Goal: Demonstrate that pH sensors are selective enough to be used in real-world environments (specifically in agriculture- or industrial-adjacent waters in Vietnam; perhaps similar to waters investigated [here](http://pubs.acs.org/doi/abs/10.1021/bk-2016-1243.ch003)). Demonstrate promise of potentiostat in detecting heavy metals (specifically Pb, in this case).

Title: ***Lead and pH Detection Methods by Miniature Electronics in Industrial/Agricultural-Adjacent Vietnamese Waters***

Abstract: *In 2015, thousands of tons of fish were found dead in central Vietnam due to contamination from Formosa, a Taiwanese steel plant, who released chemical waste directly into the sea; this is one of many events which plague both the developed and developing world. Between mining, agriculture, industrial production, and e-waste recycling, Vietnam is potentially at risk for highly acidic/basic groundwater and has been demonstrated to be at risk for Lead (Pb) pollution. Research has been conducted into the selectivity of miniaturized and inexpensive pH sensors, as well as the use of potentiostat-based Pb sensors, in simulated pollutant-containing water sources.*