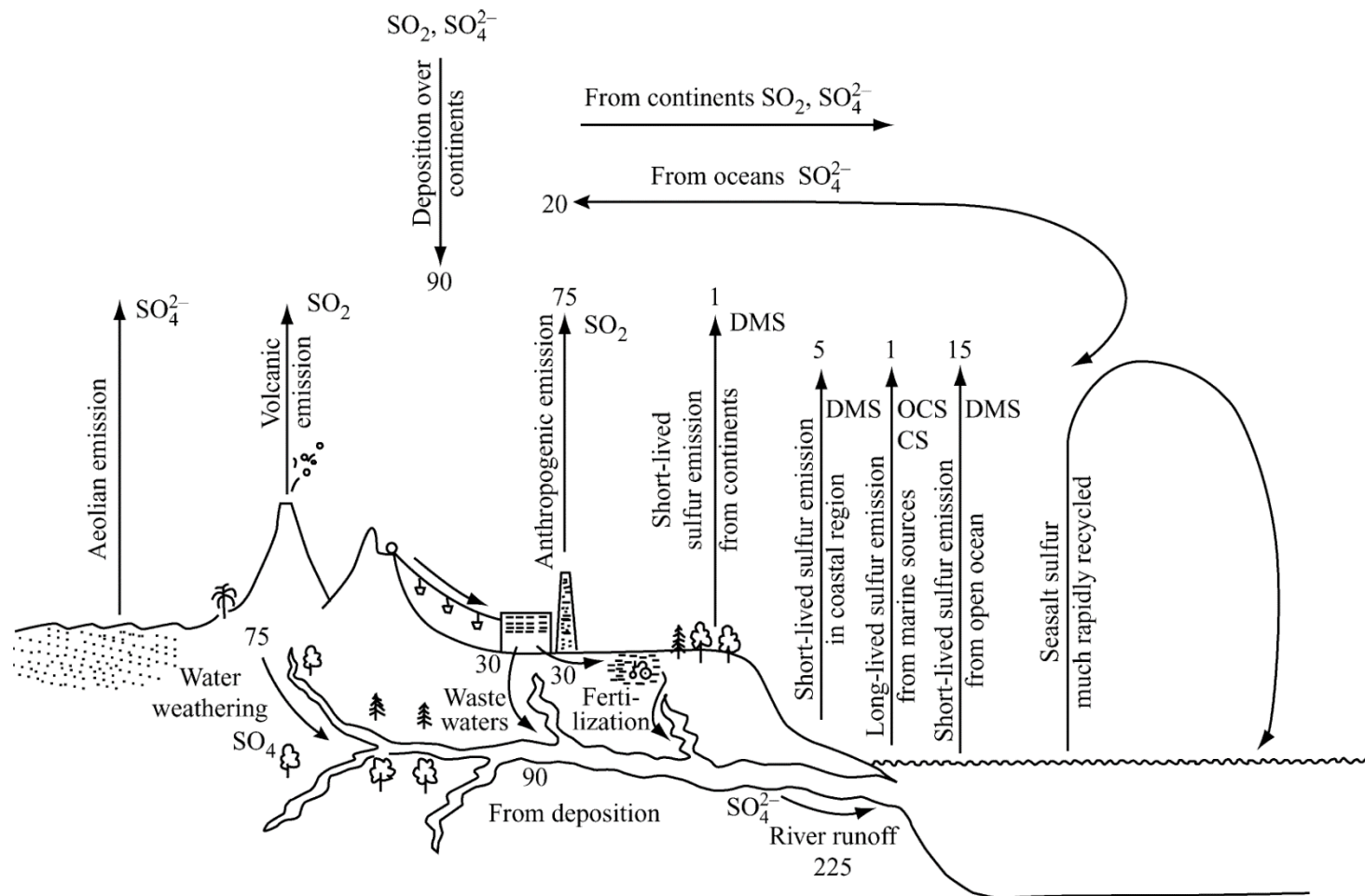


Figure 22 Global cycle showing key fluxes at Tg(S) yr^{-1} . The formula for the most significant components are marked against each flux.



Influência Humana sobre o Meio Ambiente



Percepção da Influência Humana

Industrialização



**Efeitos sobre
habitat e saúde**



**Preocupação
Ambiental**

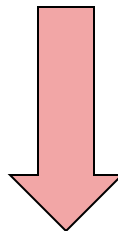


<http://www.nickelinthemachine.com/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/smog-e.jpg>

- 1952: Grande Smog de Londres
- 1956: Clean Air Act (UK)



**Liberação de
poluente/contaminante**



Efeitos Diversos

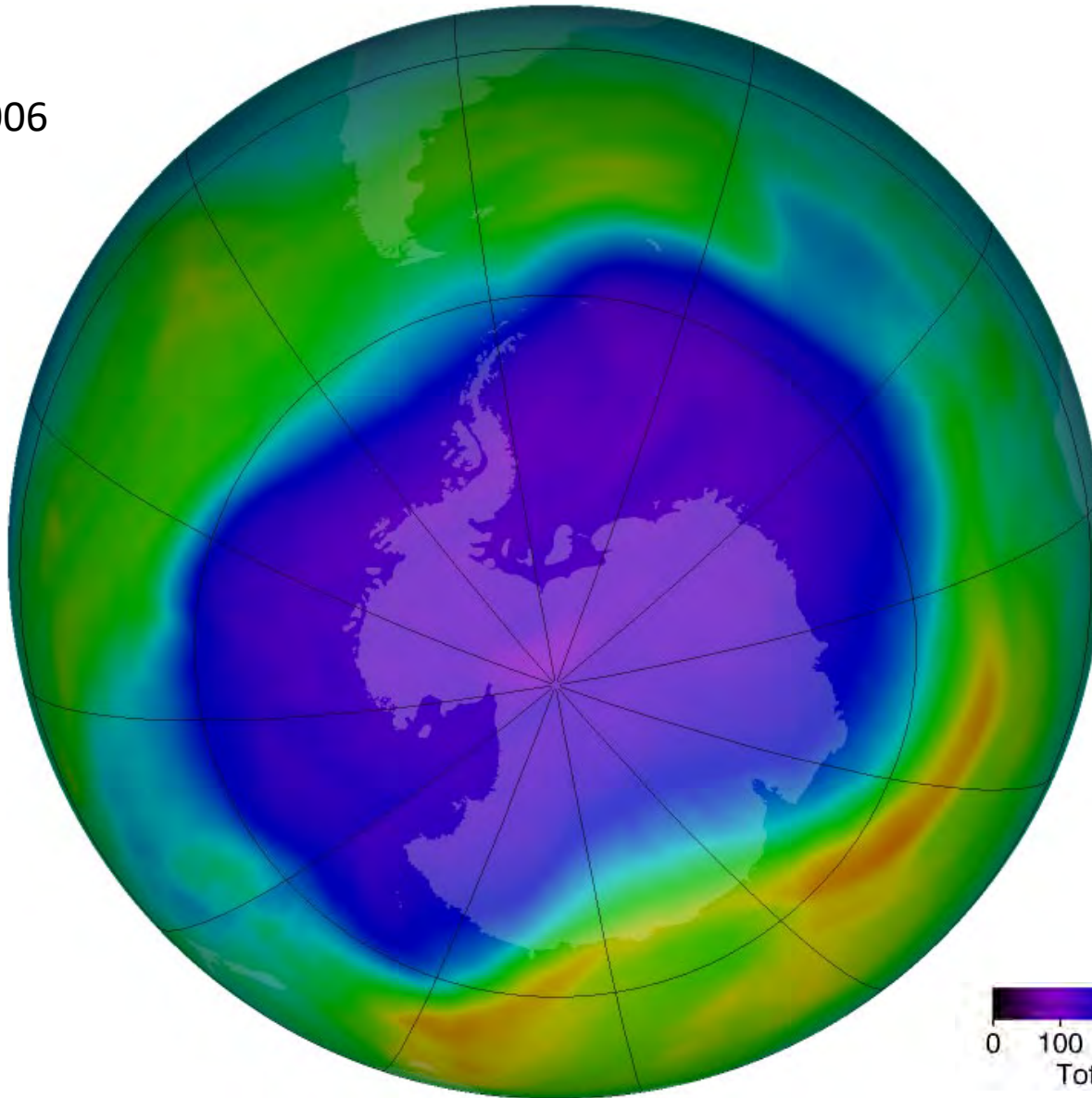


”Buraco” na Camada de Ozônio

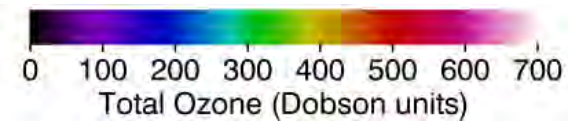


Buraco na Camada de Ozônio

Recorde:
24/09/2006



Calculado usando o
limite de 220 DU



http://ozonewatch.gsfc.nasa.gov/Scripts/big_image.php?date=2006-09-24&hem=S



Unidades Dobson: densidade de coluna

1 Unidade Dobson = espessura que o ozônio iria ocupar se fosse comprimido a uma densidade uniforme, $T = 273,15\text{K}$ e $P = 1\text{ atm}$, em unidades de 10^{-3} cm .

1 Dobson = $446,2\text{ }\mu\text{mol/m}^2$ = $21,4\text{ mg/m}^2$ de ozônio.

O valor médio típico é ao redor de 300 DU

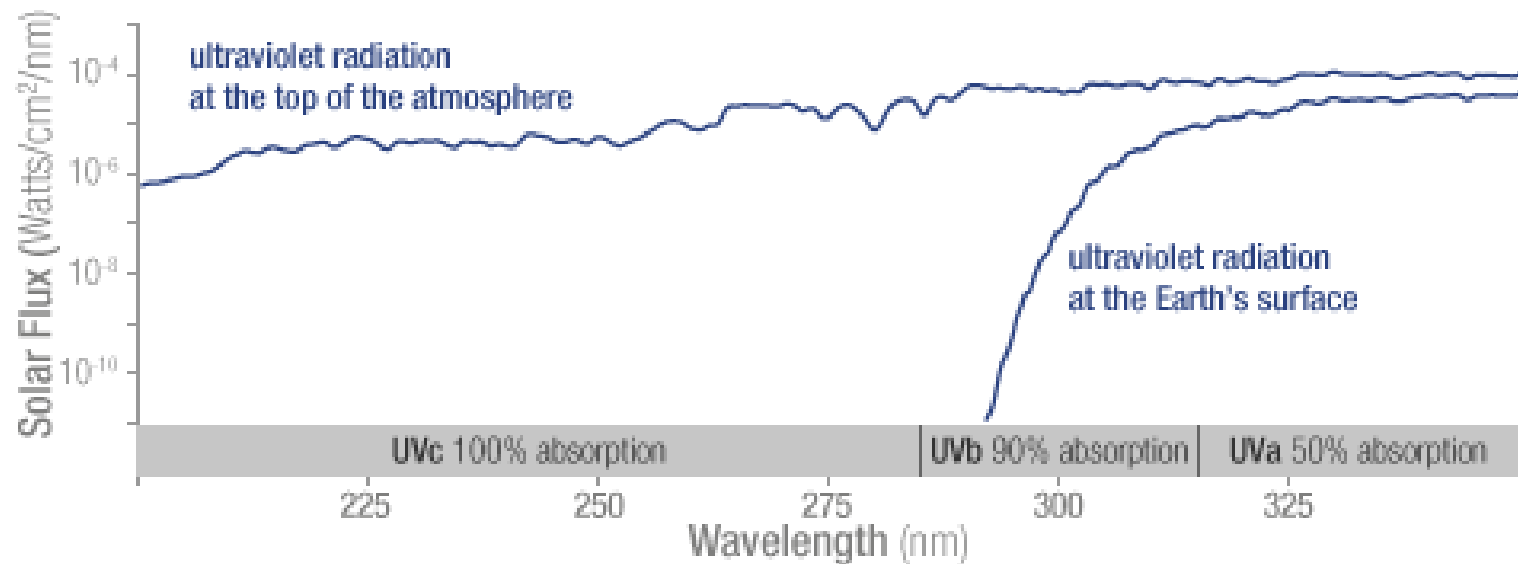


IUPAC: S. E. Schwartz; P. Warneck (1995). "Units for use in atmospheric chemistry". Pure Appl. Chem. 67, p.1377–1406 (1995)



Por quê é um problema?

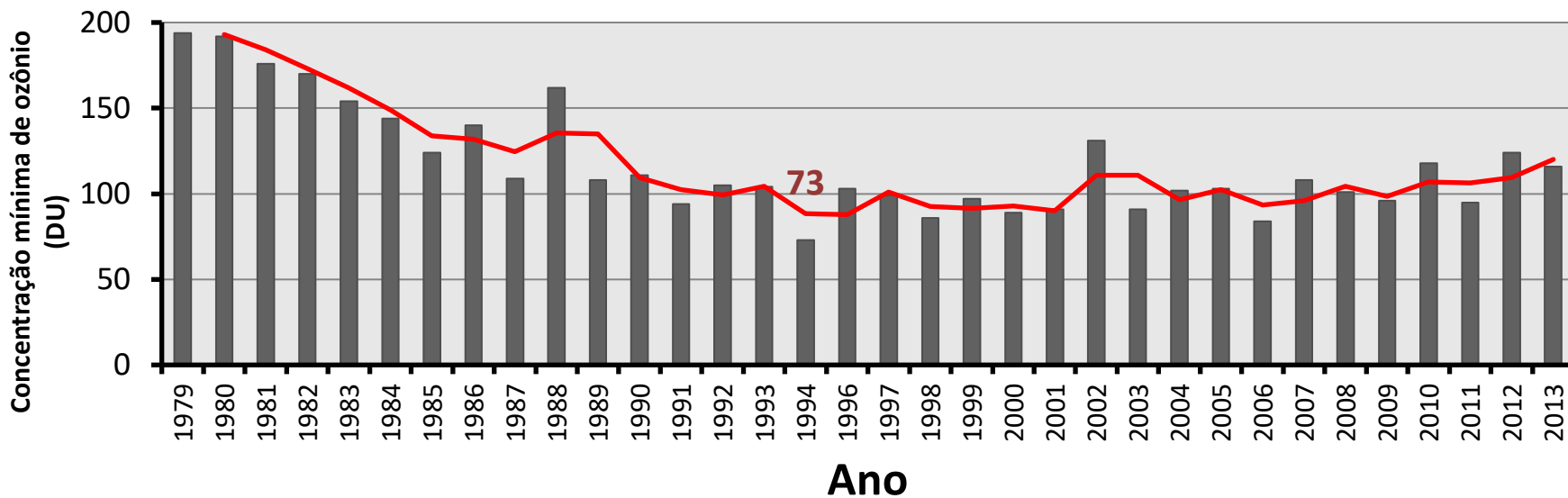
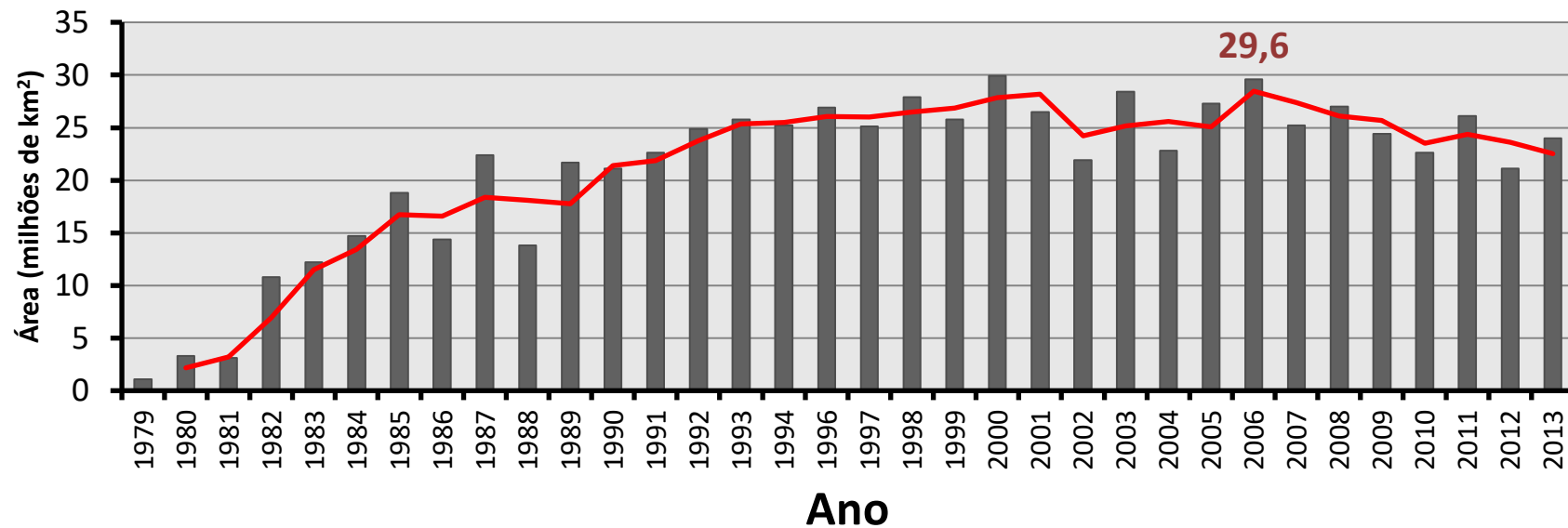
Fluxo de radiação solar



http://ozonewatch.gsfc.nasa.gov/facts/images/uv_flux_graph.gif



Buraco na Camada de Ozônio



http://ozonewatch.gsfc.nasa.gov/meteorology/ytd_data.txt



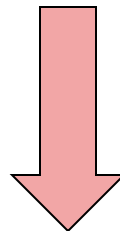
Buraco na Camada de Ozônio: Sazonal





Origem do Problema

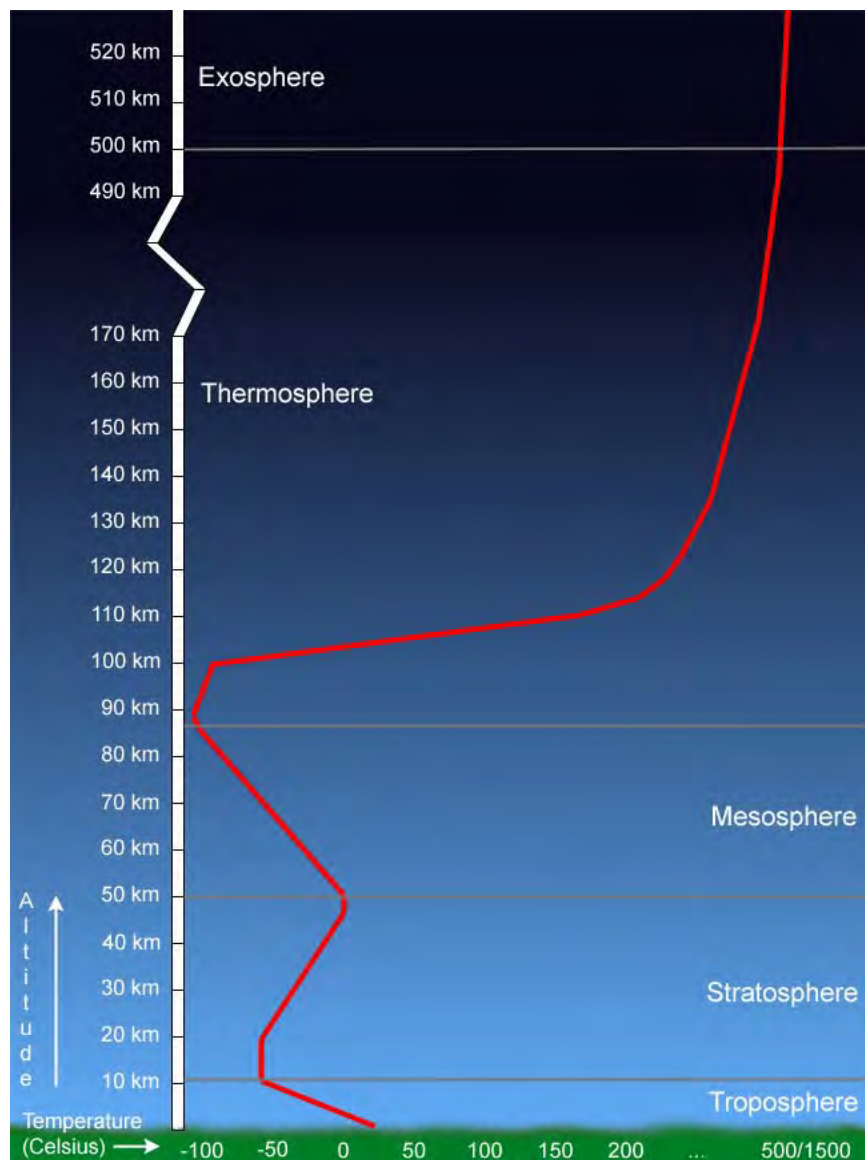
CFCs + $h\nu$



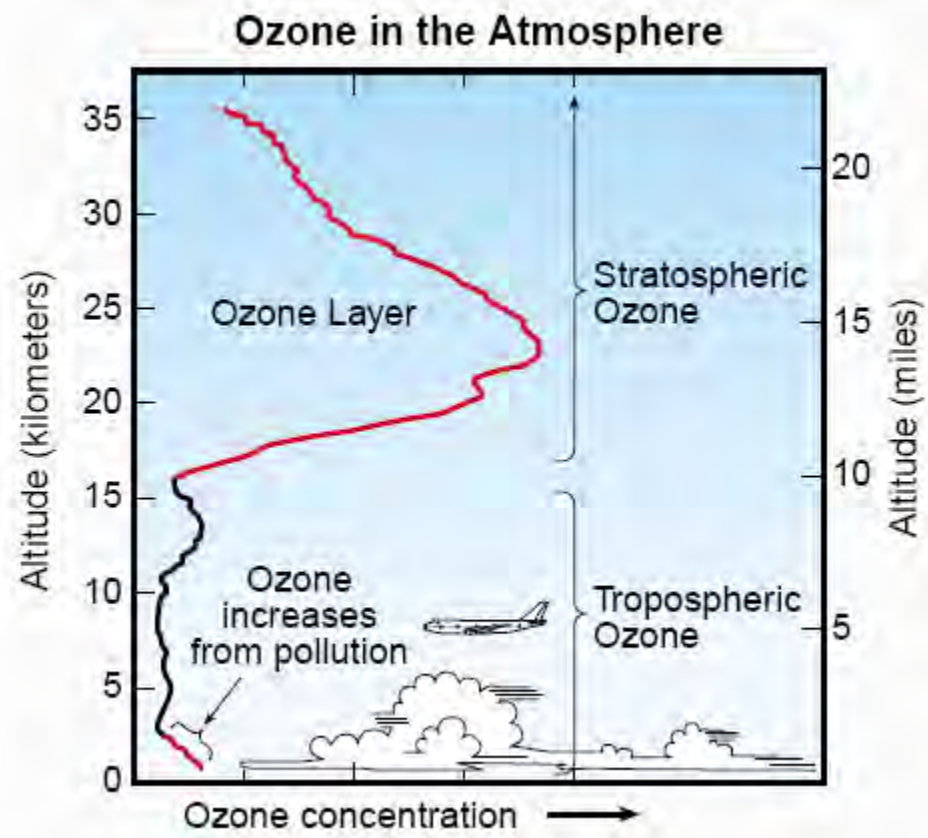
**Destruição do
Ozônio**



Ozônio Estratosférico



<http://www.windows2universe.org/earth/images/profile.jpg>

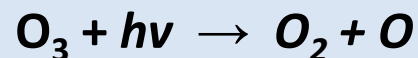
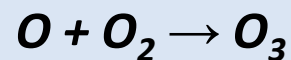
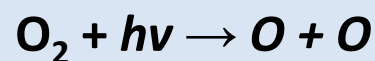


http://www2.sunysuffolk.edu/mandias/global_warming/images/ozone_atmosphere.gif

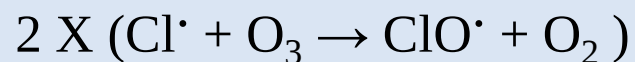
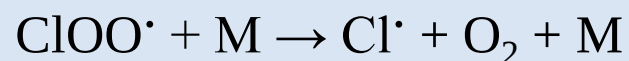
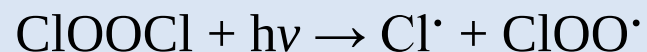


A Química do Ozônio Estratosférico

Ciclo Natural:



Destruição:





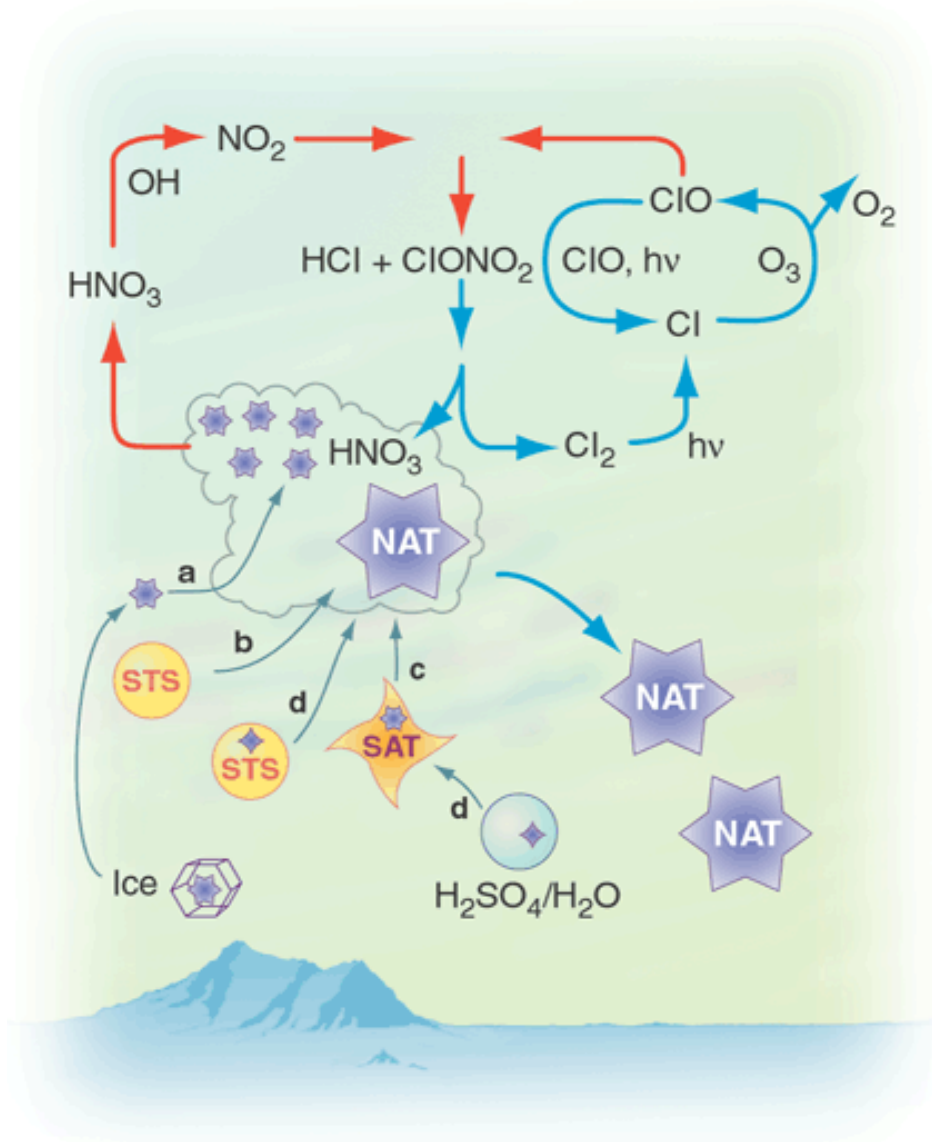
Ciclo da destruição do Ozônio

Espécies inativas de Cloro
("Reservatórios"):

ClONO_2 e HCl

Espécies ativas de Cloro

$\text{ClO}^\bullet$ e $\text{Cl}^\bullet$



Solving the PSC Mystery
Science 6 April 2001:
vol. 292 no. 5514 61-63



Nuvens Polares Estratosféricas (PSC)

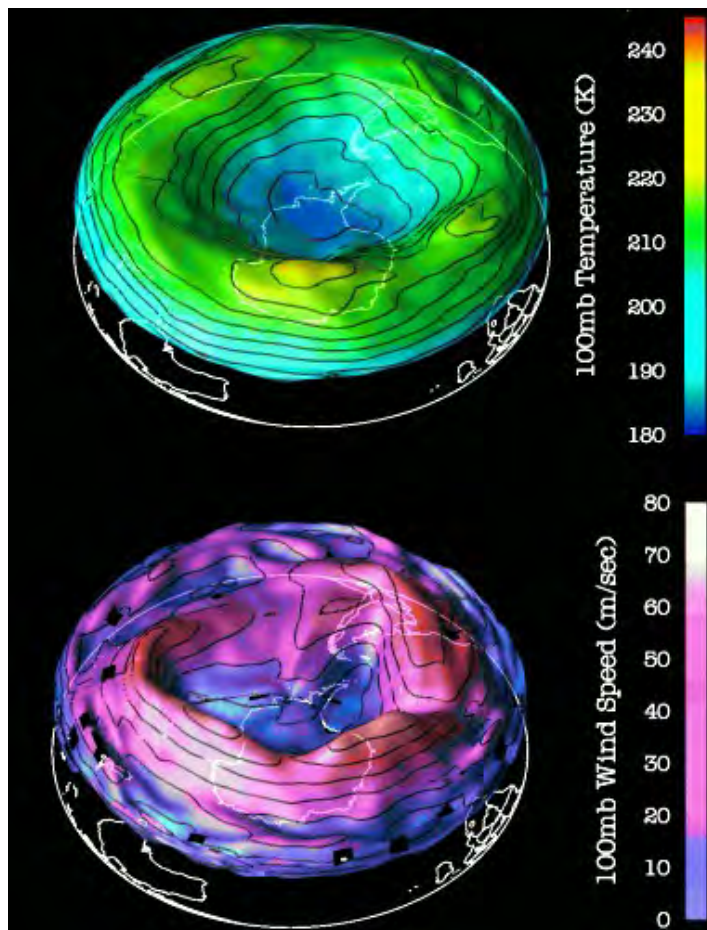


http://ozonewatch.gsfc.nasa.gov/facts/images/polar_stratospheric_cloud.jpg



Por quê é sazonal?

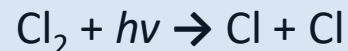
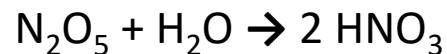
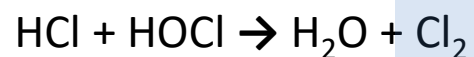
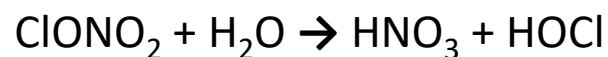
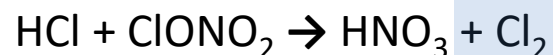
Vórtex Polar



“Ativação” do Cloro:

Conversão de espécies de cloro inativas em ativas

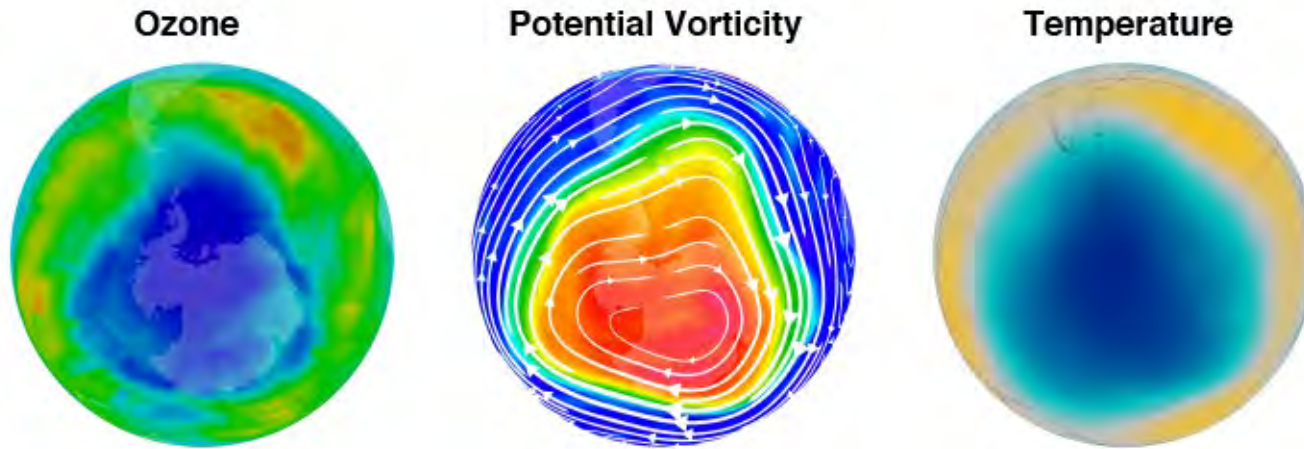
Reação em Fase heterogênea nas Nuvens Polares Estratosféricas





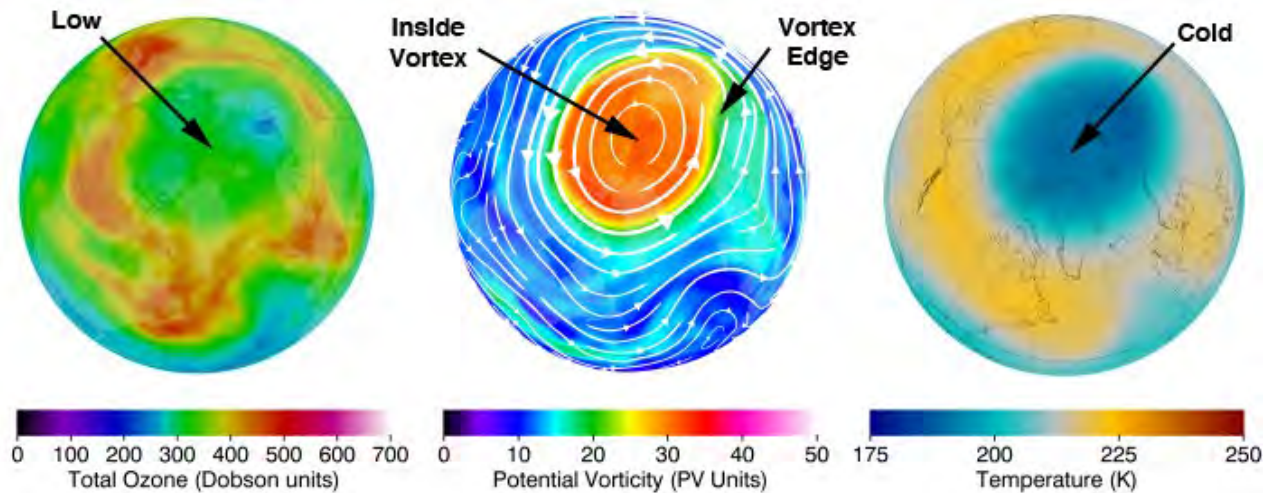
Pólo Sul vs. Pólo Norte

SUL



http://ozonewatch.gsfc.nasa.gov/facts/images/2011-08-22_LSH.png

Norte



http://ozonewatch.gsfc.nasa.gov/facts/images/2011-02-22_LNH.png



"Smog" Fotoquímico



Ozônio Troposférico

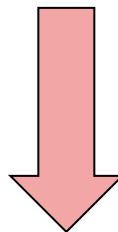


http://magazine.ucla.edu/exclusives/air-pollution_cholesterol2.jpg



Ozônio Troposérico: Smog Fotoquímico

VOCs + NO_x + hν

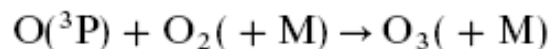
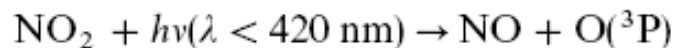
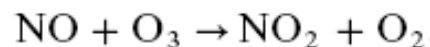


**Ozônio
Troposérico**

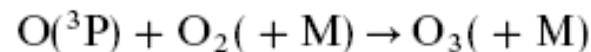
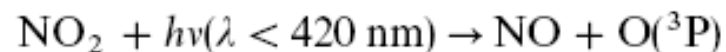
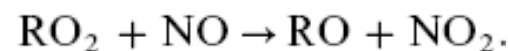
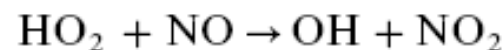


A Química do Ozônio Estratosférico

Na ausência de VOCs:

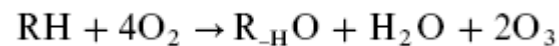
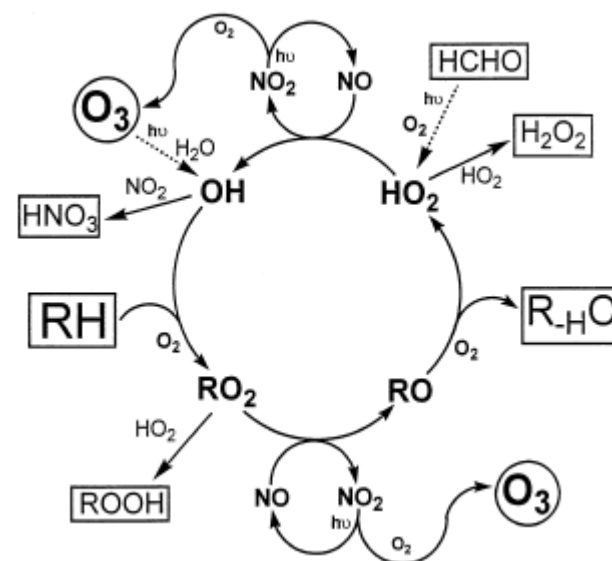
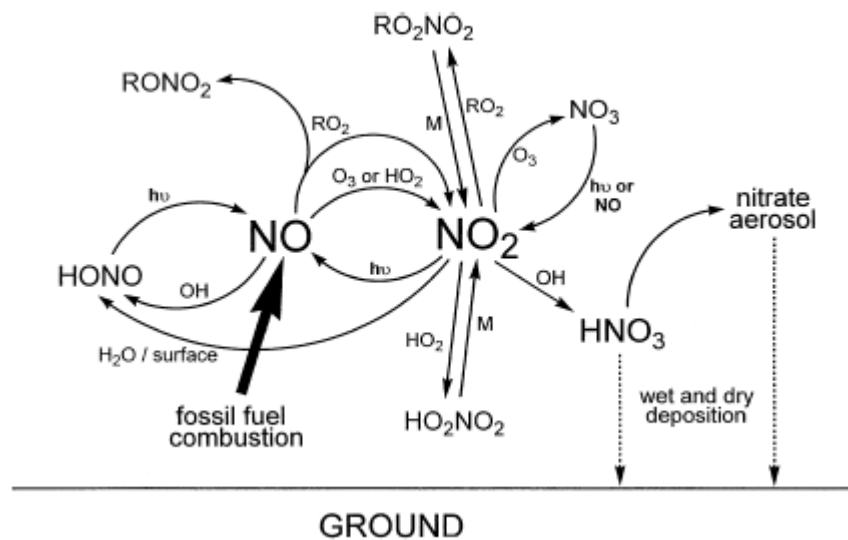


Na presença de VOCs:





A Química do Ozônio Estratosférico



M.E. Jenkin, K.C. Clemitshaw / *Atmospheric Environment* 34 (2000) 2499–2527



Dados Monitoramento CETESB – Cidade Universitária

Cid.Universitária-USP-Ipen - 31/01/2014

Hora	NO2 µg/m³		CO ppm			O3 µg/m³			MP2.5 µg/m³		
	Média Horária	Índice / Qualidade	Média horária	Média 8 h	Índice / Qualidade	Média horária	Média 8 h	Índice / Qualidade	Média horária	Média 24 h	Índice / Qualidade
01:00	--	--	2,3	2,2	10	2	70	28	33	18	28
02:00	83	17	2,3	2,2	10	1	44	18	22	18	28
03:00	77	15	2,3	2,2	10	1	27	11	9	17	27
04:00	70	14	2,2	2,2	10	6	16	6	24	17	27
05:00	75	15	--	2,2	10	1	9	4	22	17	27
06:00	68	14	0,6	2,0	9	1	5	2	23	17	27
07:00	72	14	0,6	1,8	8	1	2	1	34	17	27
08:00	72	14	1,1	1,6	7	3	2	1	33	18	28
09:00	109	22	2,9	1,7	8	7	3	1	44	20	31
10:00	105	21	2,6	1,8	8	26	6	2	44	21	33
11:00	29	6	2,0	1,7	8	76	15	6	17	21	33
12:00	26	5	2,0	1,7	8	107	28	11	3	20	31
13:00	20	4	1,9	1,7	8	156	47	19	12	20	31
14:00	19	4	2,0	1,9	8	188	70	28	19	21	33
15:00	21	4	2,0	2,1	9	234	100	40	26	21	33
16:00	31	6	2,1	2,2	10	284	135	87	19	22	35
17:00	30	6	2,0	2,1	9	234	163	126	23	22	35
18:00	26	5	2,0	2,0	9	170	181	162	18	22	35
19:00	27	5	2,0	2,0	9	128	188	175	13	23	36
20:00	36	7	2,0	2,0	9	116	189	177	12	23	36
21:00	55	11	2,1	2,0	9	78	179	158	18	24	38
22:00	66	13	2,2	2,1	9	51	162	124	15	24	36
23:00	53	11	2,2	2,1	9	53	139	92	0	22	35
24:00	62	12	2,3	2,1	9	45	109	52	9	21	33

http://sistemasinter.cetesb.sp.gov.br/Ar/php/ar_dados_horarios_resultado.php

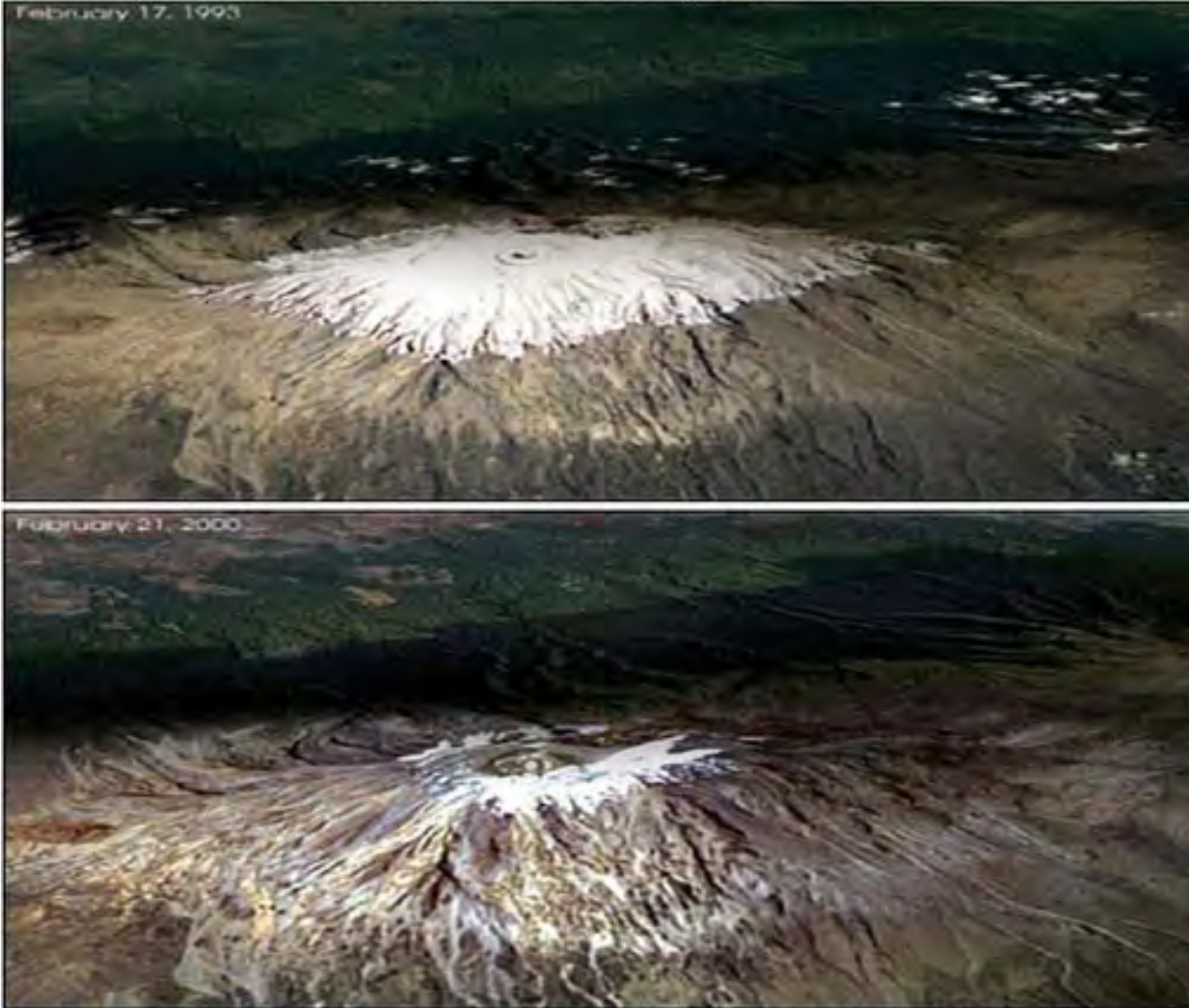


Aquecimento Global



Aquecimento Global

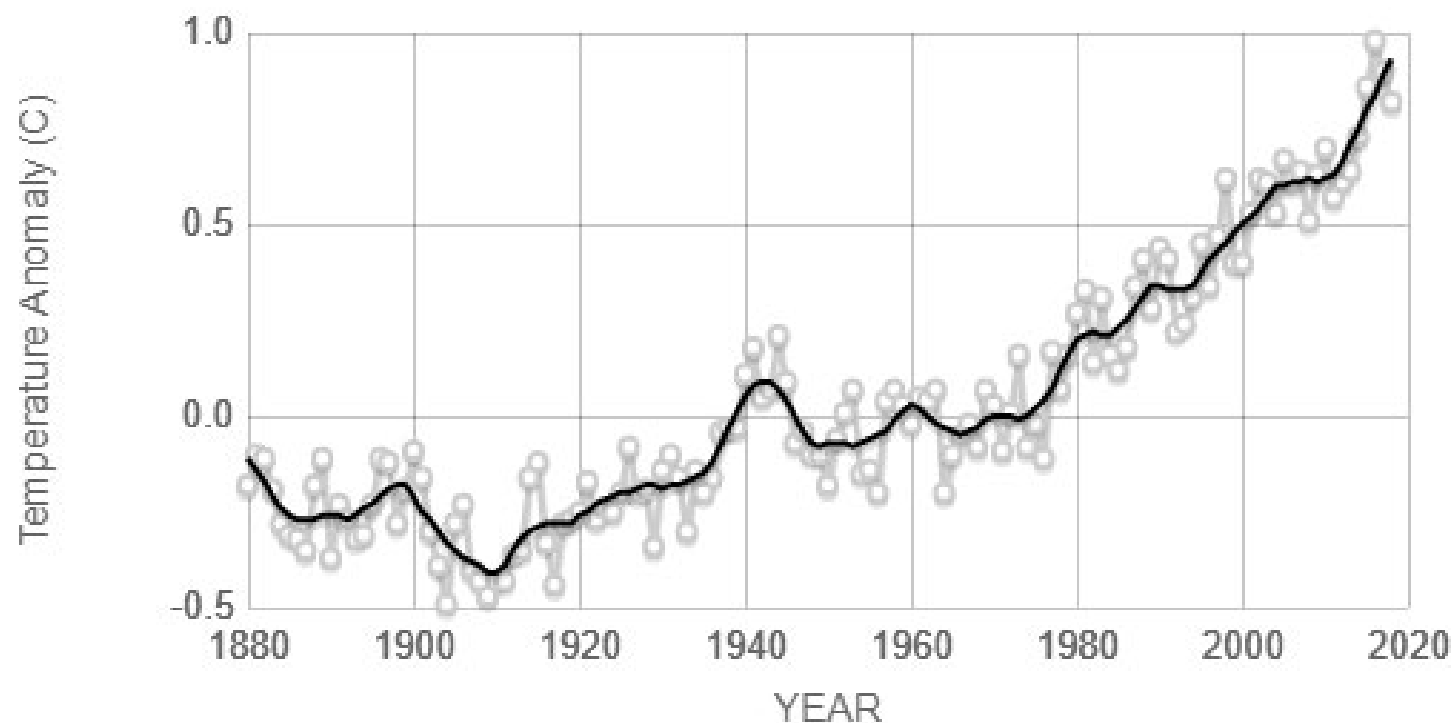
Figure 13: A Photo showing comparison of the area covered by ice cap (snow) at Mt. Kilimanjaro between February, 1993 and February 2000



http://www.worldculturepictorial.com/images/content_2/kilimanjaro-icecap-1993-vs-2000.jpg



Temperatura global superficial



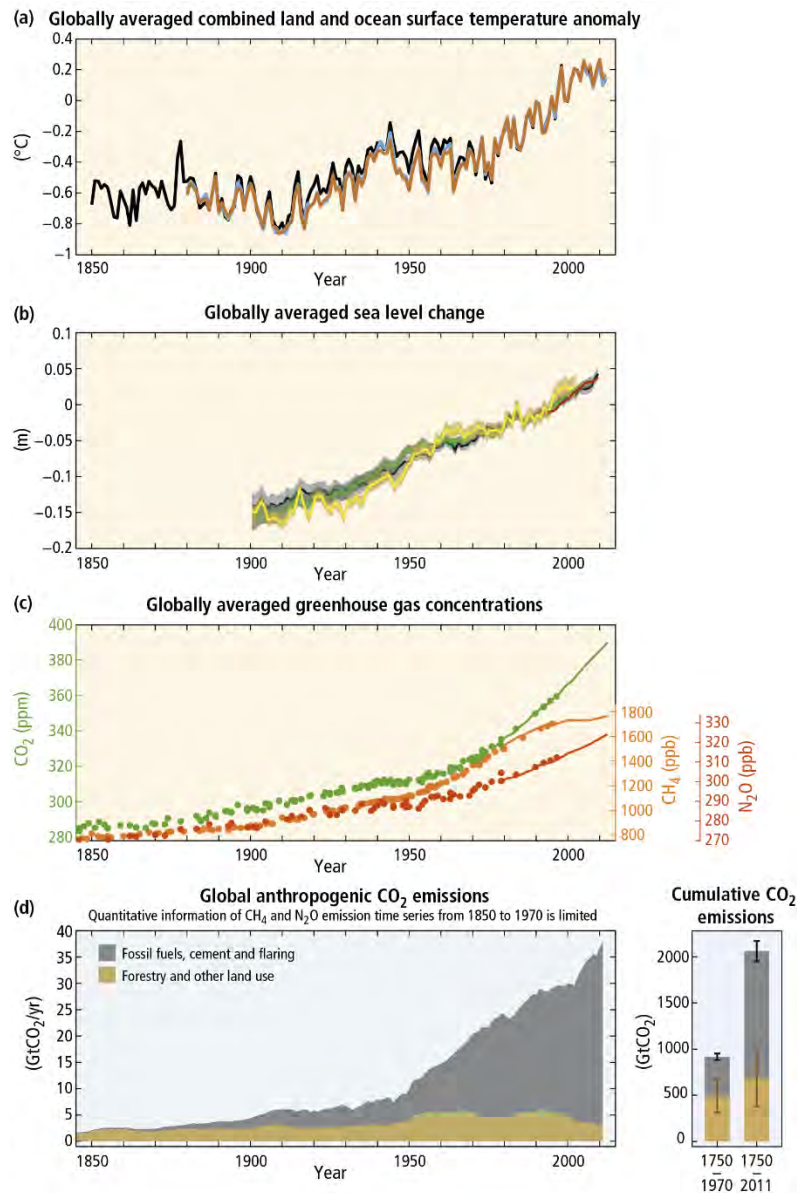
Source: climate.nasa.gov

This graph illustrates the change in global surface temperature relative to 1951-1980 average temperatures. Eighteen of the 19 warmest years all have occurred since 2001, with the exception of 1998. The year 2016 ranks as the warmest on record. (Source: NASA/GISS). This research is broadly consistent with similar constructions prepared by the Climatic Research Unit and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.



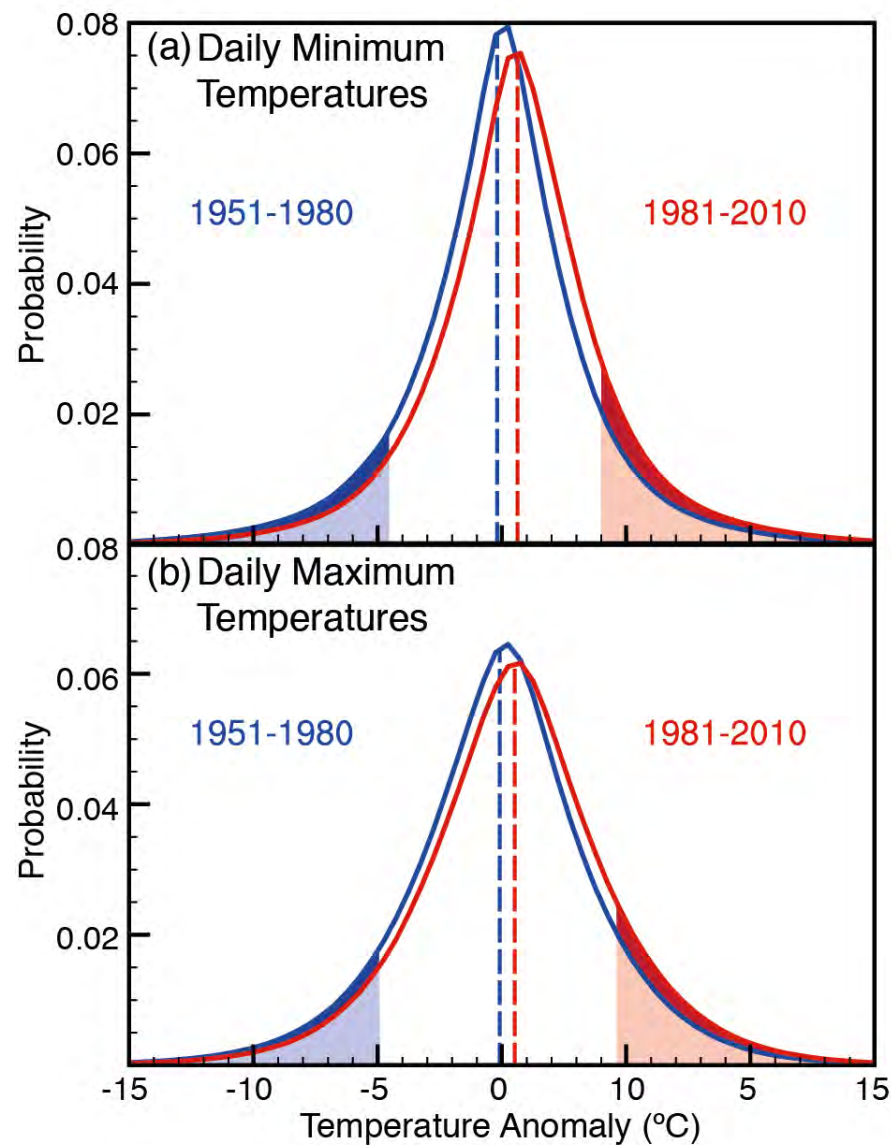
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

- Órgão da ONU eavaliações regulares das bases científicas da mudança climática, seus impactos e riscos futuros e opções para adaptação e mitigação carregado de “”
- Criado em 1988 pela World Meteorological Organization (WMO) e pelo United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP);
- 195 membros;
- Milhares de artigos avaliados;
- “Assessment Reports – AR”
 - AR1 – 1990;
 - AR2 – 1995;
 - AR3 – 2001;
 - AR4 – 2007;
 - AR5 – 2014;
 - AR6 – 2021/2022.



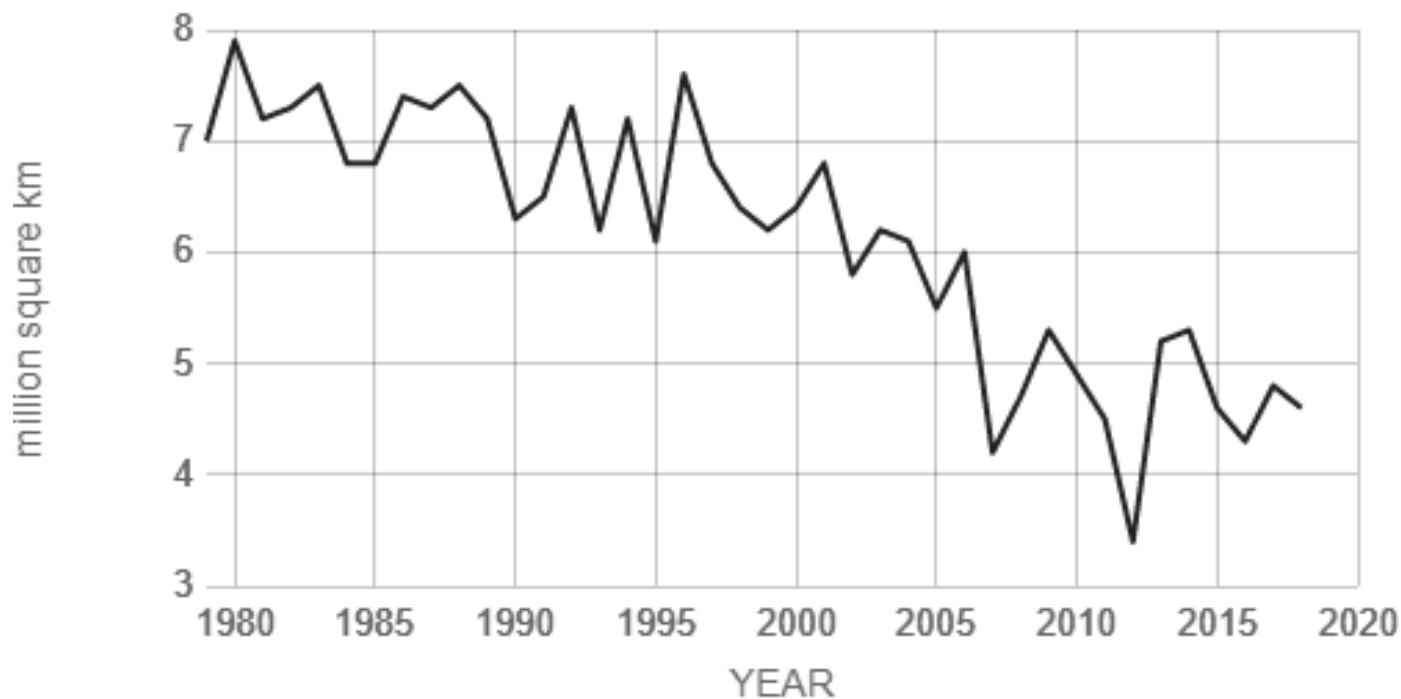


Alguns dados de Temperatura





Gelo Ártico

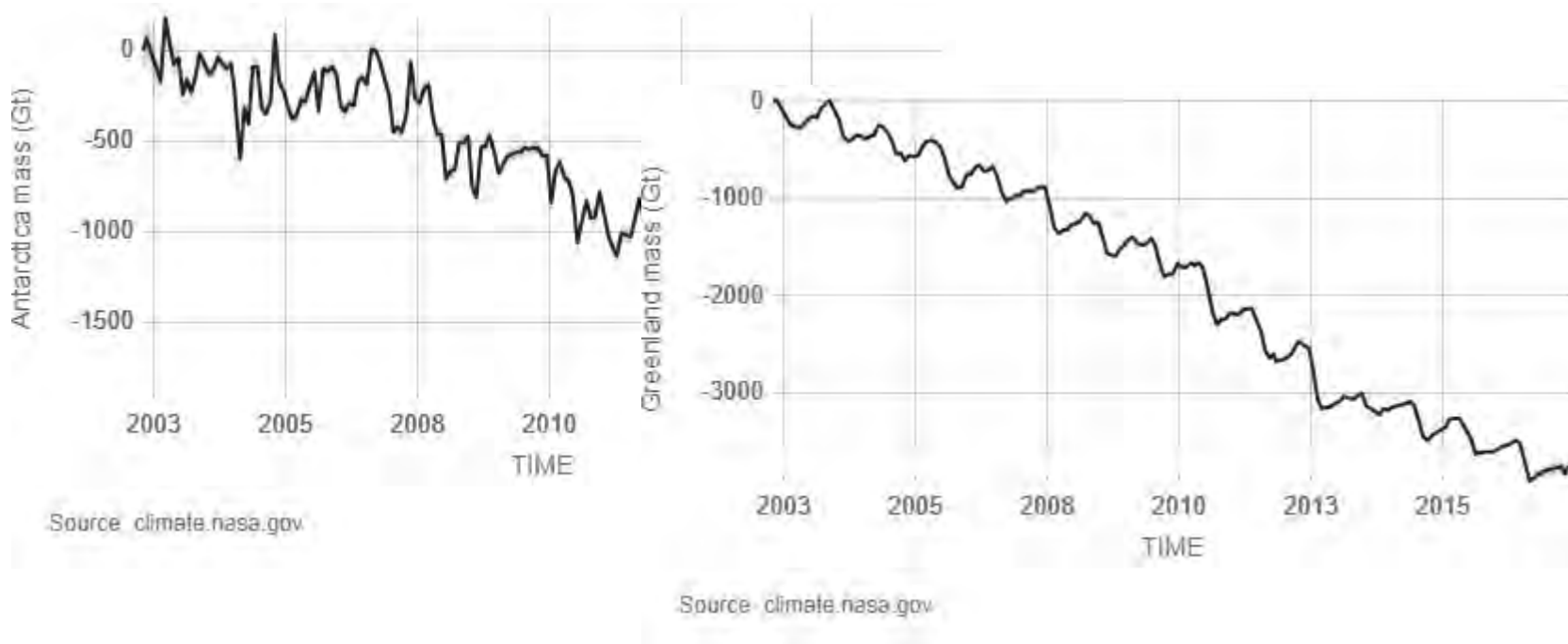


Source: climate.nasa.gov

Arctic sea ice reaches its minimum each September. September Arctic sea ice is now declining at a rate of 12.8 percent per decade, relative to the 1981 to 2010 average. The graph above shows the average monthly Arctic sea ice extent each September since 1979, derived from satellite observations. The 2012 extent is the lowest in the satellite record.



Bancos de gelo – Antártica e Groenlândia

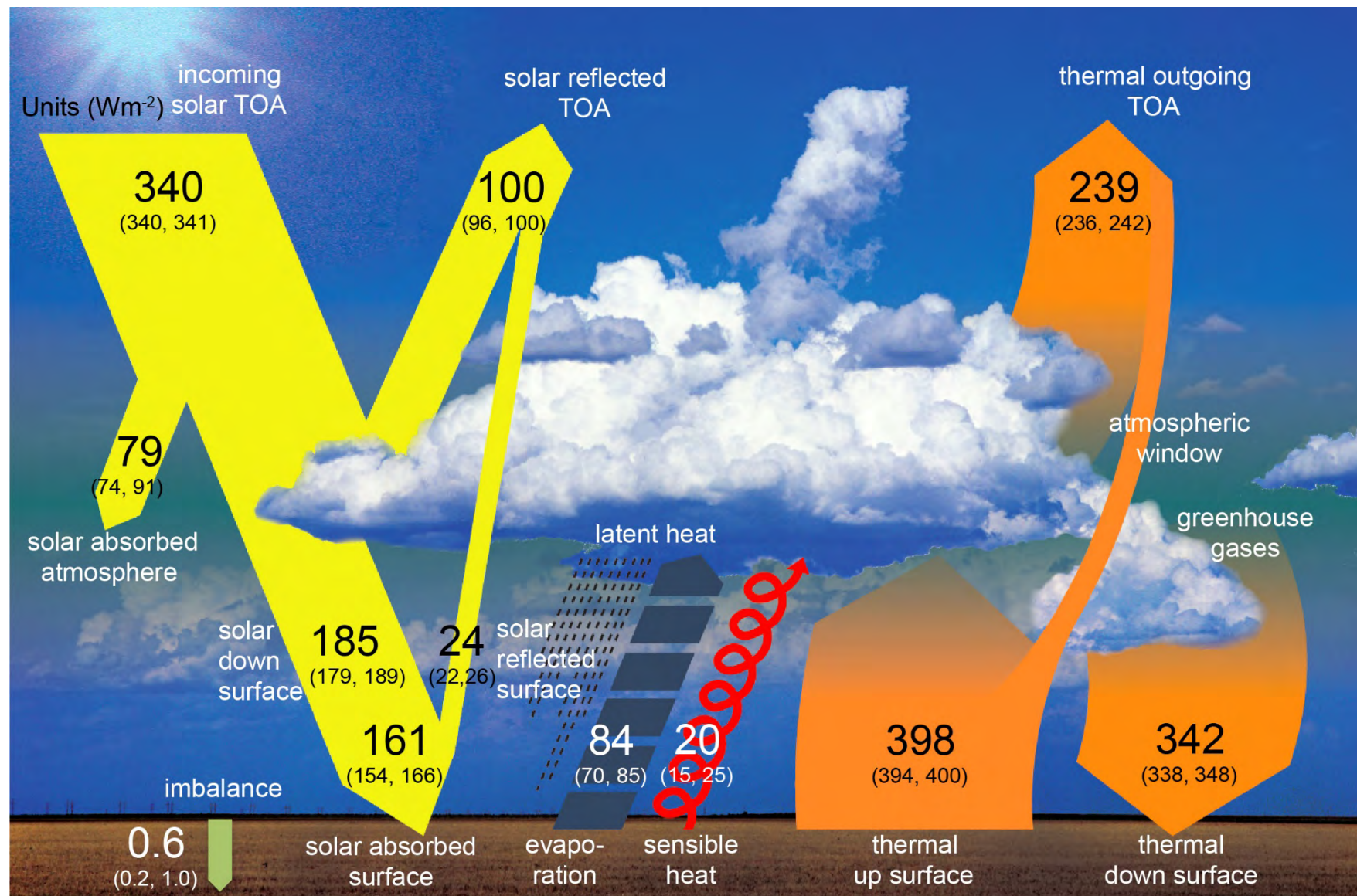


Data from NASA's GRACE satellites show that the land ice sheets in both Antarctica (left chart) and Greenland (right) have been losing mass since 2002. Both ice sheets have seen an acceleration of ice mass loss since 2009. (Source: GRACE satellite data)

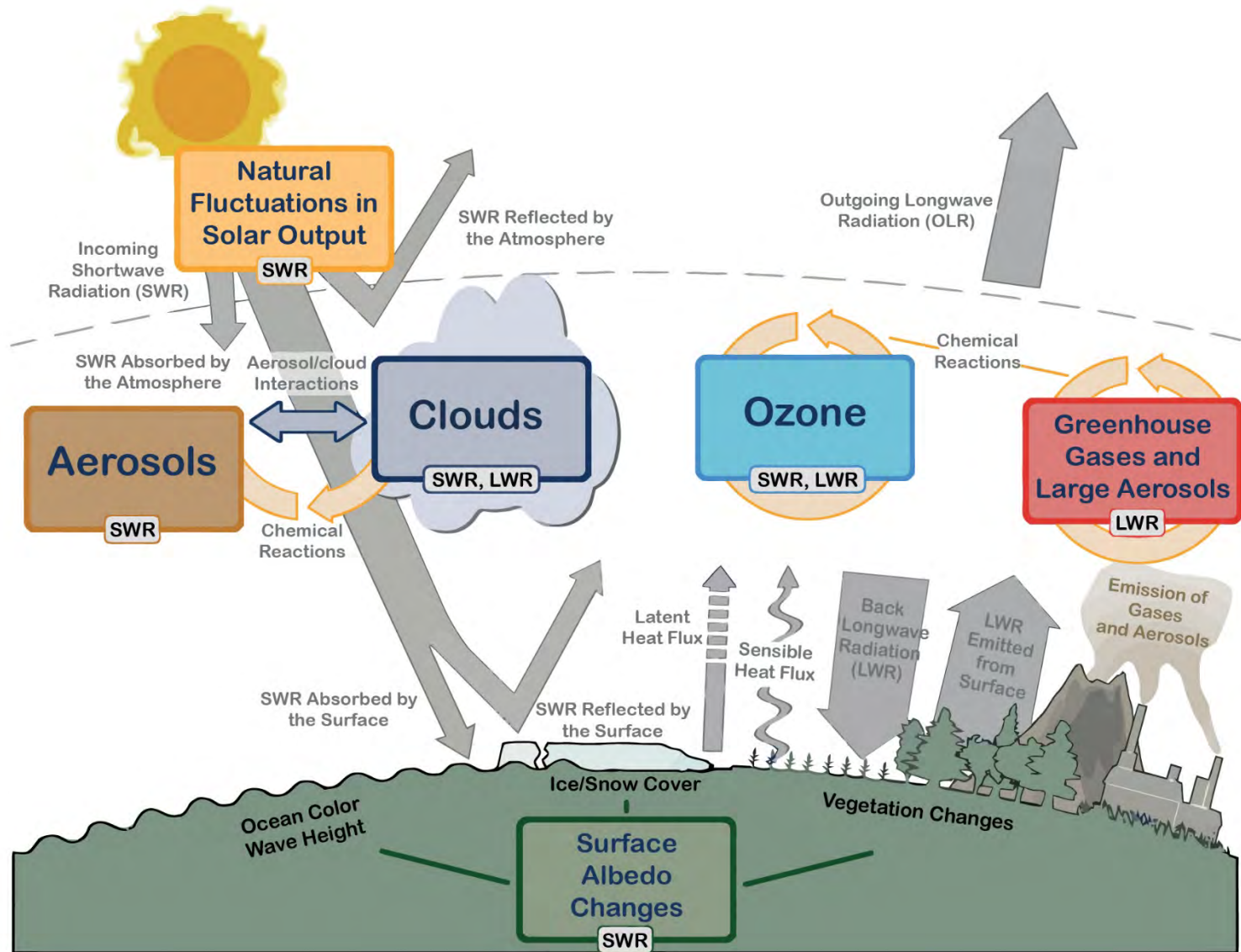
Please note that the most recent data are from June 2017, when the GRACE mission concluded science operations. Users can expect new data from GRACE's successor mission, GRACE Follow-On, in the summer of 2019.



Balanco Energético da Terra

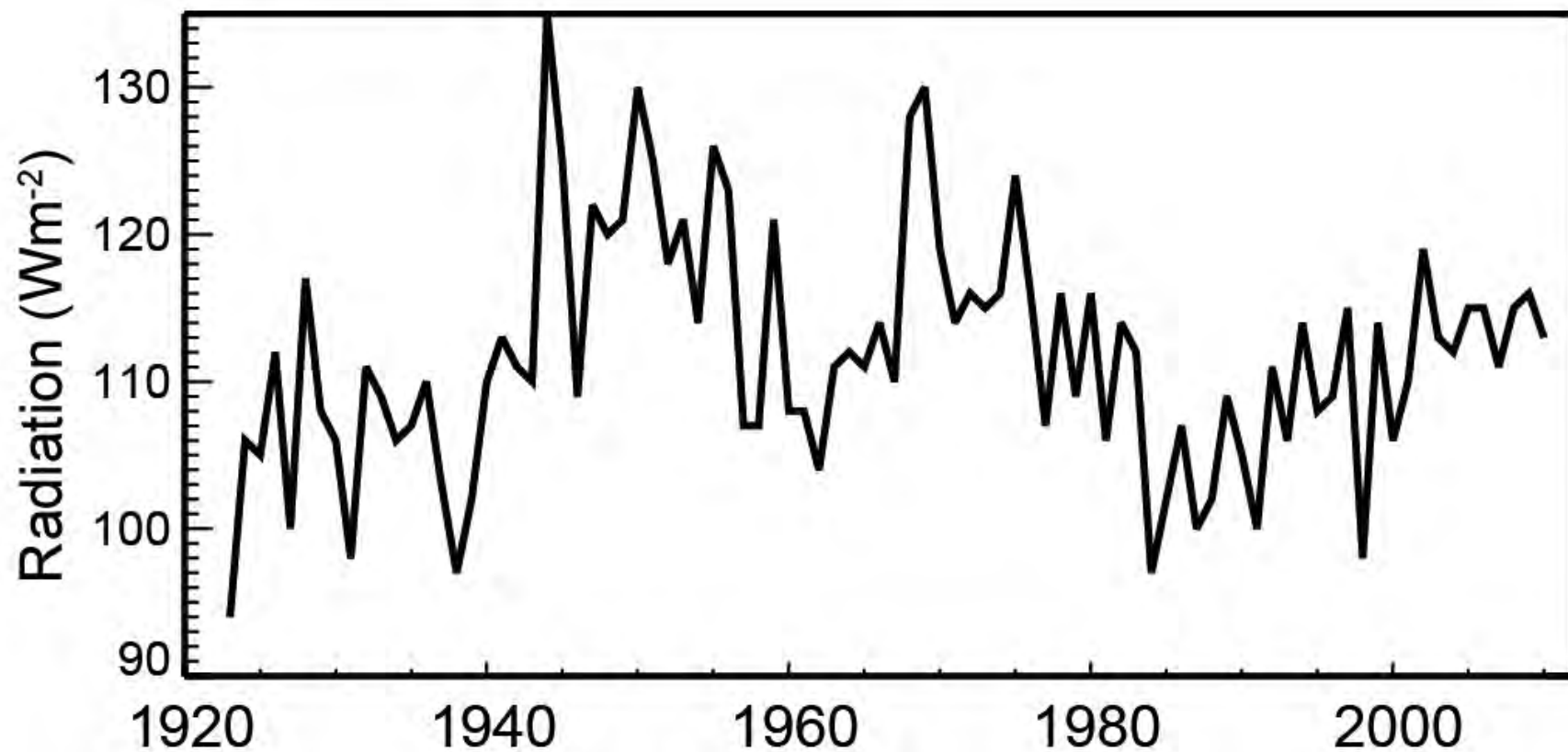


Fatores que afetam o balanço energético



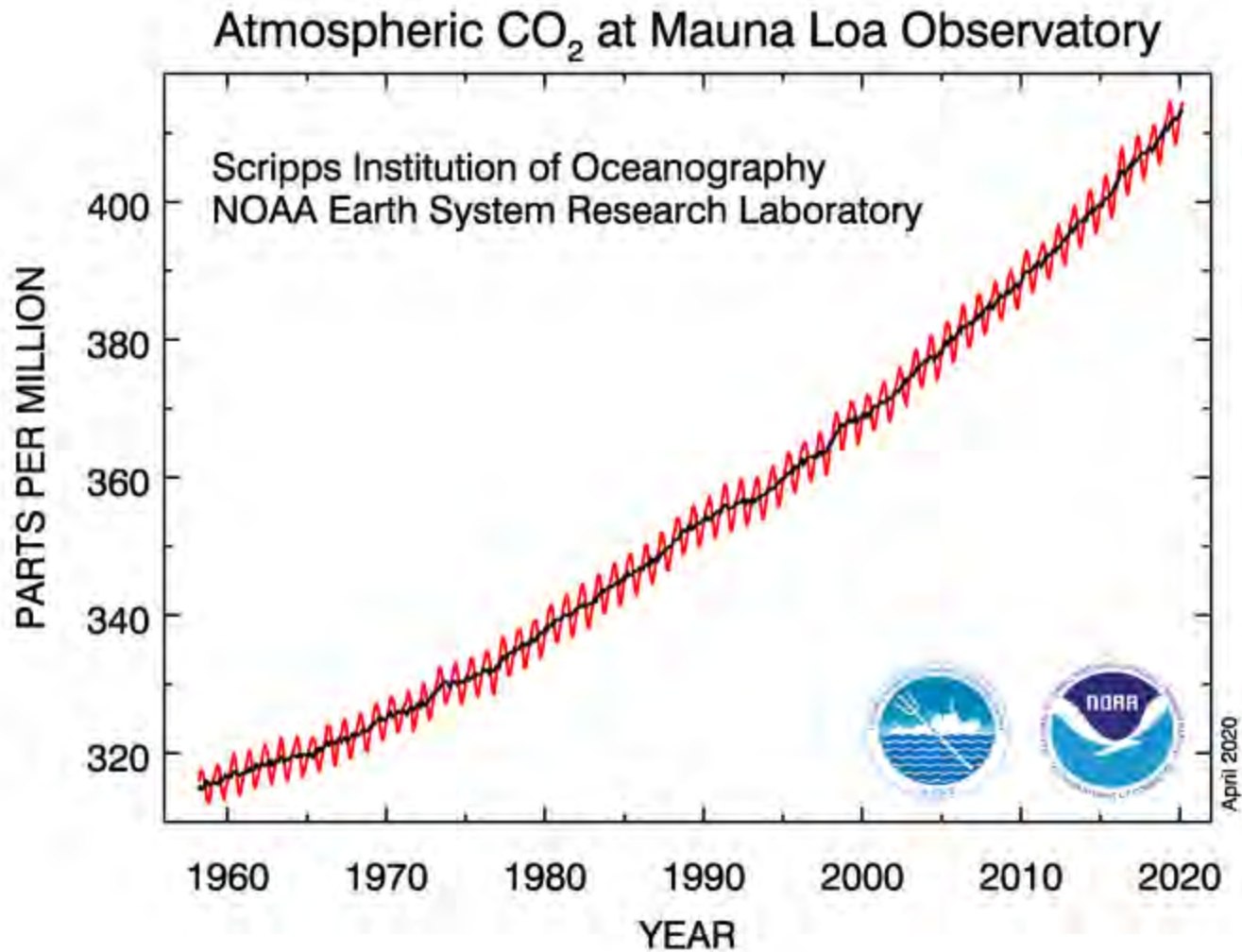


Radiação Solar





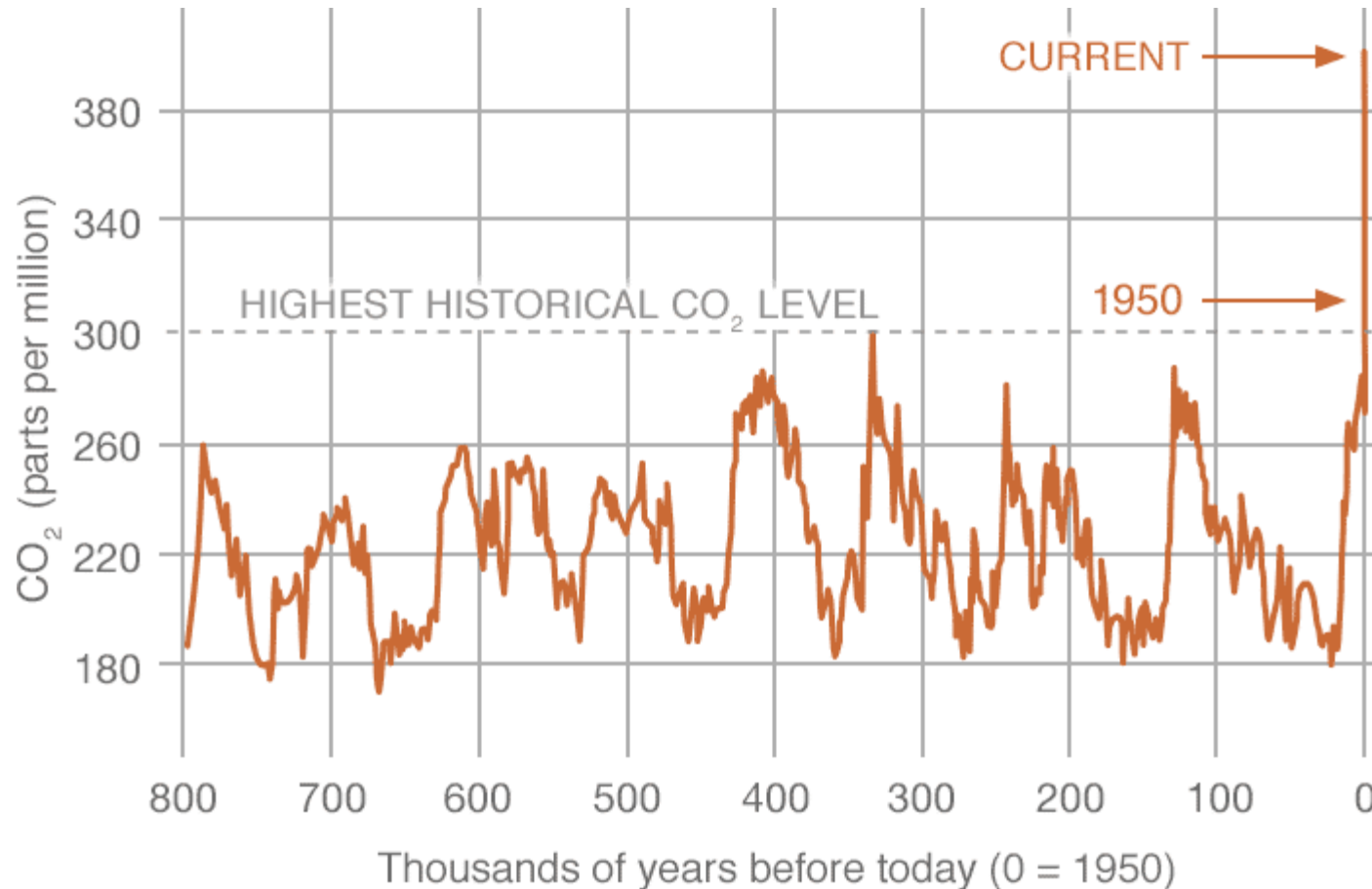
CO₂ medido em Mauna Loa



https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/webdata/ccgg/trends/co2_data_mlo.png



CO₂ medido indiretamente (“ice cores”)

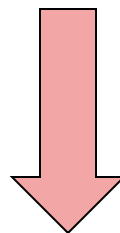


<https://climate.nasa.gov/vital-signs/carbon-dioxide/>



Origem do Problema

Emissão de gases estufa



**Aumento da
temperatura global**



Janela Atmosférica e GHGs

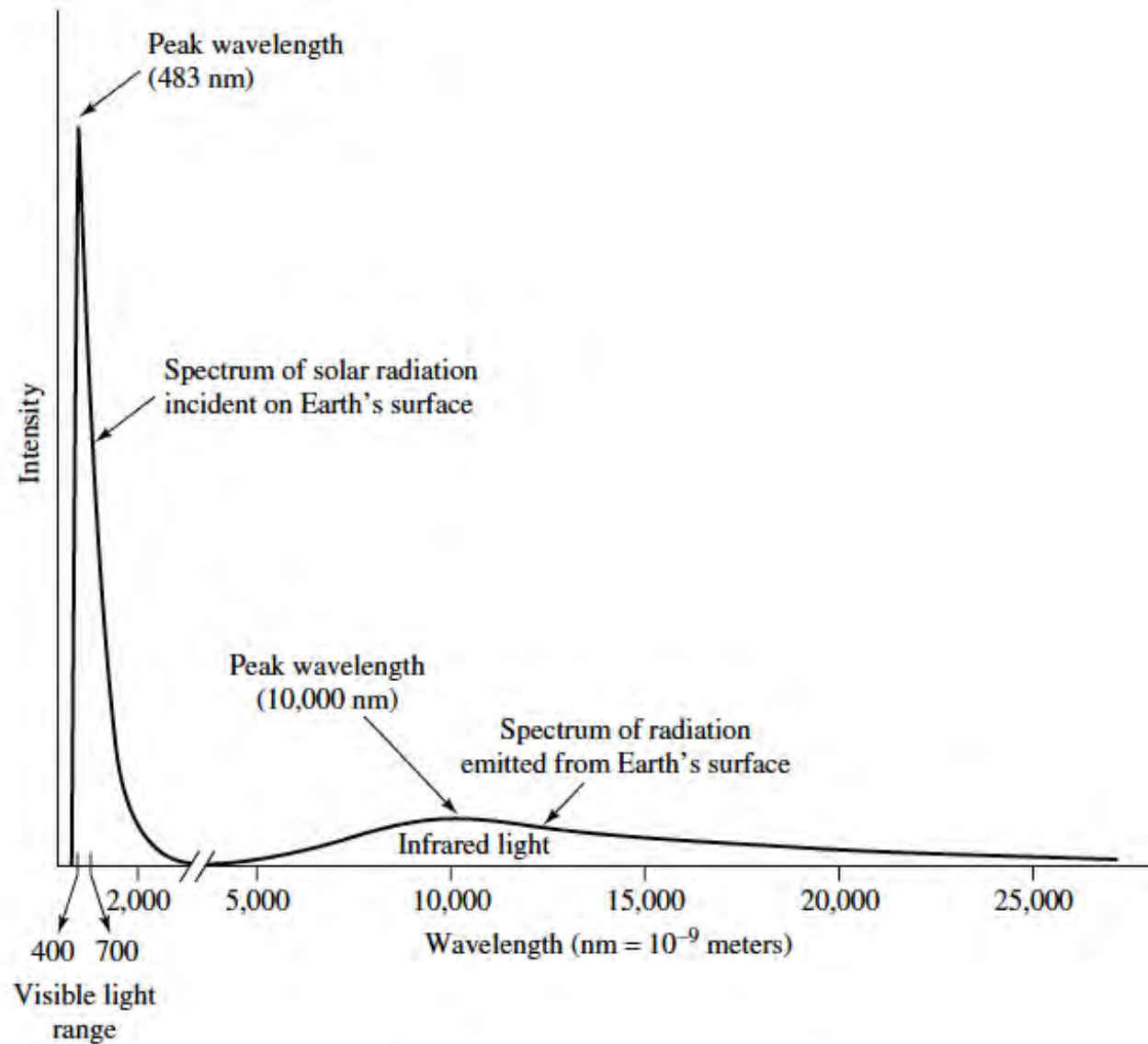


Figure 6.1 Spectral distribution of solar and terrestrial radiation.

Spiro & Stigliani, Chemistry of the Environment, 2nd ed., 2002.



Janela Atmosférica e GHGs

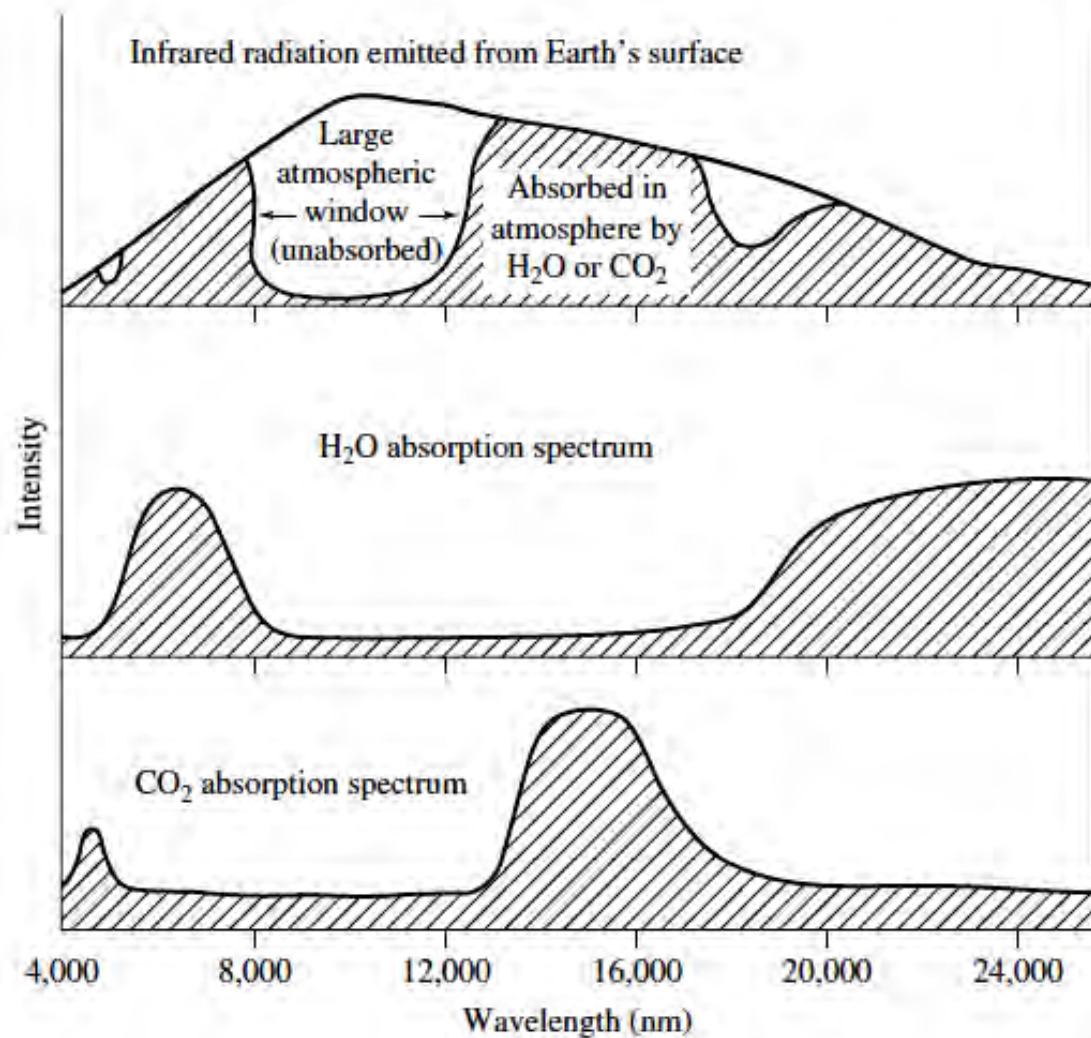


Figure 6.14 Absorption of terrestrial radiation by water and carbon dioxide.



Janela Atmosférica e GHGs

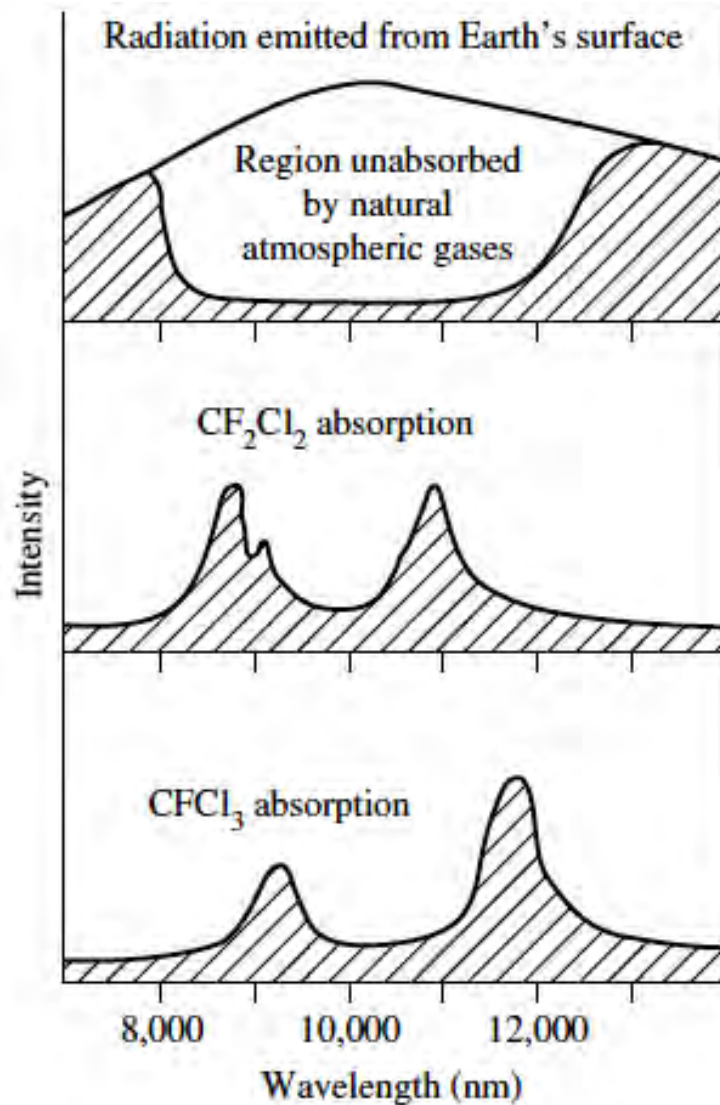
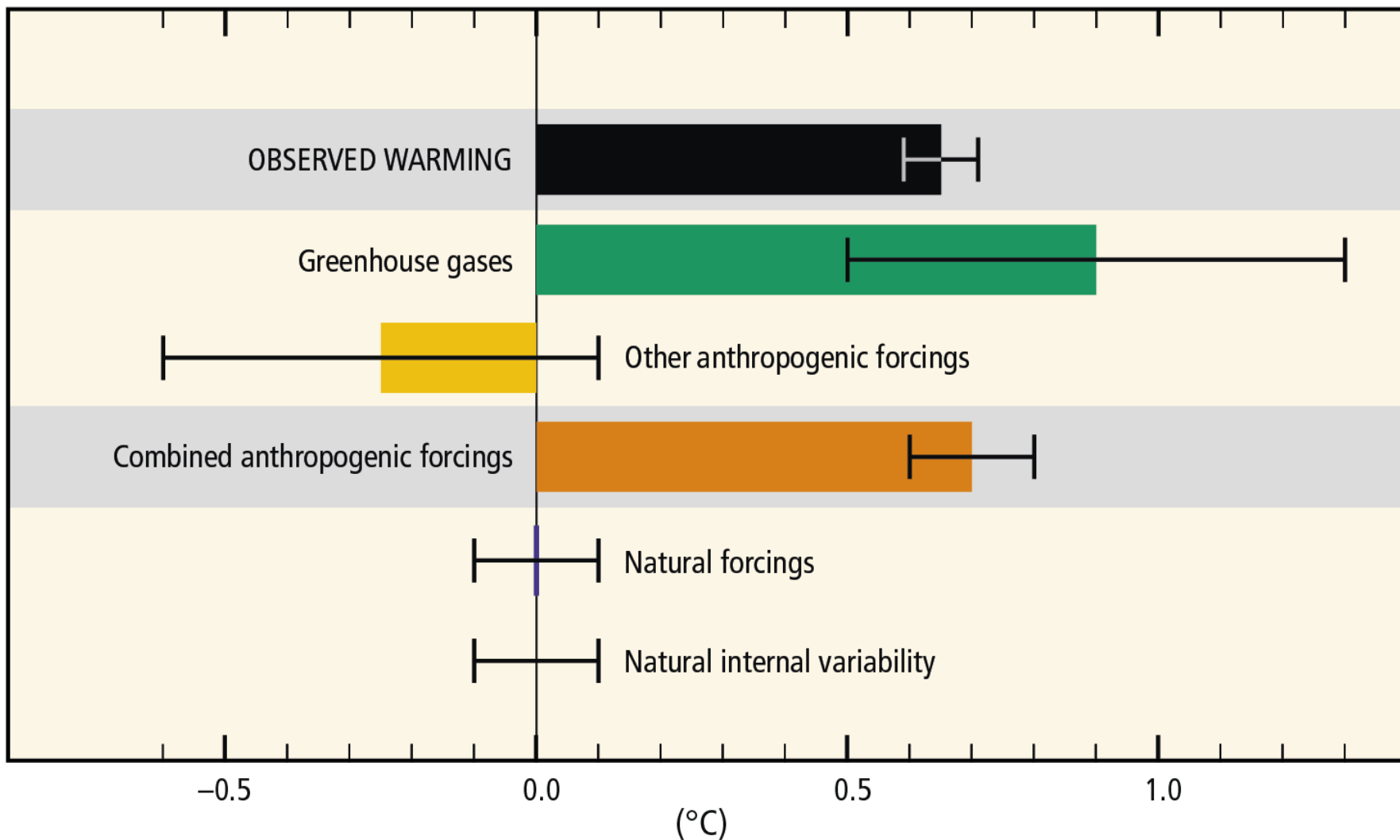


Figure 6.15 Absorption spectra of chlorofluoromethanes (CF₂Cl₂ and CFC1₃) and their coincidence with the atmospheric window (8,000 to 13,000 nm).



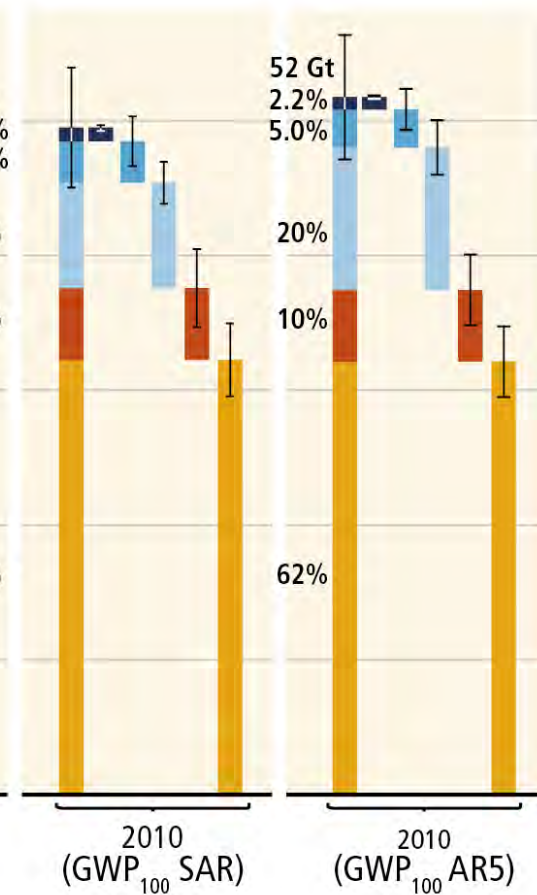
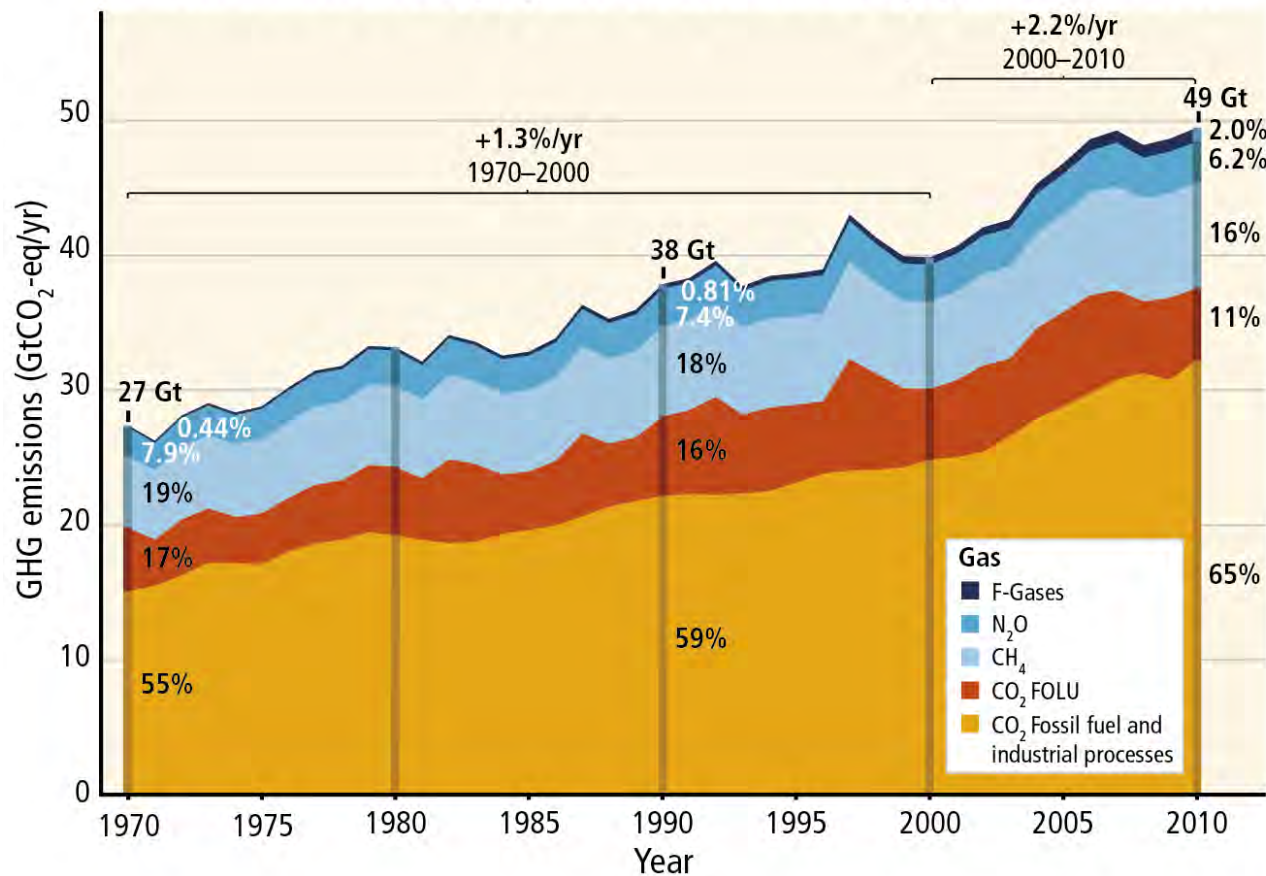
Contribuições para mudança de temperatura superficial

Contributions to observed surface temperature change over the period 1951–2010



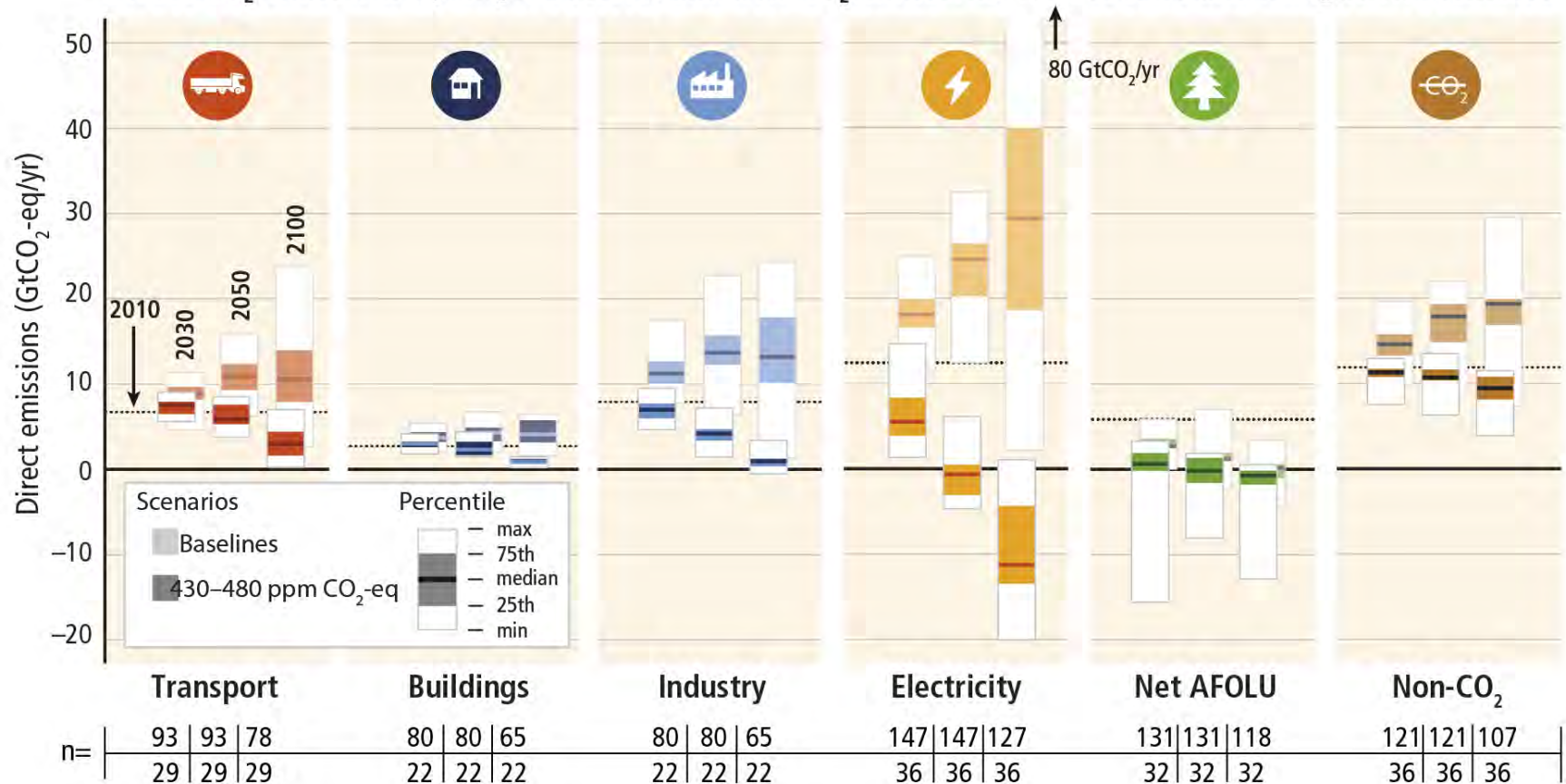
Emissão total de GHG (“Green House Gases”)

Total annual anthropogenic GHG emissions by gases 1970–2010



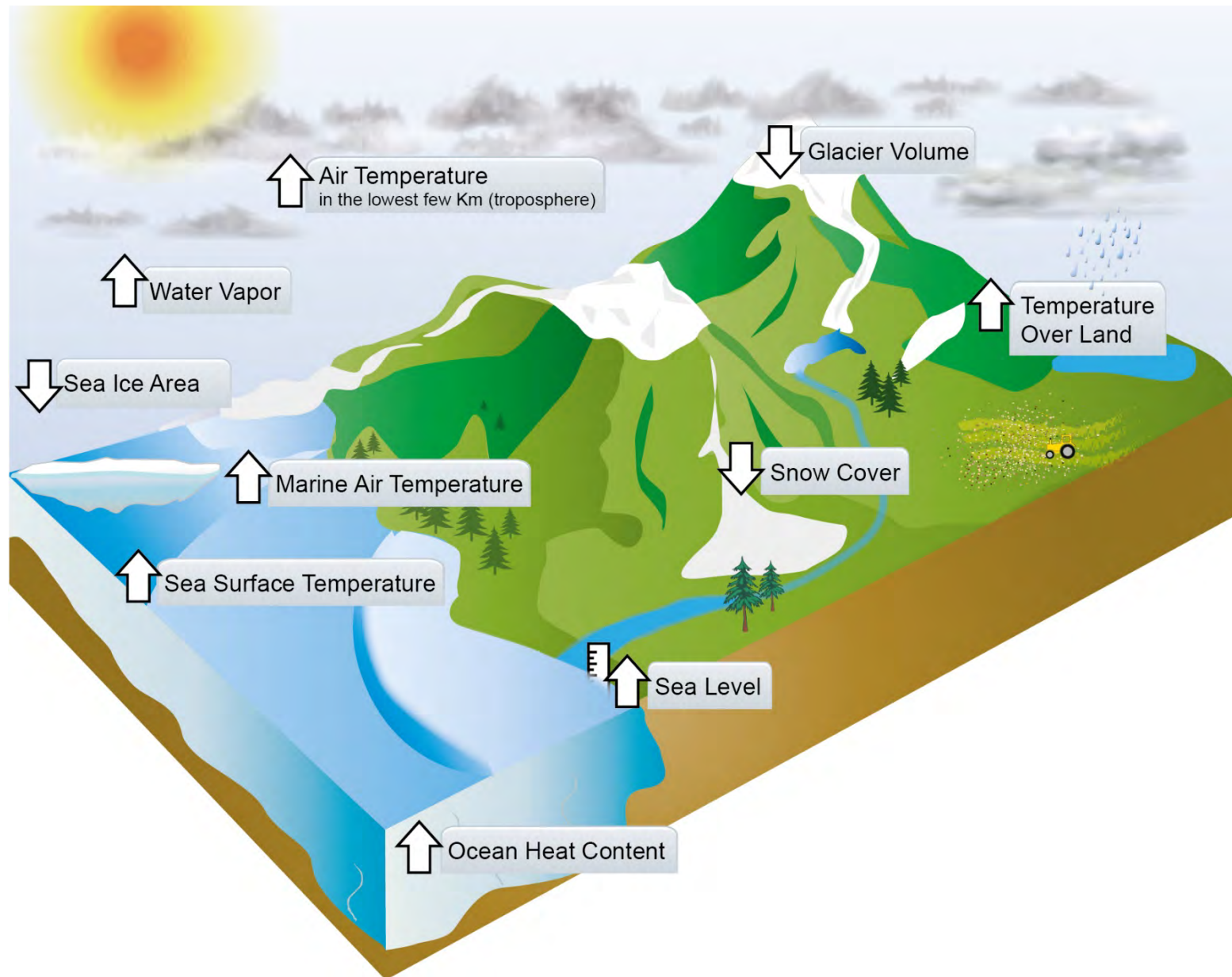
Fontes de emissões

Direct CO₂ emissions by major sectors, and non-CO₂ emissions, for baseline and mitigation scenarios



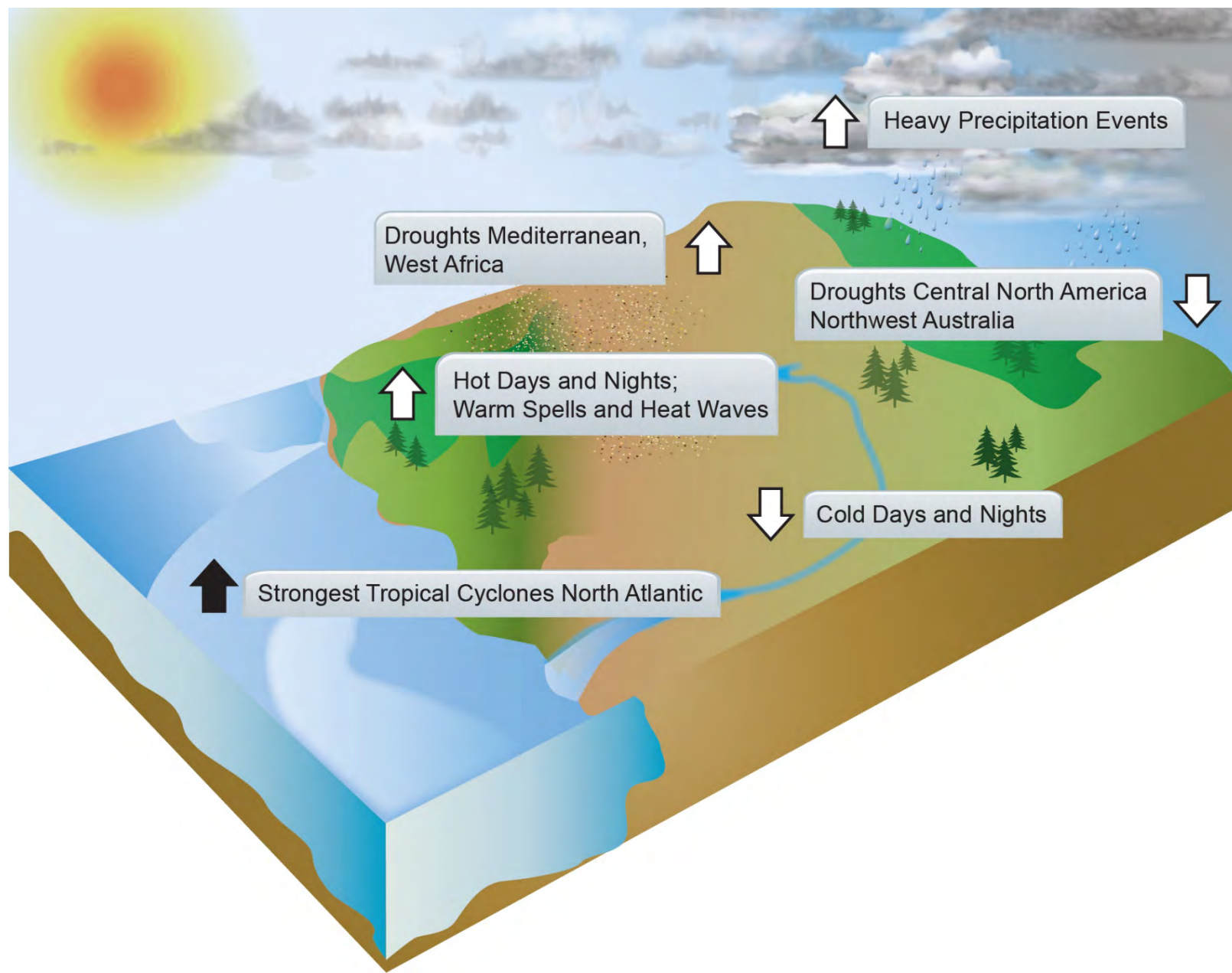


Efeitos



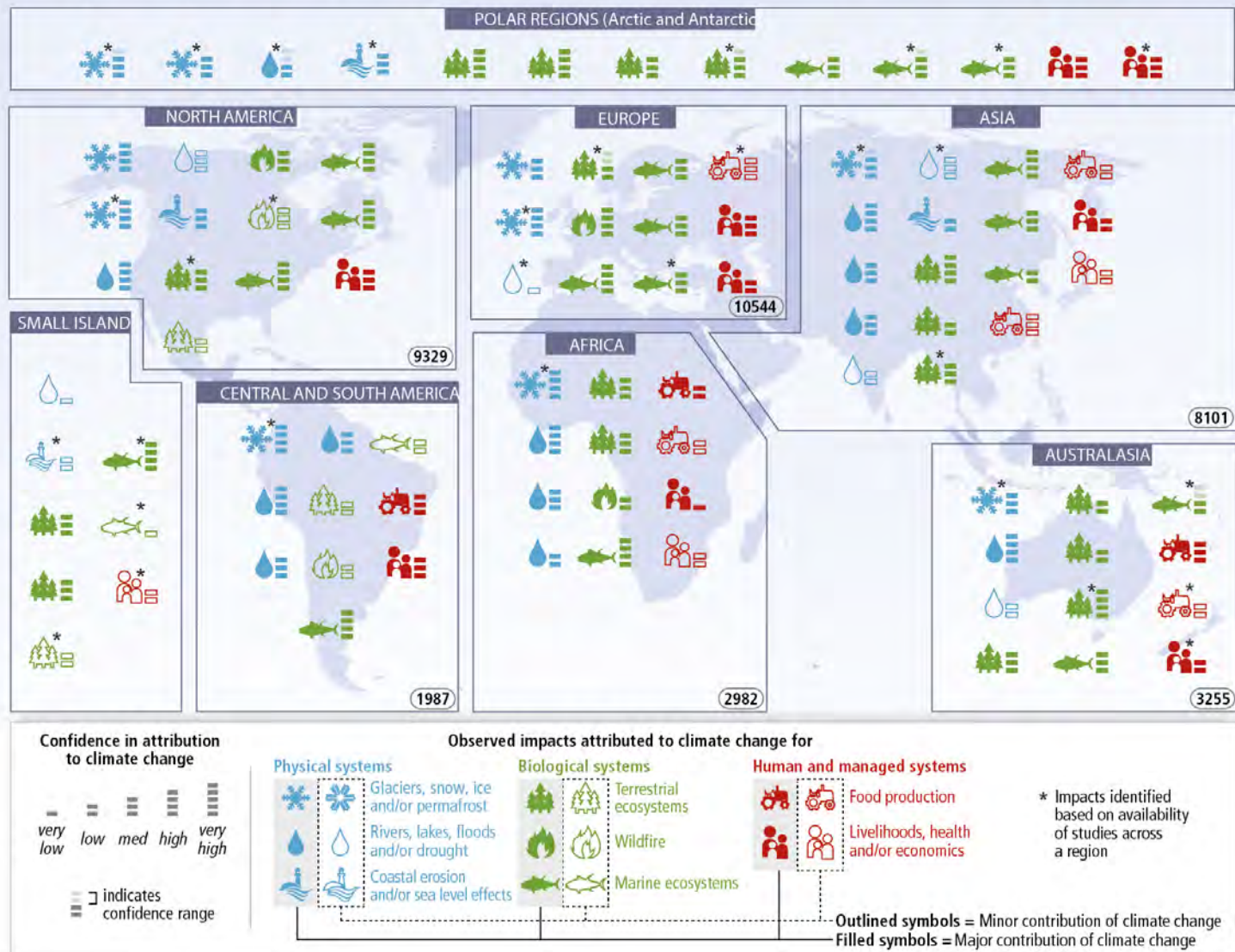


Efeitos



Impactos atribuídos à mudança climática

Widespread impacts attributed to climate change based on the available scientific literature since the AR4



Distribuição de água é desigual!

TABLE 10.1 ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY AND WITHDRAWAL FOR CONTINENTS AND VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Continents/ countries	Water supply			Water withdrawal		Per capita use/supply ratio (%)	Status [†]
	Total (km ³)	Per km ² (m ³)	Per capita (m ³)	Total* (km ³)	Per capita (m ³)		
World	41,022	314,386	6,761.5	3,240.0	534.0	7.9	Potential problems
Africa	3,996	134,842	4,995.0	145.1	181.4	3.6	Potential problems
Kenya	20	35,492	665.8	2.1	67.6	10.1	Scarcity
Congo, D.R.	935	412,430	17,992.9	0.4	6.9	0.0	Surplus
North America [‡]	6,365	302,698	14,373.2	608.4	1,373.9	9.6	Surplus
Mexico	357	187,249	3,586.9	77.6	779.0	21.7	Potential problems
Canada	2,850	309,024	92,624.5	45.1	1,466.0	1.6	Surplus
South America	9,526	543,435	27,628.7	106.2	308.0	1.1	Surplus
Peru	40	31,250	1,474.1	6.1	224.8	15.3	Stress
Brazil	5,190	613,728	30,508.8	36.5	214.4	0.7	Surplus
Asia	13,207	428,038	3,584.4	1,633.9	443.4	12.4	Potential problems
China	2,800	301,367	2,214.3	460.0	363.8	16.4	Potential problems
Indonesia	2,530	1,396,579	11,922.3	16.6	78.2	0.7	Surplus
Europe	6,235	275,826	8,570.3	455.3	625.9	7.3	Potential problems
Poland	49	162,276	1,278.2	12.3	317.7	24.9	Stress
Russia	4,313	255,363	29,695.5	77.1	530.9	1.8	Surplus
Oceania	1,614	190,105	52,072.6	16.7	539.7	1.0	Surplus
Australia	343	44,648	17,864.6	14.6	760.4	4.3	Surplus
Papua New Guinea	801	1,768,759	166,528.1	0.1	20.8	0.0	Surplus

*Total water withdrawals are for various years ranging from 1980 to 1995 as provided in WRI (1999).

[†]Refers to per capita water supply:

Water surplus: >10,000 m³/capita

Potential water management problems: >2,000 m³/capita <10,000 m³/capita

Water stress: >1,000 m³/capita <2,000 m³/capita

[‡]Includes Central America

Sources: Population data is for mid-2000, as reported in the Population Reference Bureau (2000), *2000 World Population Data Sheet*, Washington, DC.

Other data from the World Resources Institute (in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme) (1999). *World Resources 1998–1999* (Oxford, UK: University Press).

Spiro & Stigliani, Chemistry of the Environment, 2nd ed., 2002.

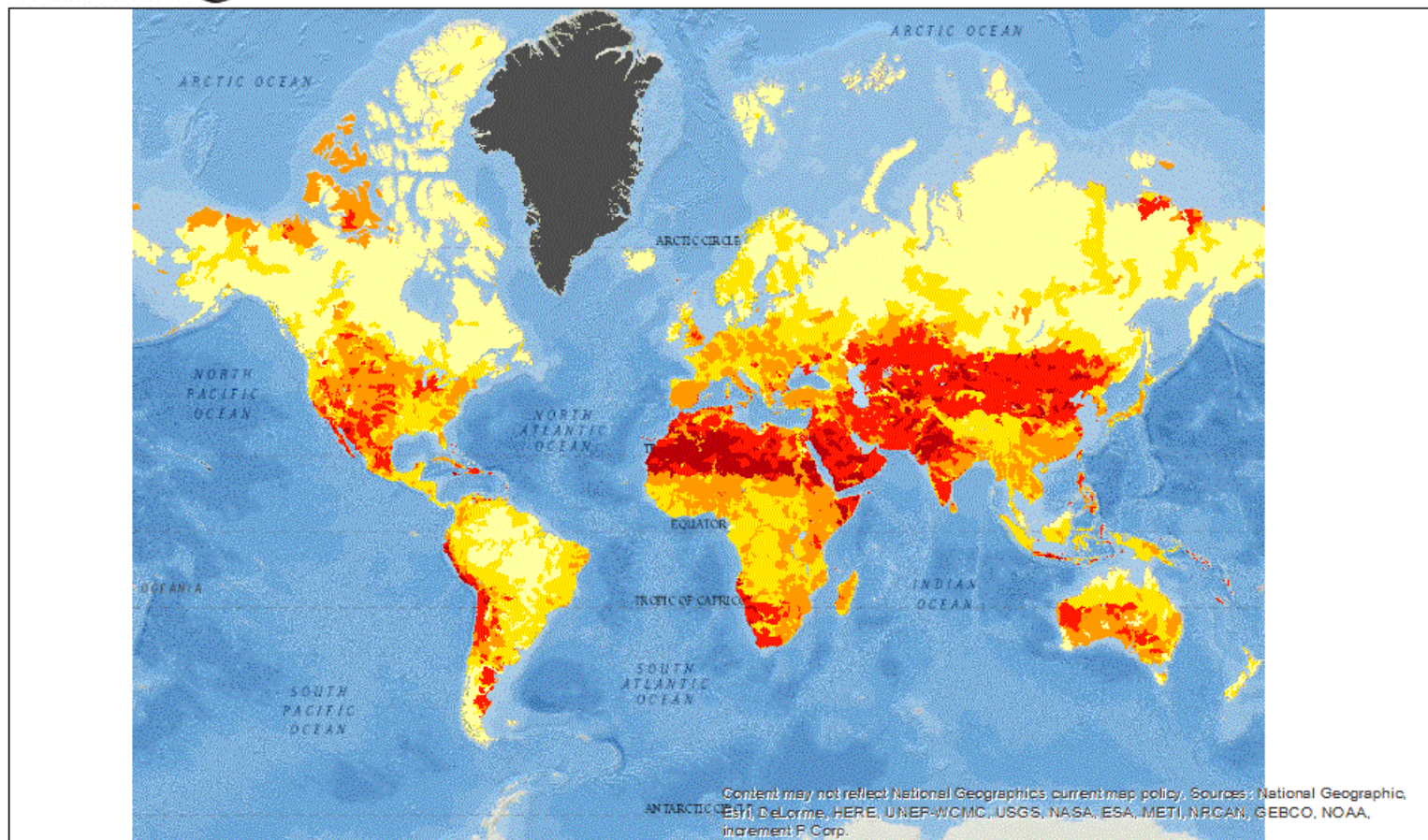


Risco Hídrico

Risco Hídrico



Wednesday, August 9, 2017



Overall Water Risk

Legend:

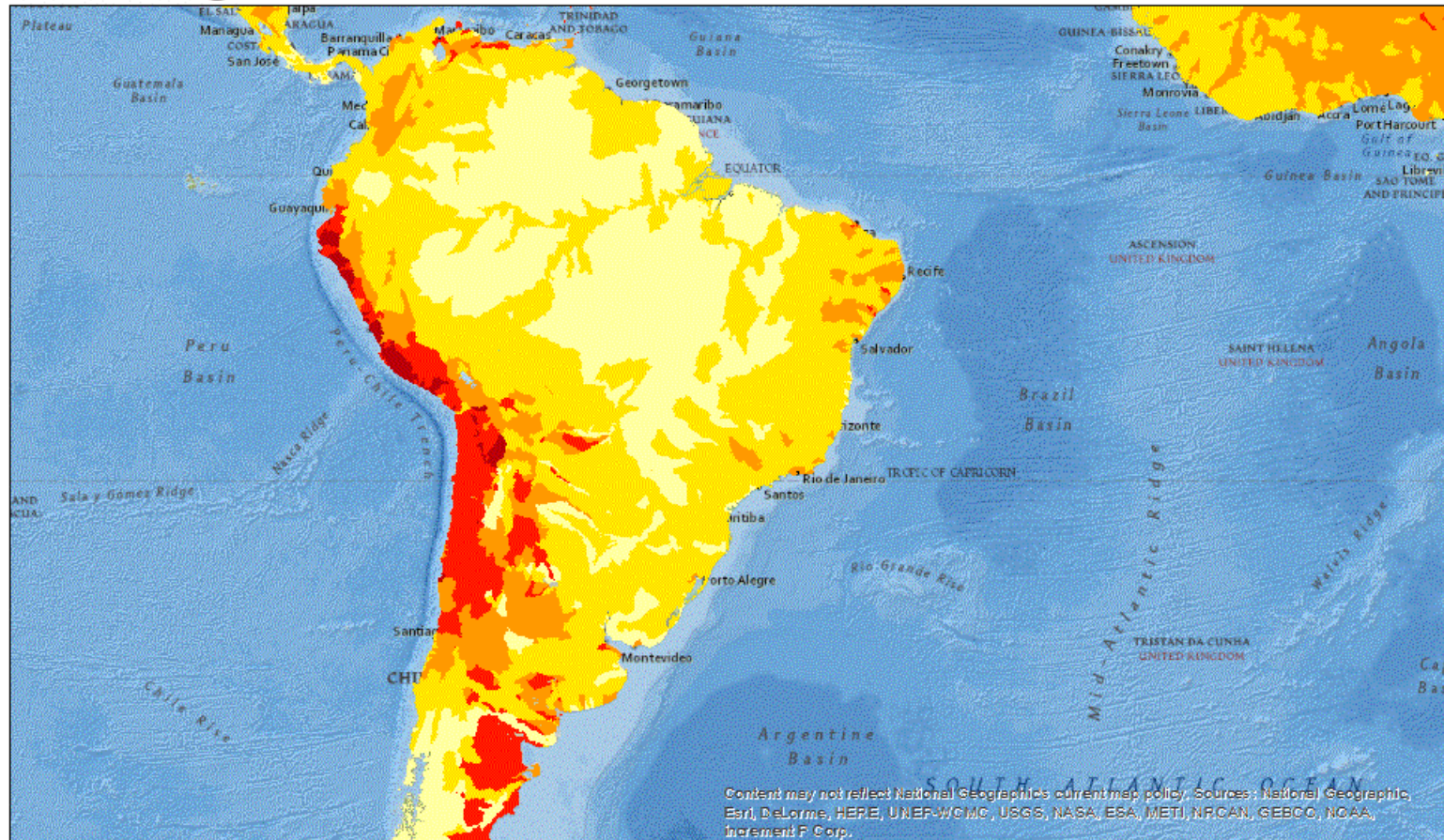


<http://www.wri.org/our-work/project/aqueduct/aqueduct-atlas>

Risco Hídrico

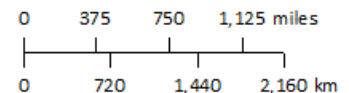


Wednesday, August 9, 2017



Overall Water Risk

Legend:



<http://www.wri.org/our-work/project/aqueduct/aqueduct-atlas>



Uso de água

TABLE 10.2 USES OF WATER FOR CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

Continents/countries	Domestic (%)	Industry/power (%)	Agriculture (%)
World	8	23	69
Africa	7	5	88
Kenya	20	4	76
Congo, D.R.	61	16	23
North America*	12	41	47
Mexico [†]	6	8	86
Canada [†]	18	70	12
South America	18	23	59
Peru [†]	19	9	72
Brazil [†]	22	19	59
Asia	6	9	85
China [†]	6	7	87
Indonesia [†]	13	11	76
Europe	14	55	31
Poland [†]	13	76	11
Russia	19	62	20
Oceania	64	2	34
Australia [†]	65	2	33
Papua New Guinea [†]	29	22	49

*Includes Central America

[†]Sectoral withdrawal estimates are for 1987

Source: World Resources Institute (in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme) (1999). *World Resources 1998–1999* (Oxford, UK: University Press).

Spiro & Stigliani, Chemistry of the Environment, 2nd ed., 2002.



Uso de água

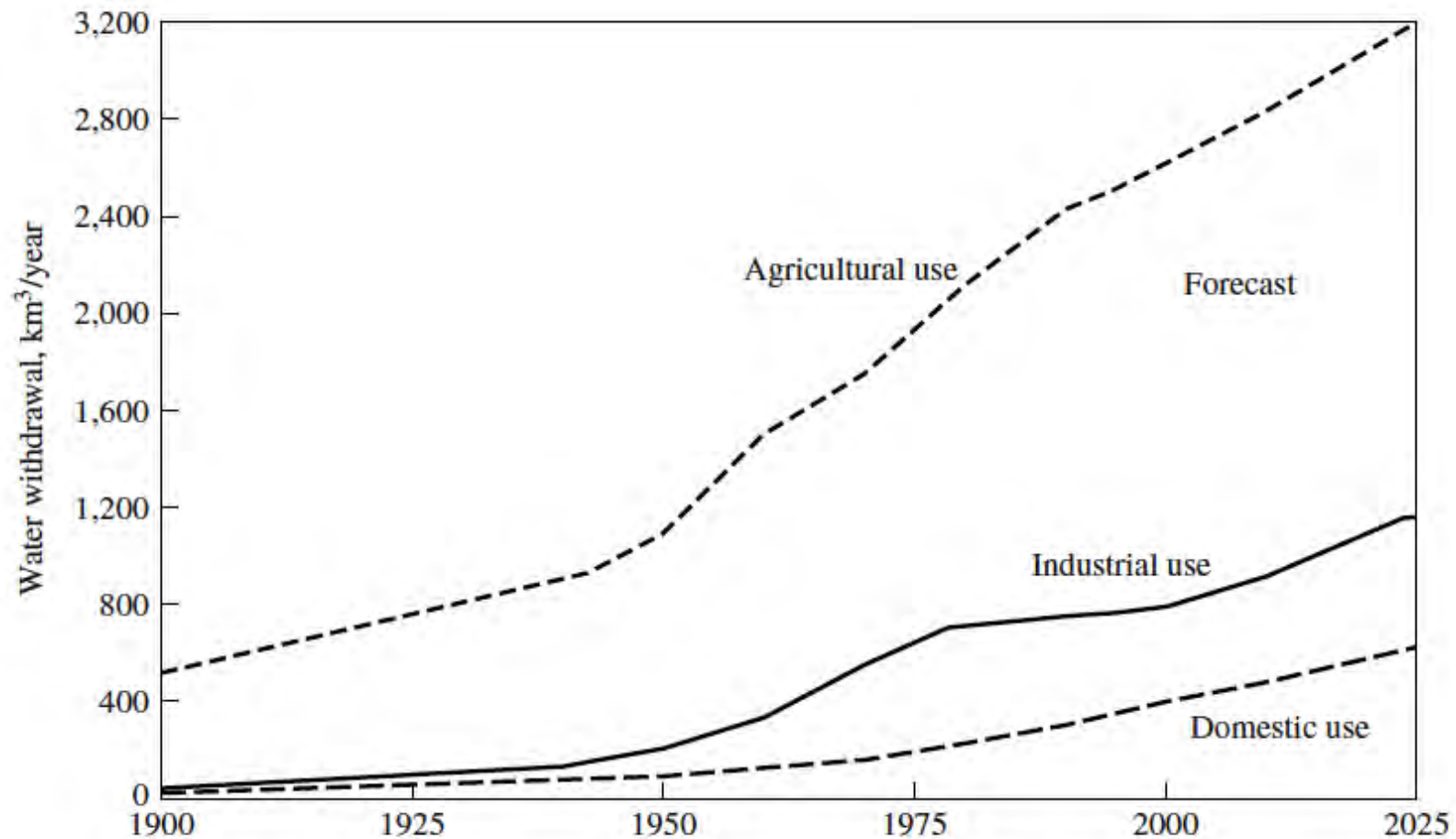


Figure 10.2 Global water use, 1900 to 2025. *Source:* I. A. Shiklomanov (ed.) (1999). *World Water Resources at the Beginning of the 21st Century* (St. Petersburg, Russia: State Hydrological Institute/UNESCO).

Spiro & Stigliani, Chemistry of the Environment, 2nd ed., 2002.



Uso de água: Agricultura

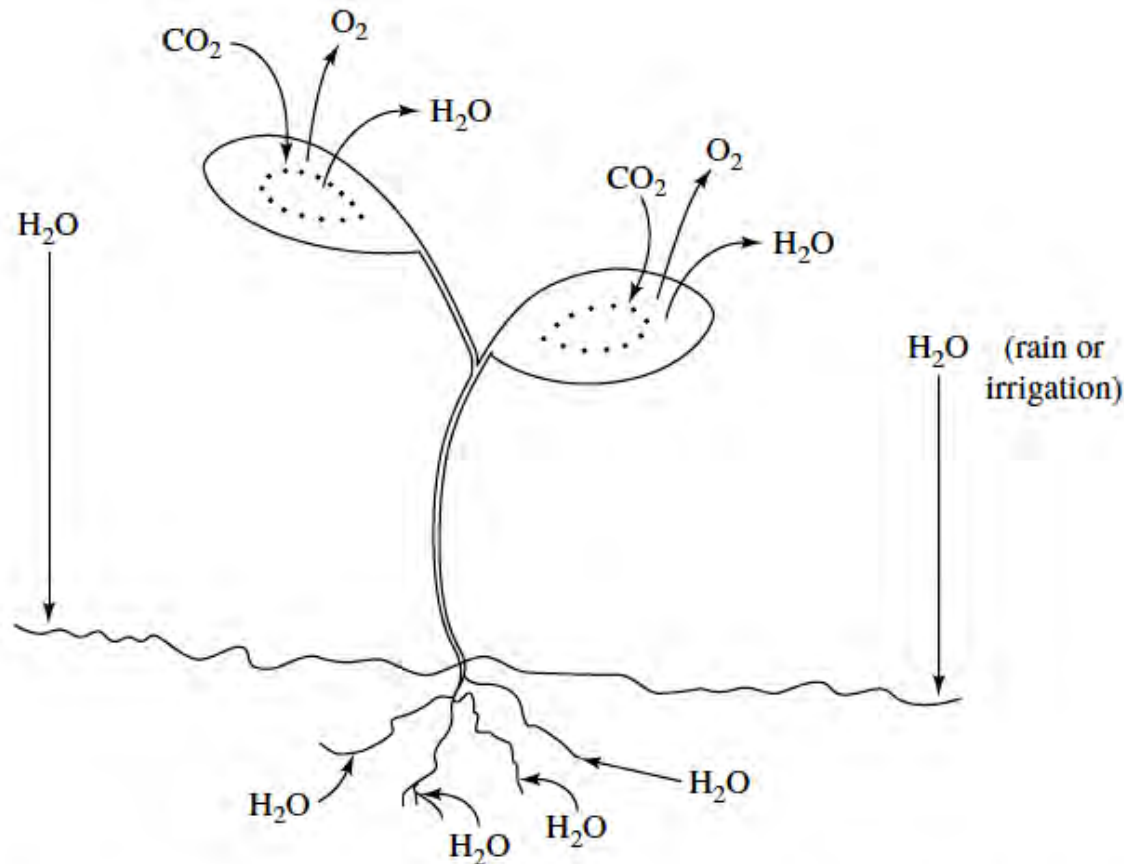


Figure 10.3 Exchange of gases on the stomata of leaves, and loss of water through transpiration.

Perde-se ao redor de 60% da água de irrigação antes de atingir a planta

Spiro & Stigliani, Chemistry of the Environment, 2nd ed., 2002.



Contaminação



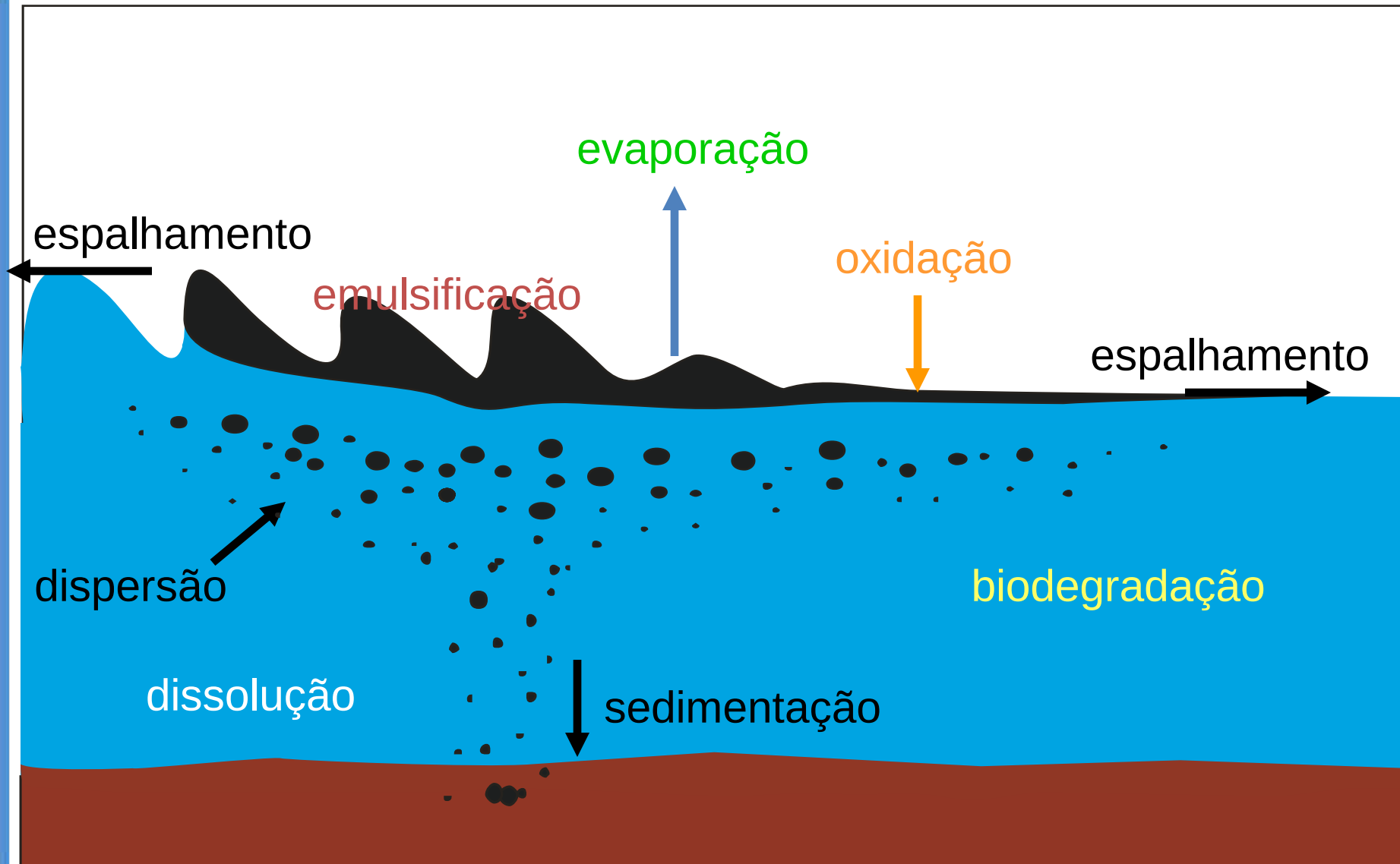
Contaminação



http://i.dailymail.co.uk/i/pix/2011/04/14/article-0-005C279C00000258-805_634x440.jpg

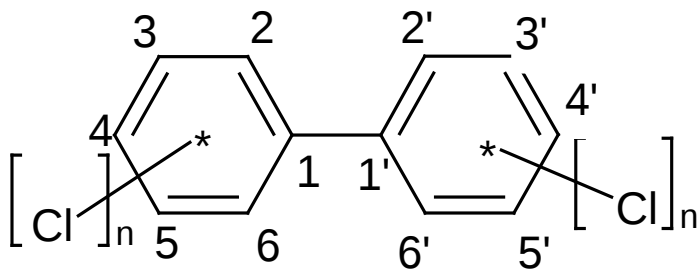


Derrame de Petróleo



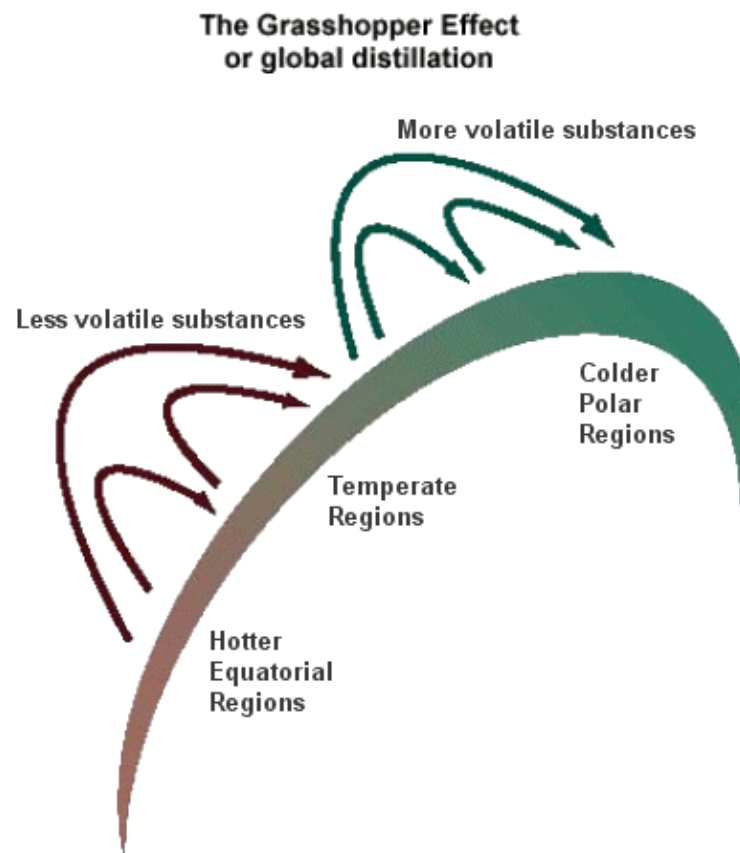


Bifenilas Policloradas (PCBs)



Bifenila policlorada

- Persistentes
- Distribuição Global
- Bioacumulação





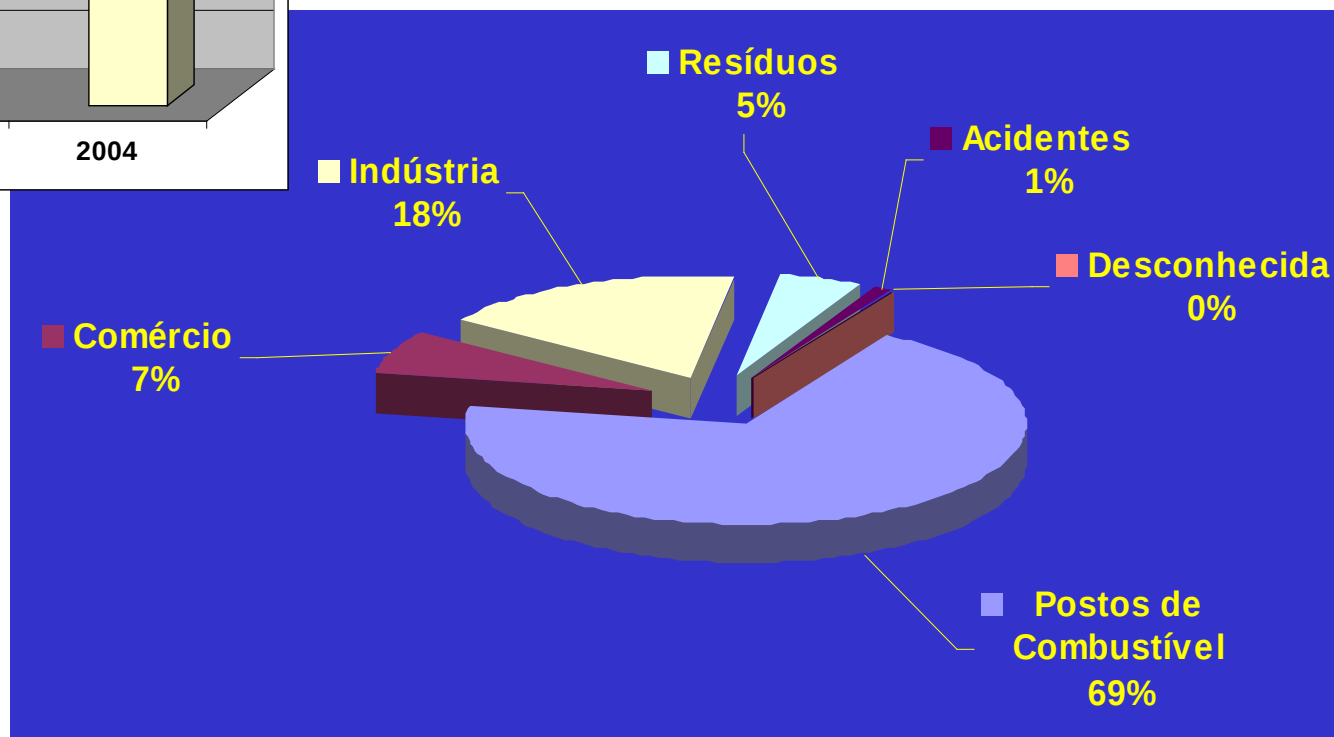
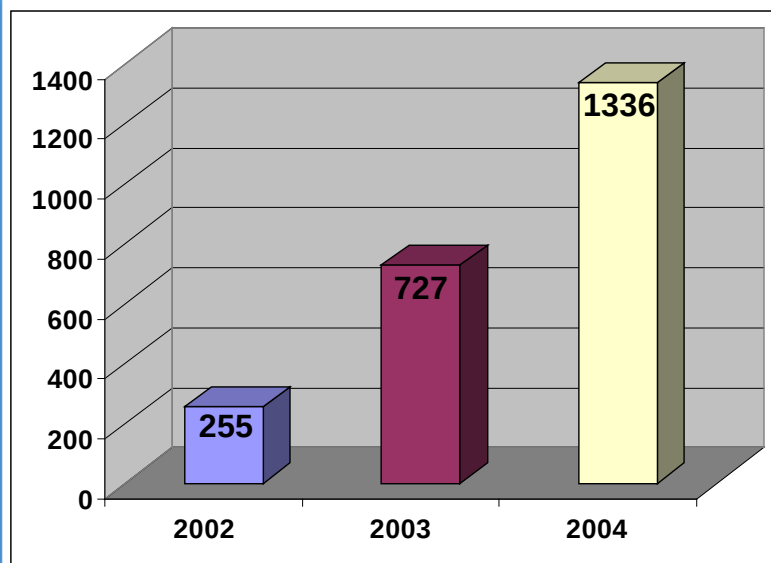
Bifenilas Policloradas (PCBs)

Bio-magnificação





Áreas Contaminadas em SP





Espécies químicas de interesse ambiental

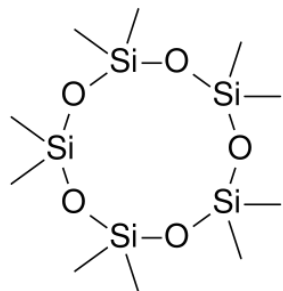


Espécies químicas no desodorante

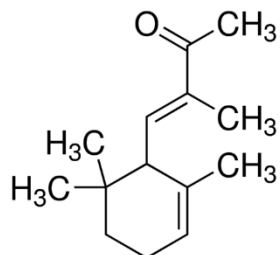


... CITRONELLOL, LIMONENE, LINALOOL. **INGREDIENTES:** BUTANO/SOBUTANO/PROPANO, CLORHIDRATO DE ALUMINIO, CICLOMETICONA, PPG-14 BUTIL ÉTER, PERFUME, HECTORITA DE DIESTEARDIMONIO, TRIGLICÉRIDO CAPRÍLICO/CÁPRICO, SÍLICA HIDRATADA, CROSPOLÍMERO DE GELATINA, AGUA, GOMA DE CELULOSA, BENZOATO DE SODIO, BHT, OCTENILSUCCINATO DE ALMIDÓN Y SODIO, MALTODEXTRINA, FECLULA DE MAÍZ HIDROGENADA, SÍLICE, PROPILÉN CARBONATO, ALFA-ISOMETILIONONA, SALICILATO DE BENZOÍLO, BUTILFENIL METILPROPIONAL, CITRAL, CITRONELOL, CUMARINA, GERANIOL, HIDROXICITRONELAL, DIPENTENO. **ADVERTENCIAS:** INFLAMABLE. NO PULVERIZAR CERCA DE LLAMA. NO EXPOSER A TEMPERATURAS MAYORES A 50 °C. NO APLICAR EN LA CARA.

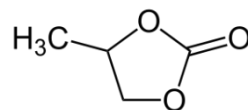
... CITRONELLOL, LIMONENE, LINALOOL. **INGREDIENTES:** BUTANO/SOBUTANO/PROPANO, CLORHIDRATO DE ALUMINIO, CICLOMETICONA, PPG-14 BUTIL ÉTER, PERFUME, HECTORITA DE DIESTEARDIMONIO, TRIGLICÉRIDO CAPRÍLICO/CÁPRICO, SÍLICA HIDRATADA, CROSPOLÍMERO DE GELATINA, AGUA, GOMA DE CELULOSA, BENZOATO DE SODIO, BHT, OCTENILSUCCINATO DE ALMIDÓN Y SODIO, MALTODEXTRINA, FECLULA DE MAÍZ HIDROGENADA, SÍLICE, PROPILÉN CARBONATO, ALFA-ISOMETILIONONA, SALICILATO DE BENZOÍLO, BUTILFENIL METILPROPIONAL, CITRAL, CITRONELOL, CUMARINA, GERANIOL, HIDROXICITRONELAL, DIPENTENO. **ADVERTENCIAS:** INFLAMABLE. NO PULVERIZAR CERCA DE LLAMA. NO EXPOSER A TEMPERATURAS MAYORES A 50 °C. NO APLICAR EN LA CARA.



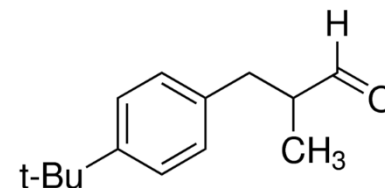
ciclometicona



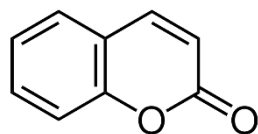
α-isometil ionona



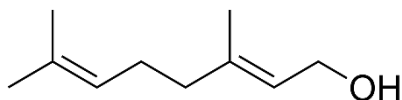
propileno carbonato



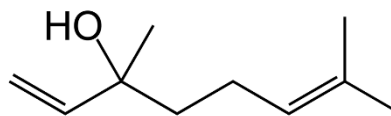
"butilfenil propional"
2-(4-tert-butilbenzil)propionaldeído



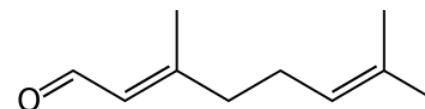
cumarina



geraniol



linalol



citral

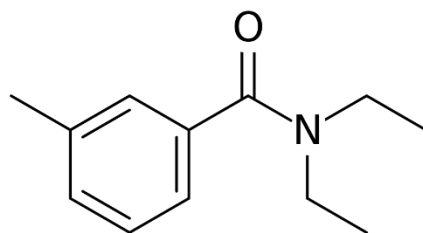


cloreto de alumínio

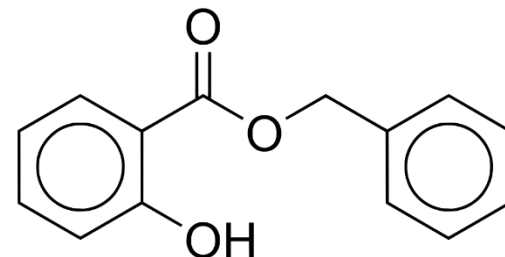
Espécies químicas no repelente



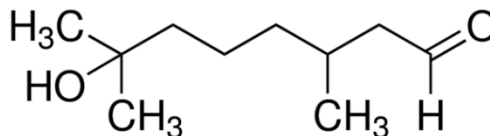
Condicões de uso: aplicar em ambiente fresco e ventilado.
Ingrediente ativo: Diethyl Toluamide - 15%
COMPOSIÇÃO: Diethyl Toluamide, Alcohol, Parfum, Isobutane /Propane, Benzyl Salicylate, Coumarin, Hydroxycitronellal, Limonene, Linalool, Butylphenyl Methylpropional.



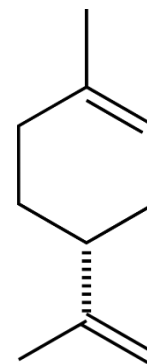
DEET (dietil toluamida)



salicilato de benzila



hidroxicitronelal



limoneno

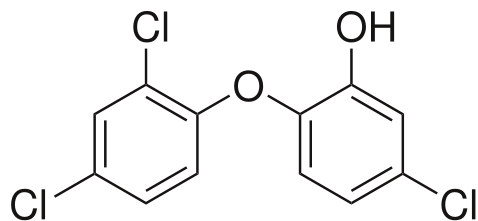


INGREDIENTES ACTIVOS: FLUORURO DE SODIO 0,32% (1450 PPM DE FLÚOR), TRICLOSANO 0,3%. **INGREDIENTES:** AGUA / AGUA, SORBITOL, HYDRATED SILICA / SÍLICA HIDRATADA, PVM/MA COPOLYMER / COPOLÍMERO PVM/MA, SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE / LAURILSULFATO DE SODIO, AROMA / SABOR, CARRAGEENAN / CARRAGENINA, SODIUM HYDROXIDE / HIDRÓXIDO DE SODIO, SODIUM FLUORIDE / FLUORURO DE SODIO, TRICLOSAN / TRICLOSANO, SODIUM SACCHARIN / SACARINA SÓDICA, CI 77891 / DIÓXIDO DE TITANIO (CI 77891), CI 77019 / MICA (CI 77019), CI 42090 / FD&C AZUL N°1 (CI 42090), LIMONENE / DIPENTENO, CINNAMAL / CINAMALDEHÍDO, EUGENOL. CONTÉM FLUORETO DE SÓDIO / CONTIENE FLUORURO DE SODIO (1450 PPM DE FLÚOR).

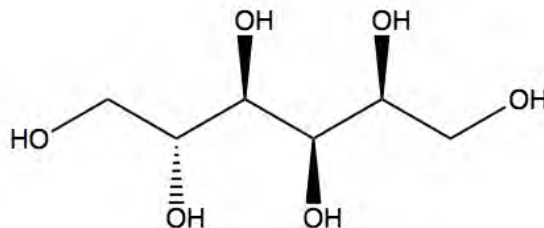
FABRICADO EN/NO BRASIL POR COLGATE-PALMOLIVE INDUSTRIAL LTDA., V. ANCHIETA, KM 14, S.B. CAMPO, SP - CEP 09696-000 - CNPJ 03.816.532/0001-90 / MS - 24.800/MS INDÚSTRIA BRASILEIRA, SOB LICENÇA DA COLGATE-PALMOLIVE CO. DISTRIBUÍDO POR COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMERCIAL LTDA., RUA G. SIM, ROD. DOS IMIGRANTES, JARDIM URBANO, SÃO PAULO, SP - CEP 05003-000. IMPORTADO Y DISTRIBUIDO POR: COLGATE-PALMOLIVE DE PARAGUAY S.A. AVDA. AVADOREZ DE LOS REYES, ASUNCION, PARAGUAY.



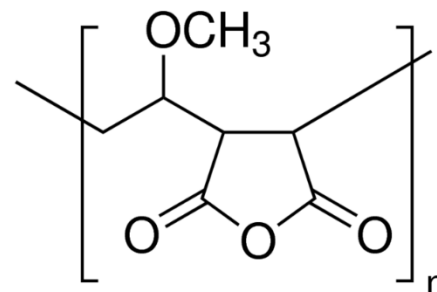
Espécies químicas no creme dental



triclosano

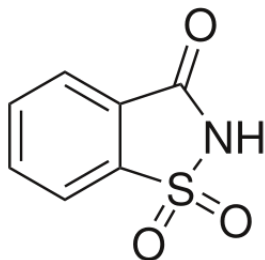


sorbitol

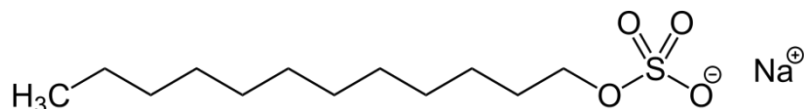


Copolímero PVM/MA

Copolímero poli(vinilmetiléter)-alt-(anidrido maleico)



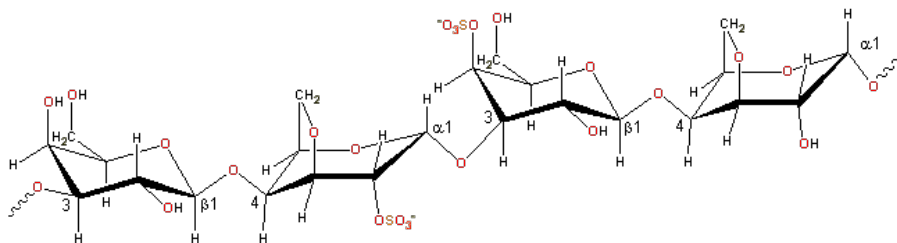
sacarina



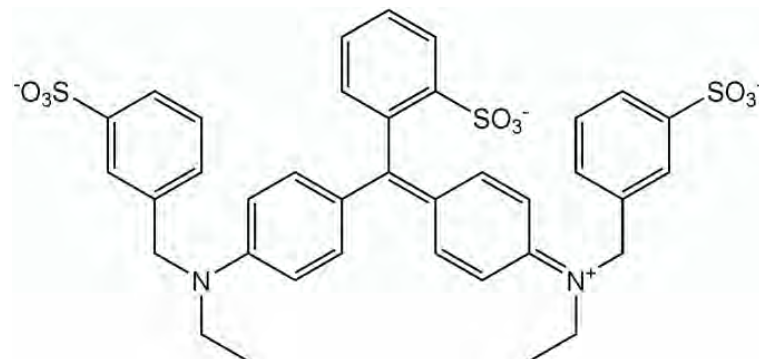
laurilsulfato de sódio (SDS)



dióxido de titânio



carrageenan



FD&C Azul no. 1 (Brilliant Blue FCF)

A poluição interior, por David Ewing Duncan

*“Na verdade, sou um escritor empenhado em uma jornada de autodescoberta química. No outono passado, fui submetido a exames para detectar **320 substâncias químicas** que poderia ter ingerido juntamente com alimentos e bebidas, com o ar que respiro e através de produtos que entram em contato com a minha pele. Eles incluem substâncias químicas a que posso ter sido exposto décadas atrás, como o **DDT** e as bifenilas policloradas (**PCBs**, polychlorinated biphenyls); poluentes, como **chumbo**, **mercúrio** e **dioxinas**; **pesticidas** mais recentes; **ingredientes de plástico**; e os compostos quase milagrosos que nos espreitam a vida moderna, como xampus cheirosos, painéis antiaderentes e tecidos resistentes à água e ao fogo.”*

National Geographic

Edição 79/ Outubro de 2006

<http://viajeaqui.abril.com.br/materias/a-poluicao-interior>

OS EXAMES REALIZADOS PELO AUTOR



David Ewing Duncan submeteu-se a uma bateria de exames de sangue e urina para detectar resquícios de substâncias químicas, metais e poluentes acumulados desde seu nascimento. Seu perfil químico nada deixa a desejar a uma plantação de cereais no meio-oeste americano em termos de variedade de pesticidas – de 28 testados, 16 estavam em seu corpo. Também não convém atear fogo a ele, pois seu sangue é rico em BDE-47, retardante de fogo que está sendo retirado do mercado. Será que isso faz de Duncan uma anomalia numa época em que somos tão dependentes de produtos químicos? De maneira nenhuma. Na verdade, é possível que não haja nada de extraordinário em seu perfil. Seus dados estão dentro dos níveis médios dos americanos.



UMA DIETA TÓXICA

● **BDE-47 (tetra)**
Resultado: 249 ppb*
Média segundo os CDC: n/d

EFEITOS NA SAÚDE (PROVÁVEIS)
• tireóide
• desenvolvimento neurológico

Em processo de retirada do mercado, o retardante de fogo está presente em muitos produtos.

● **Dieldrin**
Resultado: 5,11 ppb
Média segundo os CDC: n/d

EFEITOS NA SAÚDE
• sistema neurológico
• rins

Pesticida antes usado contra cupim e outros insetos, ainda é comum.

● **p,p-DDE**
Resultado: 256 ppb
Média segundo os CDC: 295 ppb

EFEITOS NA SAÚDE (PROVÁVEIS)
• sistema reprodutor
• fígado

Subproduto do DDT que se acumula no corpo, com efeitos similares aos do pesticida, proibido.

● **mMeP**
Resultado: 34,8 ppb
Média segundo os CDC: 1,15 ppb

EFEITOS NA SAÚDE (PROVÁVEIS)
• sistema reprodutor

Faz parte de um grupo de substâncias, os ftalatos, usadas em plásticos.

● **Mercúrio**
Primeiro exame: 5 mg/l
Segundo exame: 12 mg/l
Limite de envenenamento segundo os CDC: 10 mg/l

EFEITOS NA SAÚDE
• sistema neurológico
• sistema reprodutor

O nível desse metal em Duncan dobrou depois de ele comer linguado-gigante e peixe-espada.

* PARTES POR BILHÃO

A poluição interior,
David Ewing Duncan
National Geographic

Edição 79/ Outubro de 2006, p. 106



Classes de compostos orgânicos de interesse ambiental

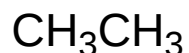


Hidrocarbonetos

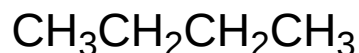
alifáticos saturados



metano

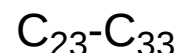


etano



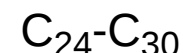
butano

decomposição microbiana anaeróbica
atividade industrial



n-alcanos (impar)

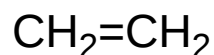
cera epicuticular de plantas
ambientes limpos



alcanos ramificados

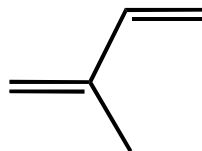
combustão veicular

cíclicos e insaturados (inúmeras fontes)

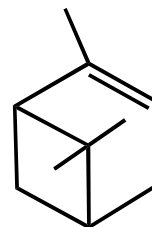


eteno (etileno)

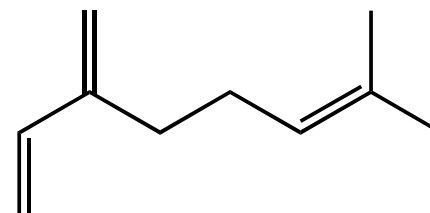
plantas (atividade hormonal em plantas)
combustão de madeira, carvão, etc.



isopreno

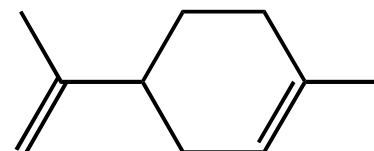


α -pineno



miraceno

plantas

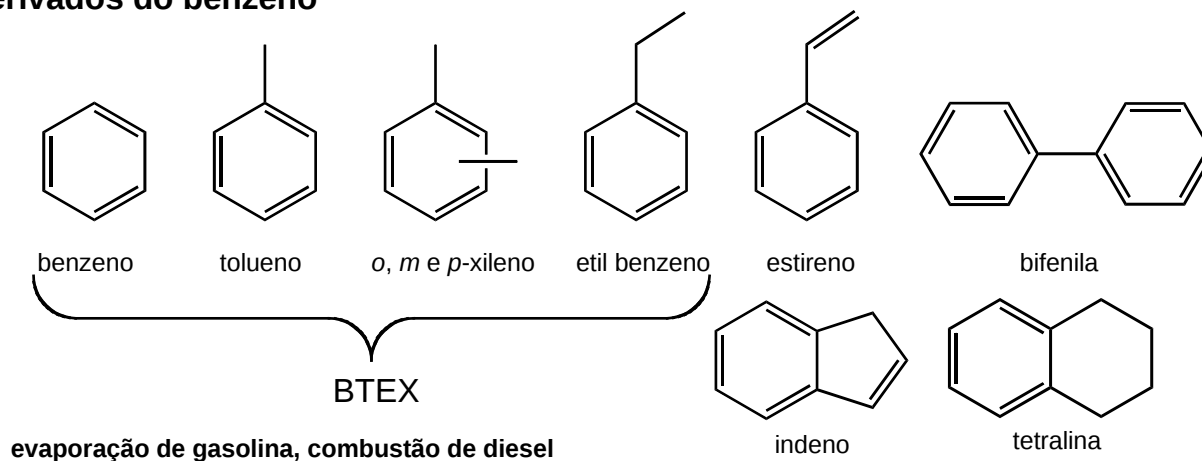


limoneno

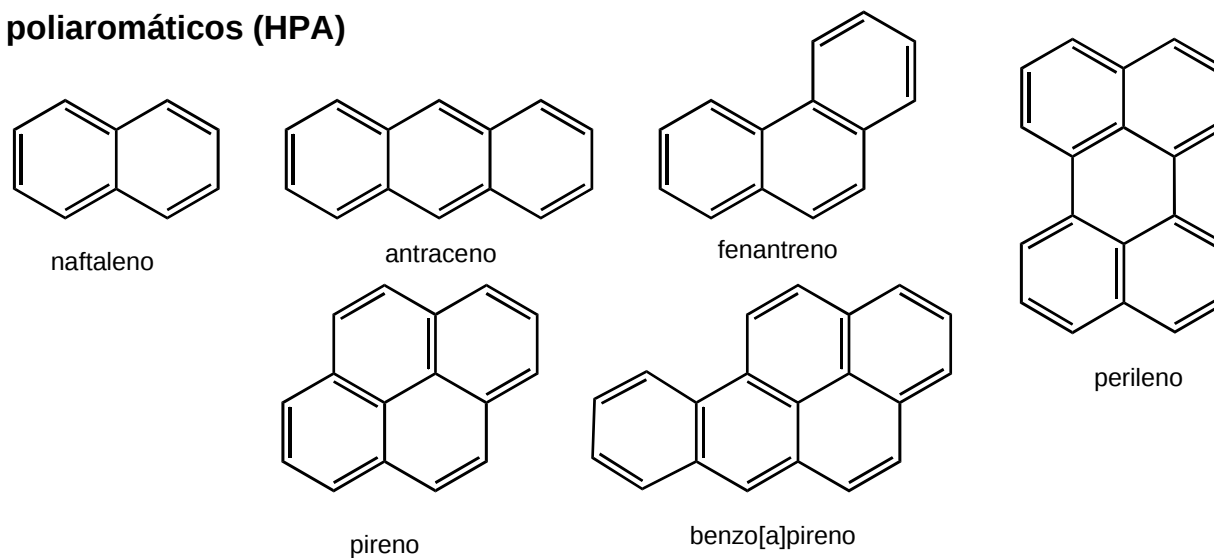


Hidrocarbonetos

derivados do benzeno



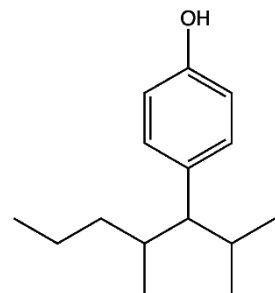
poliaromáticos (HPA)



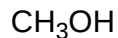
combustão incompleta de compostos orgânicos (automóveis, cigarro, churrasco, torrada, etc.)



Álcoois, fenóis e éteres



4-nonilfenol

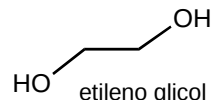


metanol



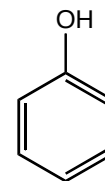
etanol

intermediário químico, solvente, combustível

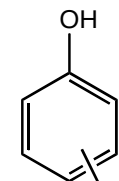


etileno glicol

intermediário químico, solvente, agente anticongelamento

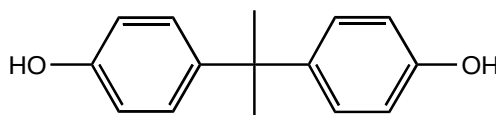


fenol



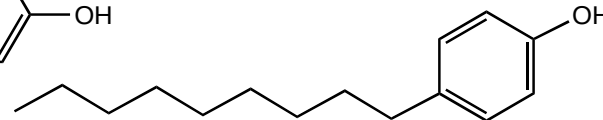
clorofenol ($m = 1-5$)

intermediário químico, biocidas



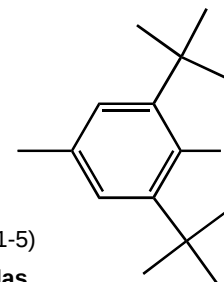
bisfenol A

intermediário químico

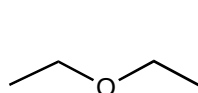


4-nonilfenol

metabólito de surfactantes não iônicos

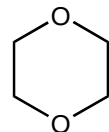


DBPC
2,6-di-*t*-butil-*p*-cresol
antioxidante

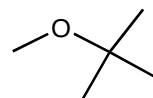


éter etílico

solventes

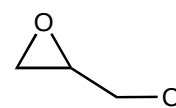


1,4-dioxano



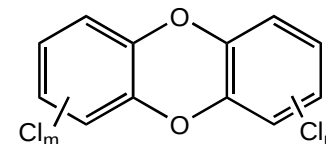
MTBE
metil-*t*-butil éter

aditivo para gasolina



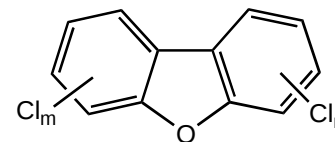
epicloridrina

intermediário químico

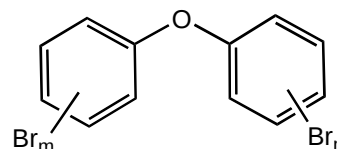


dibenzo-*p*-dioxinas policloradas
(175 representantes)

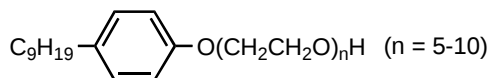
produtos secundários da
produção de fenóis clorados



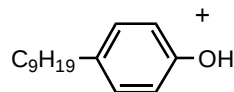
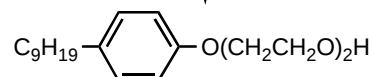
dibenzo-furanos policlorados
(135 representantes)



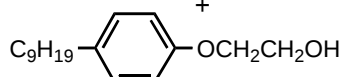
difenil éteres polibromados
retardante de chama



degradação microbiológica
em estações de tratamento
de esgoto

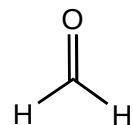


+ intermediários
persistentes
danosos ao
meio ambiente



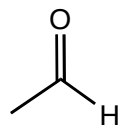


Aldeídos, cetonas, ésteres e ácidos



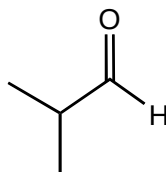
formaldeído

desinfetante
intermediário químico



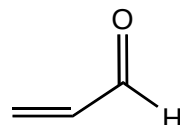
acetaldeído

solvente
intermediário químico



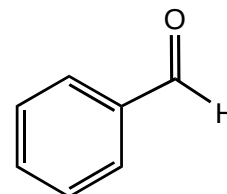
isobutiraldeído

solvente
intermediário químico
produto secundário do
tratamento de água



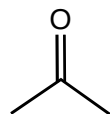
acroleína

intermediário químico

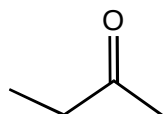


benzaldeído

solvente
intermediário químico

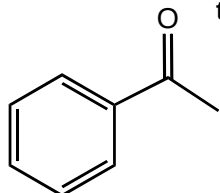


acetona

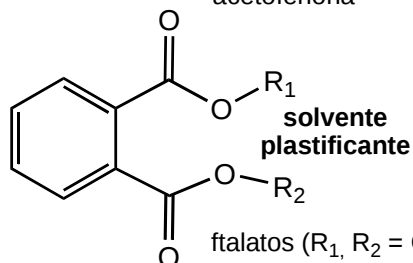


2-butanona

solventes
intermediários químicos

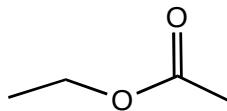


acetofenona



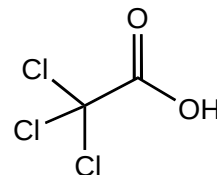
solvente
plastificante

ftalatos ($R_1, R_2 = C_1$ a C_{10})



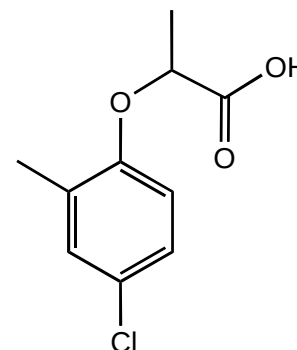
acetato de etila

solvente



ácido tricloroacético

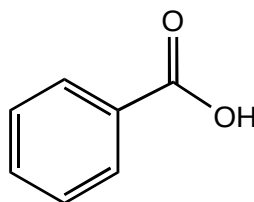
herbicida
produto de quebra
de compostos clorados
na atmosfera



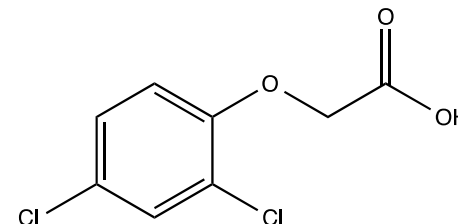
(R,S)-mecoprop

herbicida

conservante alimentício
intermediário químico



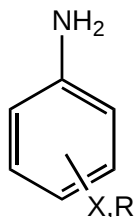
ácido benzóico



2,4-D (ácido 2,4-diclorofenoxiacético)

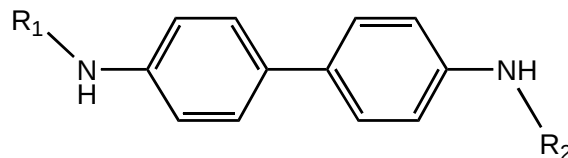


Compostos nitrogenados



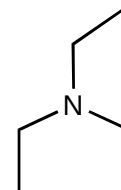
anilina e anilinas substituídas

intermediários químicos



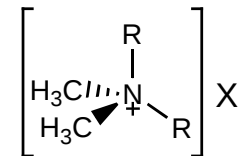
N,N'-dialquil/aril *p*-fenilenodiaminas

antioxidantes



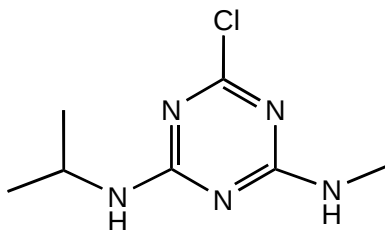
triethylamina

**solvente, agente umectante,
inibidor de corrosão
propelente**

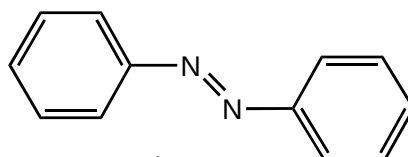


sais quaternários de amônio

surfactantes

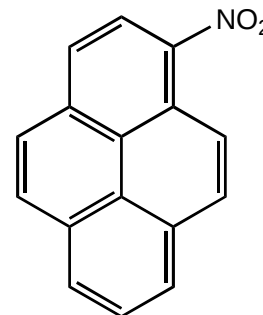


atrazina
herbicida

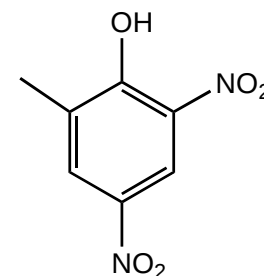


azobenzene

**intermediário químico
pesticida**

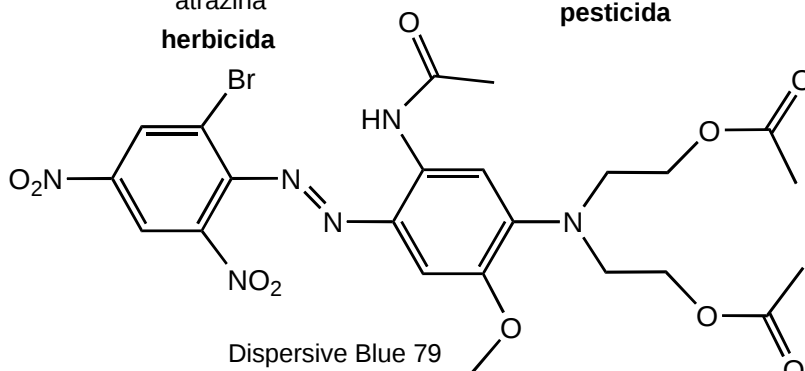


1-nitropireno
combustão

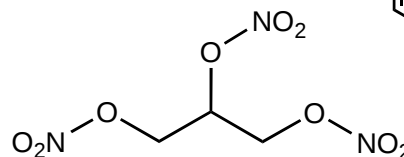


2,4-dinitro-*o*-cresol

herbicida

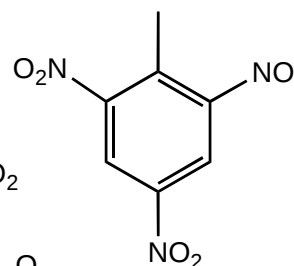


Dispersive Blue 79
pigmento têxtil

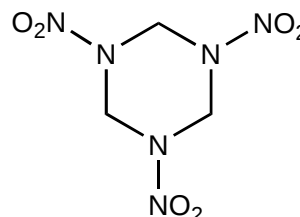


nitroglicerina

explosivos



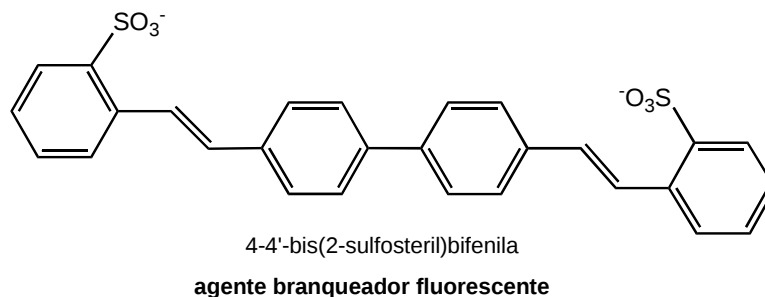
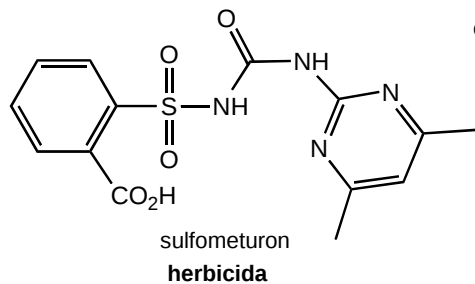
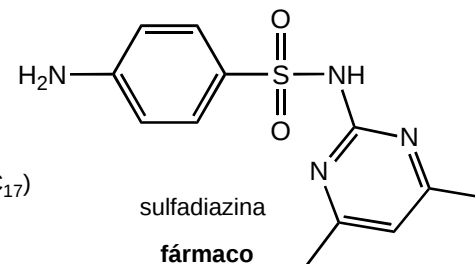
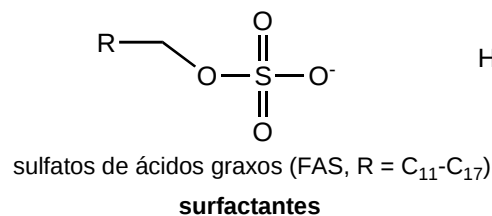
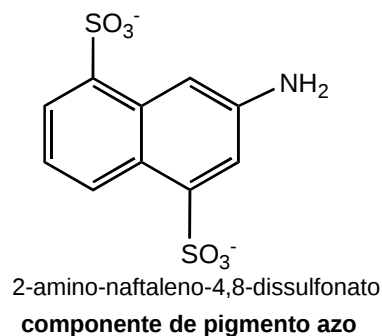
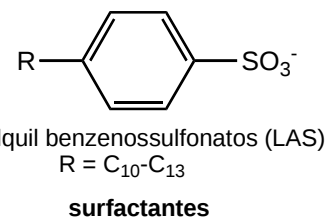
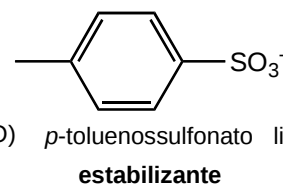
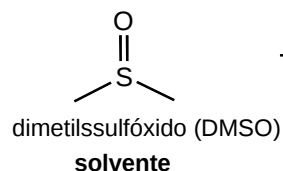
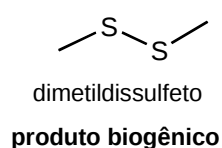
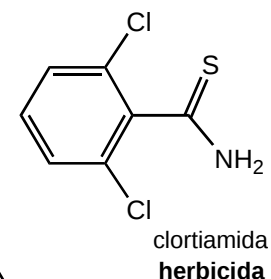
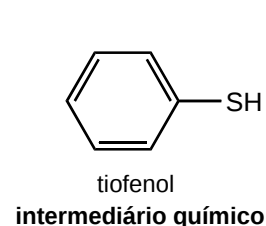
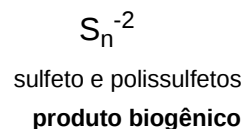
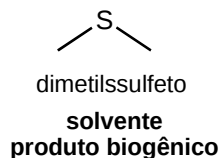
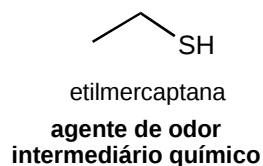
TNT



RDX

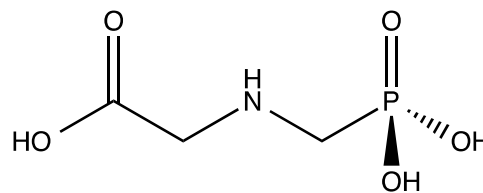
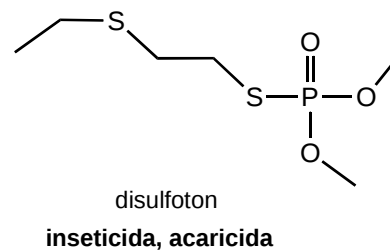
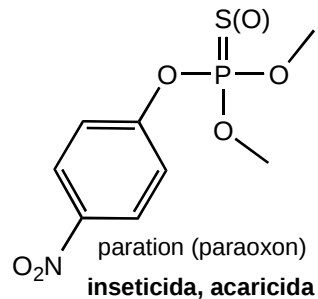
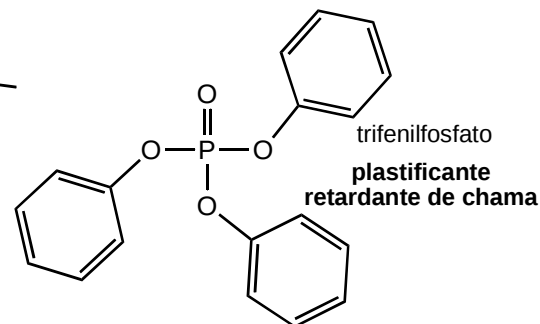
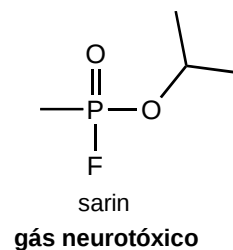
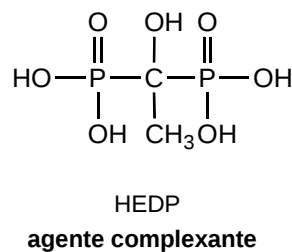
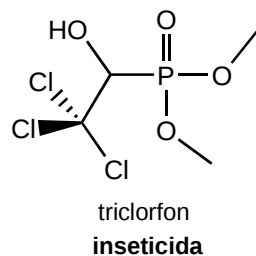


Compostos sulfurados





Compostos fosforados



Defensivos agrícolas e saúde

Carta  Maior Login Carta Maior

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Meio Ambiente

[Home](#) > [Meio Ambiente](#) > [Monsanto: 25 doenças que podem ser causadas pelo agrotóxico glifosato](#)

17/02/2015 - Copyleft

Monsanto: 25 doenças que podem ser causadas pelo agrotóxico glifosato

Cientistas descobriram que pessoas doentes tinham maiores níveis de glifosato em seu corpo do que as pessoas saudáveis. Conheça os resultados destas pesquisas

 [Recomendar](#)

15 mil

 [Tweeter](#)

27

 0

 [g+1](#)

53

A A+



Alexis Baden-Mayer - Sin Permiso

<http://cartamaior.com.br/?/Editoria/Meio-Ambiente/Monsanto-25-doencas-que-podem-ser-causadas-pelo-agrotoxico-glifosato/3/32891>



Glifosato realmente causa tudo isso?

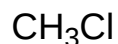
6) **Câncer cerebral:** em um estudo comparativo entre crianças saudáveis e crianças com câncer cerebral, os pesquisadores detectaram que, se um dos pais estivera exposto ao Roundup dois anos antes do nascimento da criança, as possibilidades de ela desenvolver câncer no cérebro dobravam.

18) **Doença de Lou Gehrig:** a deficiência de sulfato no cérebro foi associada à Esclerose Lateral Amiotrófica. O glifosato altera a transmissão de sulfato do aparelho digestivo ao fígado, e poderia levar a uma deficiência de sulfato em todos os tecidos, incluindo o cérebro.

19) **Esclerose múltipla:** encontrou-se uma correlação entre uma incidência aumentada de inflamação de intestino e a Esclerose Múltipla. O glifosato poderia ser um fator causal. A hipótese é que a inflamação intestinal induzida pelo glifosato faz com que bactérias do aparelho digestivo se infiltrem no sistema circulatório, ativando uma reação imune e, como consequência, uma desordem autoimune, resultando na destruição da bainha de mielina.

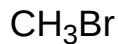


Compostos halogenados



clorofórmio

**emissões vulcânicas
fermentação
combustão da vegetação
tratamento de água
combustão veicular
S_N2 com CH₃I (algas)**

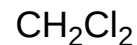


bromofórmio

algas

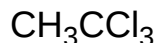


iodofórmio

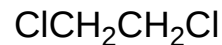


diclorometano

solvente

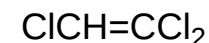


1,1,1-tricloroetano

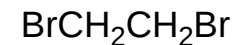


1,2-dicloroetano

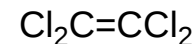
**solvente
agente antichoque**



1,1,2-tricloroeteno

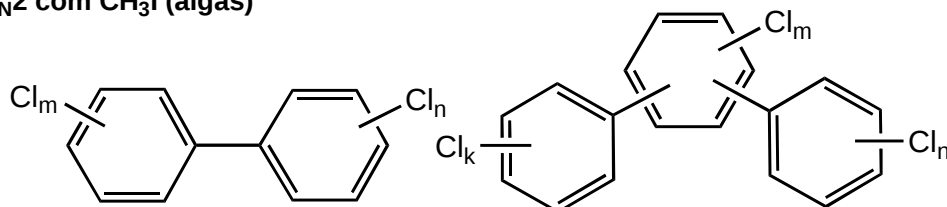


1,2-dibromoetano



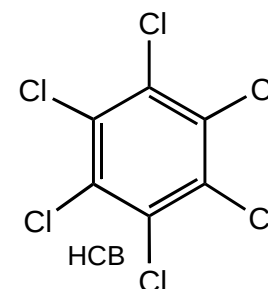
tetracloroeteno

lavagem a seco



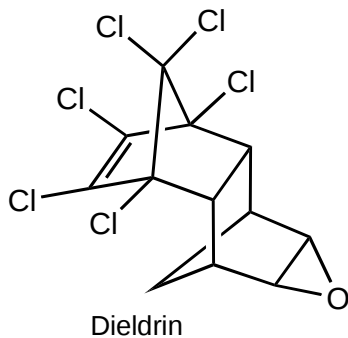
bifenilas cloradas (PCBs)
209 representantes

terfenilas cloradas (PCTs)
8149 representantes

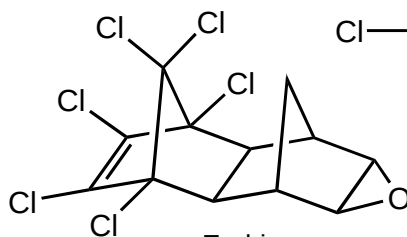


**tintas para impressão
papel carbono
capacitores e tranformadores (ascarel)
lâmpadas fluorescentes, etc.**

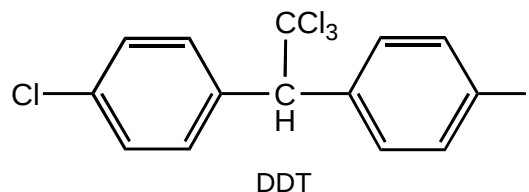
pesticidas



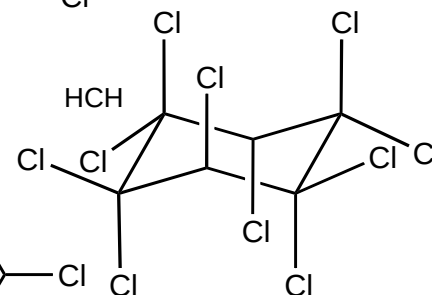
Dieldrin



Endrin



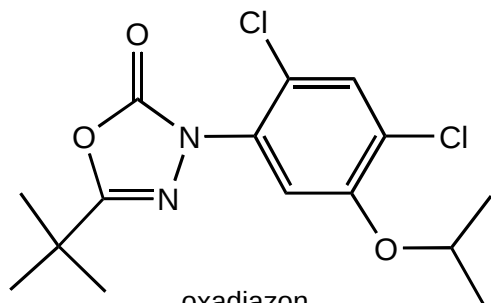
DDT



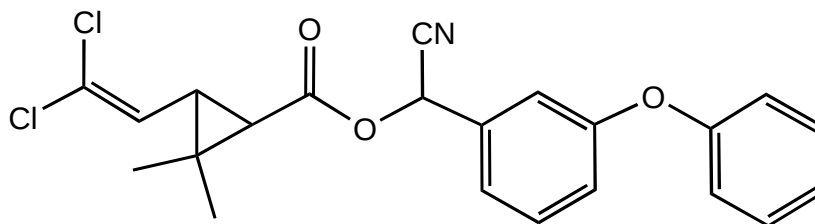
herbicidas



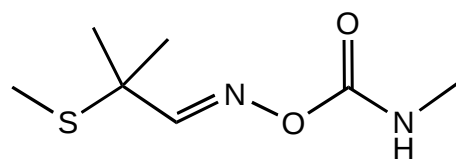
Defensivos agrícolas complexos e fármacos



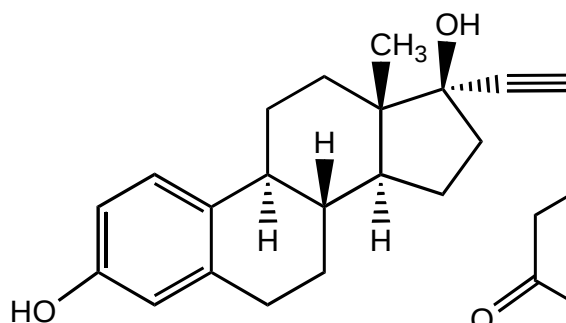
oxadiazon
herbicida



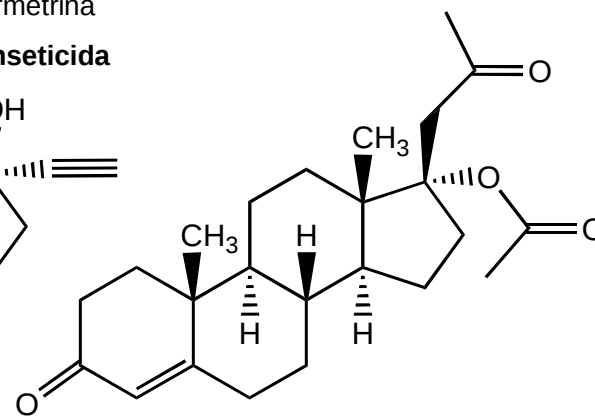
cipermetrina
inseticida



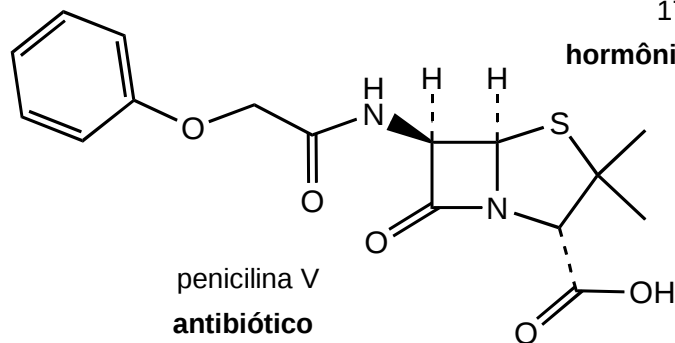
aldicarb
inseticida, acaricida e nematocida



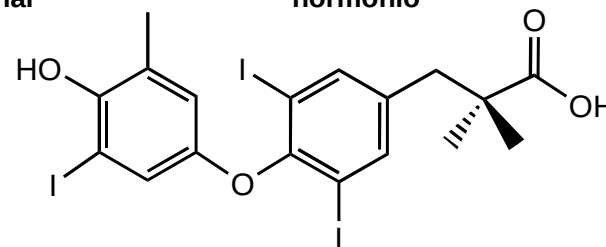
17-etinil estradiol
hormônio, anticoncepcional



17a-acetóxi-progesterona
hormônio

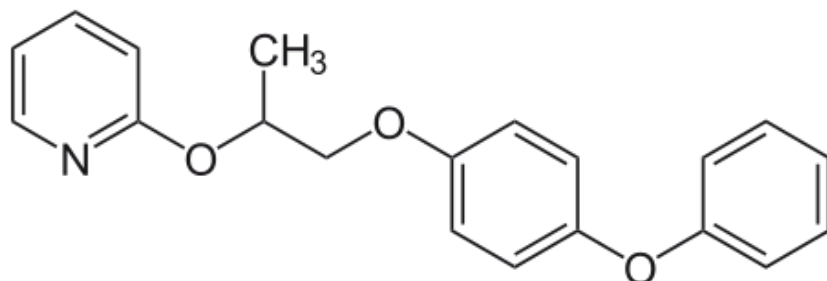


penicilina V
antibiótico



levotiroxina
hormônio

Defensivos agrícolas complexos e fármacos



Pyriproxyfen



Governo do RS suspende larvicida Pyriproxyfen depois de relatório que associa produto à microcefalia

ONG argentina indica que a má-formação cerebral detectada em bebês que vivem em áreas onde o produto é utilizado "não é coincidência"

REDAÇÃO ÉPOCA
13/02/2016 - 16h05 - Atualizado 16/02/2016 20h17

Microcefalia é causada por:

Pyriproxyfen?

Vacina?

Vírus Zika?

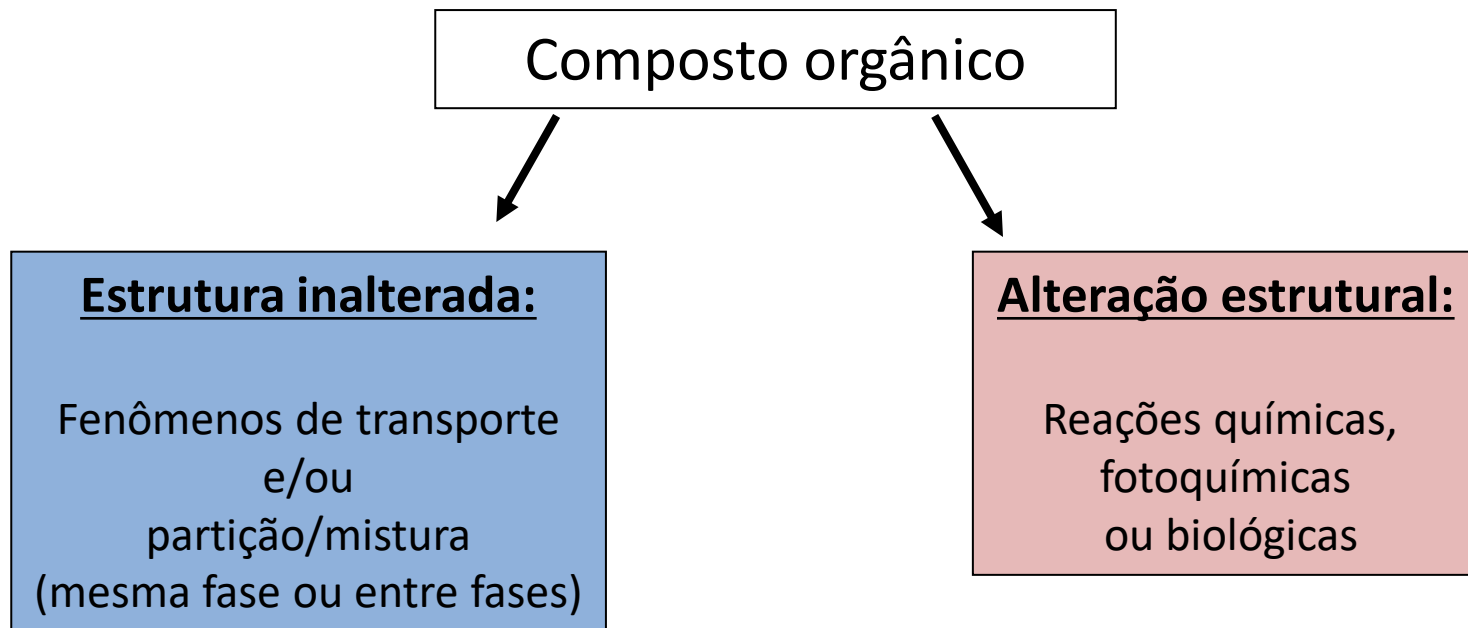
<http://epoca.globo.com/tempo/filtro/noticia/2016/02/governo-do-rs-suspende-larvicida-pyriproxyfen-depois-de-estudo-que-associa-produto-microcefalia.html>



**O que ocorre com os
compostos
no meio ambiente?**



Processos químicos, físicos e biológicos no meio ambiente





Qual o destino de uma espécie no meio ambiente?

1) Permanecer intacto no local atual

2) Ser levado para outros locais/compartimentos por processos de partição/transporte:

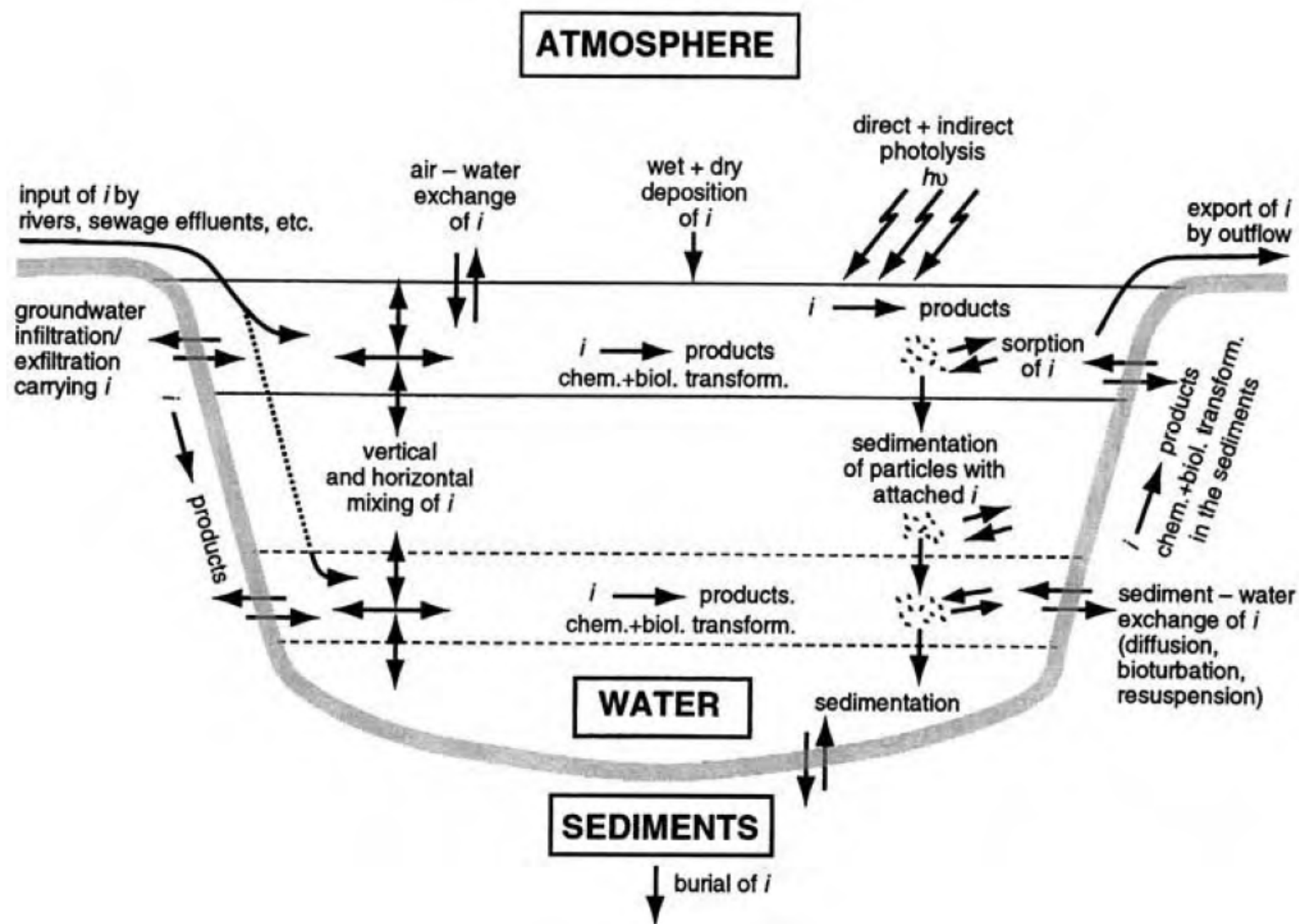
- a) Para outras fases (ar, água, solo) por volatilização, dissolução, adsorção, ou precipitação;
- b) Na mesma fase, por gravidade, difusão ou advecção;
- c) Em seres vivos, por bioacumulação.

3) Transformar-se em outras espécies químicas por processos químicos ou biológicos naturais:

- a) “Intemperismo” – série de processos químicos não biológicos (redox, ácido-base, hidratação, hidrólise, complexação, fotólise, etc);
- b) Biodegradação – processos biológicos



Processos químicos, físicos e biológicos no meio ambiente





Ciclos Biogeoquímicos:

- Bernhard, A. (2010) The Nitrogen Cycle: Processes, Players, and Human Impact. Nature Education Knowledge 3(10), 25.
- Flagan, Richard C. and Seinfeld, John H. (1988) Fundamentals of air pollution engineering, Prentice-Hall, Inc. , Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. ISBN 0-13-332537-7



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Ozônio:

- World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Scientific Assessment of Ozone Depletion: 2014, World Meteorological Organization, Global Ozone Research and Monitoring Project - Report No. 55, 416 pp., Geneva, Switzerland, 2014.
- “Solving the PSC Mystery”, Margaret A. Tolbert and Owen B. Toon, Science 2001: 292 (5514), 61-63. [DOI:10.1126/science.1060083].
- “Heterogeneous chlorine activation on stratospheric aerosols and clouds in the Arctic polar vortex”. T. Wegner, J.-U. Grooß, M. von Hobe, F. Stroh, O. Suminska-Ebersoldt, C. M. Volk, E. Hösen, V. Mitev, G. Shur, and R. Müller. Atmos. Chem. Phys. 2012: 12 p.11095–11106 . [doi:10.5194/acp-12-11095-2012].

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- IPCC, 2014: Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Part A: Global and Sectoral Aspects. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Field, C.B., V.R. Barros, D.J. Dokken, K.J. Mach, M.D. Mastrandrea, T.E. Bilir, M. Chatterjee, K.L. Ebi, Y.O. Estrada, R.C. Genova, B. Girma, E.S. Kissel, A.N. Levy, S. MacCracken, P.R. Mastrandrea, and L.L.White (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA, 1132 pp. (<http://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg2/>)
- IPCC, 2014: Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Part B: Regional Aspects. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Barros, V.R., C.B. Field, D.J. Dokken, M.D. Mastrandrea, K.J. Mach, T.E. Bilir, M. Chatterjee, K.L. Ebi, Y.O. Estrada, R.C. Genova, B. Girma, E.S. Kissel, A.N. Levy, S. MacCracken, P.R. Mastrandrea, and L.L.White (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA, pp. 688. (<http://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg2/>)
- IPCC, 2014: Climate Change 2014: Mitigation of Climate Change. Contribution of Working Group III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Edenhofer, O., R. Pichs-Madruga, Y. Sokona, E. Farahani, S. Kadner, K. Seyboth, A. Adler, I. Baum, S. Brunner, P. Eickemeier, B. Kriemann, J. Savolainen, S. Schlömer, C. von Stechow, T. Zwickel and J.C. Minx (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA. (<http://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg3/>).