







Rio Environmental Update - 2014

It has been one year since an environmental investigation was undertaken across the four Olympic Zones within the Rio de Janeiro area. After establishing accurate online sources for Zone-specific environmental data, the HPSNZ Physiology Team has been monitoring conditions over the Olympic (5 -21 August, 2014) and Paralympic (7 – 18 September, 2014) periods. Data was collected from three Brazilian Government online sources that were previously verified to have the most accurate and reliable environmental information for each Olympic zone. Weather data was recorded from The Network of Meteorological Aeronautical Command (http://www.redemet.aer.mil.br) and The National Institute of Meteorology (http://www.inmet.gov.br), while air and water quality data were collected from The State Environmental Institute website (www.inea.rj.gov.br). The following summary includes:

- A comparison of the environmental conditions in 2014 compared to historic data (Table 1).
- The recorded environmental conditions of each Olympic Zone (Copacabana, Barra, Maracana, Deodoro) in 2014 (Table 2).
- A summary of the HPSNZ recommendations for dealing with the Rio environment.

Table 1. Summary of the Rio environmental conditions in 2014 compared to historic data.

Measure	Historic Norms Olympic		Period Paralympic Period		Implications	
	2008-2013	2013	2014	2014		
Day Time Temperature (°C)	22-35	20-35	18-31	24-36	The temperature during the Olympic period in 2014 was slightly lower than historic norms. Temperatures ≥ 27°C cause increased physiological strain and can impair performance.	
% Days in Month ≥ 27 °C	65%	52%	51%	75%		
Humidity (%)	40-70	39-83	40-86	29-81	Humidity decreases during the day (40-70% RH at 22-32°C) and decreases at night (80-100% RH at 14-18°C). The humidity levels during the day in Rio should not impede athlete's cooling ability.	
Rainfall (mm)	28	20	11	0	Predicted to be low during Games' time.	
Days Raining	6	4	4	0		
Wind Speed (km/h)	2-36 (Average = 11)	2-12 (Average = 9)	3-25 (Avergae = 14)	3-32 (Average = 13)	Wind speed is relatively low in August and September and is predicted to be consistent and stable during Games time.	
Air Pollution	Pollutant levels (O_3 and PM_{10}) are > NZ healthy standard levels		Pollutant levels exceeded NZ standards 5- 60% of the time depending on the Olympic Zone		This could impact performance in susceptible athletes in certain events.	
Water Pollution	Extrememly poor stand		Quality of sea water was reported as 'unsafe for bathing' 0-83% of the time depending on the Olympic Zone		Increased risk of waterborne-illness and wound infection. It is not expected that water quality will improve dramatically from now to 2016.	

Table 2. Zone specific environmental conditions in 2014.

Zone	Station	Measure	Unit	Olympic Period 2014	Paralympic Period 2014
Barra	uá	Temperature	day (°C)	19-34	25-35
	Jacarepaguá Airport		night (°C)	10-18	10-20
		Temperature	day (°C)	20-28	22-25
	ana		night (°C)	16-23	19-23
	Fort Copacabana	Humidity	(%)	34-93	47-91
		Wind Speed	(km/h)	7-36	3-25
<u>a</u>	ort-	Rainfall	(mm)	34	1
Copacabana	<u> </u>		days	2	1
орас		Temperature	day (°C)	18-29	23-33
ŏ	Marina de Gloria		night (°C)	11-18	12-18
		Humidity	(%)	41-89	29-81
		Wind Speed	(km/h)	0-37	6-27
		Rainfall	(mm)	6	0
			days	3	0
	Central Rio	Temperature	day (°C)	19-31	24-36
π Ξ			night (°C)	15-22	18-24
Maracanã		Humidity	(%)	40-93	29-83
Βa		Rainfall	(mm)	10.7	0
			days	4	0
	Military Village	Temperature	day (°C)	18-31	23-35
			night (°C)	13-21	13-23
Deodoro		Humidity	(%)	26-91	18-88
		Wind Speed	(km/h)	0-18	7-11
		Rainfall	(mm)	20	0
			days	3	0

Note: Not all weather variables were available for each Zone.

HPSNZ Recommendations:

Temperature	 Rio can be hot (≥ 27°C) which can impair an athletes' performance in some sports. Use a heat acclimatisation (before) and cooling (during) strategy. Carefully consider pre-Olympic location (similar temp/humidity). 		
Air Quality	 Pollution cannot be adapted to and minimising exposure is the only viable strategy. Limit exposure in and around traffic Screen for and manage respiratory conditions (by team physician/physiologist). 		
Water Quality (Tap)	 Currently significant water shortage and tap water contamination Only consume sealed bottled water Do not drink tap water or restaurant ice Strong personal and hand hygiene practices – use sanitised hand wipes Avoid swallowing water in showers Use bottled water to clean teeth (or boiled water) 		
Water Quality (Open Water)	 > 50% of sewage is untreated causing the contamination of sea/fresh water There is a high risk of infection and strategies to reduce this risk will be advised by the HPSNZ Medical Team. 		