

**A survey of chemical contaminants in wild meat
harvested from the traditional territories of**

Wabauskang First Nation

(Wabauskang),

Asubpeechoseewagong Netum Anishinabek

(Grassy Narrows),

and

Wabaseemong Independent Nation

(Whitedog)

Submitted by

Grassy Narrows First Nation

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The hunters, trappers, and fishers of Wabauskang First Nation, Asubpeechoseewagong Netum Anishinabek (Grassy Narrows), and Wabaseemong Independent Nation (Whitedog) collected wild meat samples during the fall, winter, and spring of 2008-2009. The samples were screened for metals (including heavy metals), and/or 17 dioxins and furans, and/or 33 organochlorinated compounds (OCs). The study was undertaken out of the concern for safety of eating wild foods and the overall health of the food webs.

Mercury was screened for in the flesh tissue of sixty-four herbivores (mostly deer, moose, beaver, and partridge) and the concentrations ranged from $<0.005 - 0.072 \mu\text{g/g}$, which places all of them well below the $0.2 \mu\text{g/g}$ guideline Health Canada has for fish flesh that is eaten frequently. On the other hand, 34 of the 37 flesh sampled from carnivores had levels above the $0.20 \mu\text{g/g}$ guideline, and 19 were above Health Canada's $0.5 \mu\text{g/g}$ standard for commercial fish/fish products. Most of the carnivores sampled were otter, northern pike, and pickerel and all the fish tissue levels were $<0.9 \mu\text{g/g}$, which falls within the range for mercury in the top predators of some other Canadian lakes and rivers. Future monitoring efforts for mercury in the flesh of wild foods need only include carnivores and top predators.

Mercury was screened for in the liver tissue of 19 herbivores and the concentrations were less than $0.12 \mu\text{g/g}$; the livers from only two carnivores were screened for mercury and both were $>0.2 \mu\text{g/g}$. The kidney tissue from 18 herbivores was screened for mercury, 14 of these were above $0.2 \mu\text{g/g}$. The 16 heart samples and the five tongue samples screened for mercury had concentrations $<0.005 \mu\text{g/g}$. Within the same deer, the organs can be ranked from highest to lowest mercury concentration as follows: kidney $>$ liver $>$ flesh $>$ heart. Future monitoring efforts for mercury in the organs need only include the kidneys of herbivores and carnivores and the livers of carnivores.

Cadmium was screened for in herbivores only, and was detectable in 8% of the flesh samples, 100% of the kidney samples and 93% of the liver samples. Cadmium is known to accumulate preferentially in these two organs and the levels among them ranged from $<0.01 - 18 \mu\text{g/g}$. Health Canada does not have a standard or guideline for cadmium concentrations in market or wild foods. Future monitoring efforts for cadmium in the organs need only include the kidneys and livers.

Arsenic was screened for in 48 samples of tissue from herbivores (mostly flesh, liver, and kidney) and all were $\leq 0.5 \mu\text{g/g}$. Health Canada's guideline for arsenic in commercial fish/fish products is $3.5 \mu\text{g/g}$. Future monitoring of contaminants in wild foods need not include arsenic unless there is a known or suspected local source.

OCs were screened for in sixty wild food samples (from 41 herbivores and 19 carnivores) and all of the concentrations were below the detection limit, which was typically $0.02 \mu\text{g/g}$. Two of the OCs in the scan for which there are Health Canada comparators are total PCBs and DDT and metabolites, and their levels in the tissues in this study are about 60 to 100 times less than allowable limits set or being reviewing by Health Canada as standards in commercial fish/fish products. Future monitoring efforts for

contaminants in wild foods need not include all OCs and should focus only on those for which there is a known or suspected local source.

Dioxins and furans were screened for in the flesh of eight otters, five northern pike and five pickerel (=walleye) and among these, most of the compounds were not detectable (<0.1 - < 15 pg/g, depending on the compound). The Toxic Equivalencies (TEQs) estimated from the analytical results gave total TEQs that fell within the range reported for market foods. The tissue with the highest level of 2,3,7,8-TCDD (a compound under review by Health Canada for maximum allowable standard in commercial fish/fish products) was 20 times less than the standard being reviewed. The samples could be ranked for concentrations of TEQs (from higher to lower) as follows: northern pike > pickerel > otter. Future monitoring efforts for dioxins and furans in wild foods should focus on top predatory fish.

In general the wild food in the territories and traditional territories of Wabauskang, Grassy Narrows and Whitedog First Nations have very low levels of the chemical contaminants screened for in this study. Mercury is higher than 0.2µg/g in specific animals and/or specific tissues. Frequent consumers of wild foods who are concerned about exposure to mercury (through food) need to be aware that deer kidneys, pickerel and northern pike flesh, and the flesh and organs of any top predator of aquatic food chains have levels that warrant consumption moderation and/or safe-limit advisories. Future screening for chemicals needs to focus on specific combinations of wild meats and contaminants and needs to include other chemicals. The tissue of animals or fish identified as not well or sick should also be screened for the presence/absence of cancers, diseases or parasites.

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PROJECT BACKGROUND

In 2008 Health Canada (First Nations and Inuit Health Branch, National First Nations Environmental Contaminants Program) funded a contaminants project entitled "*Assessing environmental contamination and associated impacts among the people of Asubpeechoseewagong Netum Anishinabek (Grassy Narrows), Wabaseemong Independent Nation (Whitedog) and Wabauskang First Nation 2008-2009.*" This project has three main components, all of which built on previous work. The components are: A) Traditional Foods B) Sediment & Crayfish and C) Anishinabek Knowledge. The Traditional Foods component continues the survey of metal and organic contaminants in traditional foods consumed by the people of Asubpeechoseewagong Netum Anishinabek (Grassy Narrows), Wabaseemong Independent Nation (Whitedog) and Wabauskang First Nation (Wabauskang). The Sediment & Crayfish component continues the assessment of ecosystem contamination. The Anishinabek Knowledge component focuses on (from an Anishinabek perspective) defining contamination, conceptualizing how contaminants affect land, food, and people, and the utility of food consumption guidelines given the strong relationships among land, food and culture.

This document reports on the Traditional Foods component of the larger study.

REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

The people of Wabauskang, Grassy Narrows, and Whitedog have for several decades and with justification been concerned about alterations to their traditional territories and negative impacts that these may have. In the 1950s, dams built on the English and Winnipeg Rivers by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario (now Ontario Power Generation) changed water levels, flooding and flow patterns, and sedimentation patterns. We now know that the creation of reservoirs also results in elevated levels of mercury in fish by altering the natural mercury cycle (Grondin et al, 1995; Mailman et al, 2006). In the 1960s the English-Wabigoon River system was contaminated directly with 10 000 kg of industrial mercury that was discharged from a chlor-alkali plant into the Wabigoon River (Armstrong and Hamilton 1973 cited in Armstrong and Scott 1979). People from all three communities got sick from eating mercury-contaminated fish in the 1960 and 1970s, and sickness among people continues today. Mercury levels in sediment, crayfish, and fish are still considered high in some basins along the river system (Kinghorn et al, 2007; Lockhart et al, 2000; Sellers 2008).

More recently, there has been clear-cut logging and urbanization upstream of Grassy Narrows and Whitedog. Forest harvesting has been identified in other studies a source of mercury in downstream ecosystems (Porvari et al, 2003; Garcia and Carignan, 2005; Skyllberg et al, 2009) as have forest fires (Kelly et al, 2006). The city of Kenora is upstream of Whitedog and the city of Dryden is upstream of Grassy Narrows and it is widely known that cities are sources of contaminants. These land-use developments, along with the more recent knowledge of the ability of contaminants to be transported great distances between ecosystems through air currents, have added to the questions that the people in these communities have about the health of their people, the safety of eating wild foods, and the health of the rivers and lakes and all the beings that inhabit their traditional territories.

COLLECTION OF WILD MEAT SAMPLES

During the 2008-2009, hunters and trappers from Wabauskang, Grassy Narrows, and Whitedog (Fig. 1) collected tissue samples of their kill and submitted them to the community coordinator for each community. The community coordinator froze the samples. Using laboratory protocol, the coordinator distributed the samples among glass jars. The samples were shipped overnight, ensuring that they remained frozen when they reached the lab. Maxxam Analytics (Burlington, Ontario) completed all the analyses on the tissues. The three main categories of contaminants that the tissues were screened for are metals, organochlorinated industrial compounds, and dioxins and furans.

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA GUIDELINES AND THIS REPORT

Health Canada's Food Directorate has developed Canadian standards (maximum allowable levels) of contaminants in commercially produced and marketed foods (www.hc-sc.gc.ca/fn-an/securit/chem-chim) and in fish and fish products (www.inspection.gc.ca/english/fssa/fssae.shtml) to protect people in Canada from exposure of contaminants through market foods. These standards are enforceable by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency. Health Canada does not have similar standards for contaminants in non-market or wild foods. Where appropriate, however, the Health Canada standards are used as a reference in the discussion that follows. This is because exposure of a contaminant through consumption of animal protein exists regardless of the nature of the protein, and consumption guidelines are ultimately determined by what is regarded as a safe amount of contaminant consumed rather than the specific type of protein in which it is found.

Environment Canada has developed tissue residue guidelines to protect mammals and birds from harmful exposure to dioxins, furan, and mercury (Environment Canada, Canadian Environmental Quality Guidelines www.ec.gc.ca/cegg-rcque/English) through their foods. These guidelines can be used for agencies and organizations to determine if animals other than humans are threatened from exposure to contaminants in food webs. Where appropriate these guidelines are used in this report.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Metals in herbivores vs. carnivores – all samples combined

Metals that are commonly identified as potentially harmful at high concentrations in food are mercury, cadmium, lead, arsenic, aluminum, nickel, zinc, and copper. All of these are naturally occurring and residues of each can be found in most tissues of market and wild foods. It is widely known, however, that several of these metals can be elevated above natural levels because of pollution associated with human and industrial activities. The results for these eight metals were combined for all three communities and are presented in Tables 1-8.

Mercury

Flesh of herbivores and carnivores: One hundred and one flesh samples were analyzed for mercury content. Only twelve of the 64 samples (18%) collected from herbivores had detectable mercury

(>=0.005 µg/g) but none of these were at or above 0.2 µg/g (ppm), which is the Health Canada guideline for mercury in fish tissue consumed by frequent consumers of fish. Thirty-six of the 37 samples (98%) collected from carnivores had detectable mercury. Thirty-three of the 37 samples (94%) were above 0.2 µg/g and 19 of the 37 were at or above 0.5 µg/g, which is the Health Canada standard (maximum allowable) for commercial fish and fish products (Table 1). This difference between herbivores and carnivores is not unexpected because carnivores are at higher trophic (feeding) levels and mercury biomagnifies in food chains. This means that animals (invertebrates, birds, fish, mammals) at lower trophic levels will have lower concentrations of a contaminant in the same tissue when compared to animals at higher trophic levels.

Kidney and liver of herbivores: About one half of the kidneys of 18 herbivores that were tested had mercury levels at or above 0.2 µg/g. Five kidneys had mercury above 0.5 µg/g. None of the 19 livers sampled from herbivores had mercury above 0.2 µg/g and all were less than 0.12 µg/g (Table 1). The one kidney and two liver samples from carnivores had mercury above 0.5 µg/g (Table 1).

Heart and tongue of herbivores: The mercury levels in the 16 heart samples were low, with only three of the 16 samples from herbivores having detectable mercury. None of the 16 samples were at or above 0.2 µg/g (Table 1). None of the five tongue samples analyzed had detectable mercury.

Arsenic in herbivores

Arsenic was tested in the flesh and organs of herbivores only. None of the 48 samples analyzed for arsenic had levels that were above 3.5 µg/g, which is the Health Canada standard for arsenic in fish and fish products (www.inspection.gc.ca/english/fssa/fssae.shtml). Virtually all of the samples (47 out of 48) were below 0.1 µg/g (Table 2).

Lead in herbivores

Lead was tested in the flesh and organs of herbivores only. Only three of the 47 samples analyzed for lead had levels that were above 0.5 µg/g, which is the Health Canada standard for lead in fish and fish products (www.inspection.gc.ca/english/fssa/fssae.shtml). Most of the samples (40 out of 47) were below the 0.03 µg/g (Table 3), which is consistent with the average values reported in diet study conducted by Health Canada from 1993-1999 (Health Canada, 2009).

Cadmium in herbivores

Cadmium was screened for in the flesh and organs of herbivores only. It was detected in all of the 22 kidney samples and in 26 of the 28 liver samples. Cadmium was detected in only 8% of the 17 flesh samples and 24% of the heart samples (Table 4). It is not uncommon for cadmium to be readily detectable in kidneys and livers of wild and domestic mammals, and for it the levels to be higher when compared to flesh (Elinder 1985; Health Canada; 2009; this study). The range of values reported for livers in this study (<0.01 µg/g – 18 µg/g) includes the average value reported for commercial organ meats in Health Canada's Total Diet Study (Health Canada, 2009). Like copper, zinc, aluminum and

nickel, cadmium is considered a trace element required for cell function and growth. Unlike for mercury or arsenic, Health Canada does not have a guideline for cadmium in commercial foods and/or commercial fish/fish foods.

Aluminum in herbivores

Aluminum is a required trace element for cell function and growth. In this study it was screened for in the flesh and organs of herbivores only. Aluminum was detected in most (39 out of 48) samples and in all different tissue types and most samples were less than 3.0 µg/g (Table 5). The average concentrations of aluminum in commercial organ meats, potato chips, and canned mushrooms are 1.2, 3.5, and 12.7 µg/g, respectively (Health Canada, 2009). The highest concentration of aluminum in this study (13 µg/g) was from a liver of a moose and all the concentrations in this study fall within the range measured on 125 wild meat samples in a study conducted in Manitoba by Hollow Water First Nation (Sellers and Scott 2006).

Nickel in herbivores

Nickel was screened for in the flesh and organs of herbivores only. Only two of the 47 samples analyzed for nickel had levels that were detectable (>0.05 µg/g) with the highest of these being only twice that (0.12 µg/g) in a liver sample (Table 6).

Zinc and Copper in herbivores

Zinc and copper were screened for in the flesh and organs of herbivores only. Both metals were readily detected in all 48 samples (Tables 7 and 8). Like aluminum, zinc and copper are trace elements required for cell function and growth and its presence at comparatively high concentrations in wild foods was not unexpected. The highest zinc concentration measured (51 µg/g) was in a liver sample, which is similar to the average measured in commercial organ meats (49 µg/g; Health Canada 2009). The highest copper concentration measured in this study (140 µg/g) was from the liver of a moose. Moose livers also had the highest concentration in a study conducted in Manitoba conducted by Hollow Water First Nation (Sellers and Scott 2006) but in that study the concentrations were about one third as much. The average for commercial organ meats is 33 µg/g (Health Canada, 2009).

Metals in herbivores vs. carnivores – sorted by community

Flesh samples

The data for the metals listed above are sorted by community, tissue, and animal type and are presented for Wabauskang in Table 9, Grassy Narrows in Table 10, and Whitedog in Table 11. Data on the remaining metals (that are part of a standard metal scan conducted by Maxxam Analytics) are presented in Appendix C for Wabauskang's samples and Appendix D for Grassy Narrows' samples (a

complete metal scan was not requested on Whitedog's samples). Graphical presentations of the mercury and cadmium data are in Figures 2- 8.

Fourteen flesh samples submitted by Wabauskang were tested for mercury. Eleven of these were flesh samples from herbivores (which included 4 deer and 2 moose) and had very low concentrations ($<0.005 - 0.009 \mu\text{g/g}$) of mercury (Fig. 2). The ling fish is a carnivore, and the concentration of mercury in the one sample was measurable at $0.16 \mu\text{g/g}$ but below $0.2 \mu\text{g/g}$, which is the guideline set by Health Canada for fish flesh eaten by frequent consumers of fish. Flesh from the two duck samples were higher and near $0.5 \mu\text{g/g}$. It was not reported what kind of duck these samples came from, but the elevated mercury suggests either an older and /or carnivorous duck. Ducks are migratory and feed in other regions and as such, contaminants in their flesh also reflect non-local sources.

Twenty-five flesh samples submitted by Grassy Narrows were tested for mercury. Seventeen of these were flesh from herbivores (which included 13 partridges) and had very low concentrations ($\leq 0.005 \mu\text{g/g}$) of mercury (Fig. 3). The highest concentrations were measured in otter, which are top predators in the aquatic food chain. Six of the seven otters had flesh samples that exceeds the $0.5 \mu\text{g/g}$ Health Canada guideline for commercial fish food, and ranged from 0.85 to $1.7 \mu\text{g/g}$. The spread in the range may reflect the age of the otters sampled because mercury bioaccumulates and one expects to find more mercury in older flesh when other factors are normalized. Nonetheless this range of mercury concentration is consistent with flesh from others previously collected from Grassy Narrow territory (total = 18), which were typically less than $2.0 \mu\text{g/g}$ (Sellers, 2004, 2005), and with those of flesh collected from 4 otter ($0.7 - 1.3 \mu\text{g/g}$) in a wild foods study conducted by Hollow Water First Nation in Manitoba (Sellers and Scott 2006).

Sixty-five flesh samples were submitted by Whitedog were tested for mercury. Thirty-six of these were from herbivores (which included 5 beaver, 16 deer, and 5 moose) and the mercury in the flesh of most of these was less than $0.005 \mu\text{g/g}$ (Fig. 4). The 28 carnivores sampled (which included 5 martens and 2 minks, 10 pickerel (walleye) and 10 northern pike) are top predators and almost all of them had mercury concentrations above $0.2 \mu\text{g/g}$ but below $0.5 \mu\text{g/g}$. All the fish flesh samples were below $0.9 \mu\text{g/g}$.

The concentration of mercury in the flesh of 25 top predator fish collected by Grassy Narrows in an earlier study ranged from $0.2 - 1.23 \mu\text{g/g}$ (Sellers 2005) and in that study and this one the range is similar to the range of mercury in lake trout sampled from 34 lakes across northern Canada (0.13 to $1.3 \mu\text{g/g}$; (<http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/sr-sr/finance/tsri-irst/proj/persist-org/tsri-236-eng.php>)). On the other hand, concentration of mercury in pickerel flesh in a wild foods study conducted by Hollow Water First Nation in Manitoba was lower than those from either Grassy Narrows or Whitedog, and ranged from $0.12 - 0.30 \mu\text{g/g}$ (Sellers and Scott, 2006). One might expect to find higher mercury concentrations in the flesh of fish take from the English-Wabigoon River system (Fig. 1) because of the discharge from a chlor-alkali plant into the Wabigoon River that occurred in Dryden Ontario in the 1960s and 1970s.

The highest mercury concentration among the flesh samples for the entire study was in one of the two mink and was $4.4 \mu\text{g/g}$ (Fig. 4).

Liver samples

The liver samples tested for cadmium and mercury were largely collected from deer and moose. The mercury in the 17 of the 21 liver samples was typically less than 0.02 µg/g (Fig. 5). The outliers were from the liver of otter collected from the territory of Grassy Narrows, which had values around 2.3 µg/g. The cadmium concentrations in all but one of the 30 liver samples were less than 1.7 µg/g. The outlier was a beaver liver collected from territory of Grassy Narrows, which had a value of 6.9 µg/g (Fig. 6).

Kidney samples

Twenty-three of the 24 kidney samples tested for cadmium were from herbivores (mostly collected by Whitedog) and included 12 deer, 7 moose, and 3 beaver. Sixteen of the 17 kidney samples tested for mercury levels were from herbivores and were typically below 0.5 µg/g (Fig. 7). The kidney sample with the highest concentration of mercury (1.7 µg/g) was from one of the otters harvested in Grassy Narrows' territory. The highest concentrations of cadmium in kidney samples were among moose and deer, and the concentration for most samples ranged between 2.0 and 16.0 µg/g. Cadmium was relatively low (0.11 µg/g) in the kidney from one otter sample collected from Grassy Narrows (Fig. 8).

Mercury and cadmium among the different tissues of moose and deer

While mercury in the flesh of herbivores is typically non-detectable and well below the Health Canada guidelines for fish and fish products (Figs. 2-4), it can be elevated in the kidneys of the same animals. In this study, flesh, heart, kidney, and liver samples taken from nine deer and moose (harvested from the territory of Whitedog) were analysed. These data show that mercury (Fig. 9) and cadmium (Fig. 10) tends to accumulate in the liver and kidneys more than in flesh or heart tissue. These data strongly suggest that mercury accumulates much more in the kidneys of deer than it does in moose (Fig. 9). Seven of deer kidneys in this study had mercury levels above Health Canada's 0.2 µg/g guideline (for fish flesh eaten by frequent consumers of fish) and 4 of these had levels greater than 0.5 µg/g (Fig. 9). The kidneys and livers of both moose had low levels of mercury (<0.04 µg/g), which is the same that was observed for two moose that were included in the wild meats contaminants study conducted by Hollow Water First Nation in Manitoba (Sellers and Scott 2006).

Like mercury, cadmium is most elevated in the kidneys of animals (Table 4, Fig. 10). Unlike for mercury, there was no discernable difference between moose and deer kidneys in levels of cadmium (Fig. 10). Hollow Water First Nation tested two moose kidneys for cadmium in a wild foods study and found levels to be 1.3 and 21.4 µg/g (Sellers and Scott 2006), which includes the range reported here.

A pattern worth mentioning when comparing Figures 9 and 10 is that those deer with the highest levels of mercury in their kidneys and livers also had the highest levels of cadmium and those with the lowest mercury also had the lowest cadmium. This pattern likely reflects the difference in the ages of the deer harvested as older organisms tend to have contaminant levels than younger ones (Eisler 1985) simply because they have had more time to accumulate mercury in their tissues.

Organochlorinated industrial compounds

Organochlorinated compounds (OCs) travel as global pollutants through the atmosphere and in this way they can contaminate remote (example arctic) food webs that are far away from the source. Like mercury and other contaminants, highest levels are often found in carnivores and top predators of aquatic food webs. A total of 60 samples (which included 19 flesh, 3 heart, 5 kidney, 28 liver) were screened for 33 different OCs and 19 of the 60 samples tested for OCs came from top predators of aquatic food chains.

Of the 1980 possible detections (sample size multiplied by the number of OCs) there were none (Table 12). The minimum detection limit was typically 0.02 µg/g (Appendices E-G). Health Canada has a standard for the maximum allowable concentration of DDT (and metabolites) of 5.0 µg/g in commercial fish and fish products (www.inspection.gc.ca/english/fssa/fssae.shtml). The tissues sampled in this study show concentrations of less than 0.05 µg/g, which is 100 times lower than the allowable limit. Health Canada is currently reviewing a standard of 2.0 µg/g for maximum allowable total PCBs in fish and fish products (www.inspection.gc.ca/english/fssa/fssae.shtml). Virtually all of the samples had <0.03 µg/g total PCBs. The exceptions were one otter flesh sample, one northern pike flesh sample, and the moose fat sample, for which the concentration ranged from was 0.06 to <0.8 µg/g (Appendices E – G). This is similar to the range of total PCBs 0.0014 to 1.0 µg/g measured in lake trout from 34 lakes across northern Canada (<http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/sr-sr/finance/tsri-irst/proj/persist-org/tsri-236-eng.php>).

Dioxins and Furans

Eighteen top predators (8 otter, 5 northern pike, and 5 pickerel (=walleye)) of the aquatic food web were screened for 7 chlorinated dioxin compounds and 10 chlorinated furan compounds. Of these, the World Health Organization considers two dioxins to be the most toxic. These are 2,3,7,8 TCDD and 1,2,3,7,8,PeCDD (http://www.who.int/ipcs/assessment/tef_update/en/print.html). In this study, the flesh of 8 otters was typically less than 0.2 pg/g for both compounds and the fish ranged from <0.141 to 0.977 pg/g (Appendices H and I). Health Canada is currently reviewing a standard of 20 pg/g for the maximum allowable amount of 2,3,7,8 TCDD in fish and fish products (www.inspection.gc.ca/english/fssa/fssae.shtml) and the values in this study are at least 20 times lower than that.

Another guideline used is the total Toxic Equivalencies (TEQ). This is a guideline that is derived from the summation of the TEQs (which are in turn derived from Toxic Equivalency Factors), which is calculated for each of the dioxins, furans, and dioxin-like compounds. Health Canada tested several market foods from several Canadian cities for total TEQs as part of its Canadian Total Diet Study (Health Canada, 2009). In this study, the TEQs were calculated from the value of the lower detection limit, which means the TEQs are estimated rather than calculated, and these estimates at the upper range of possible values. The TEQs for northern pike and walleye harvested from Whitedog ranged from 0.541 to 3.24 pg/g (Appendix I). All of these are higher than the total TEQs for commercial organ meats, wieners and sausages, fish (fresh water and canned), ground beef, processed cheese and french fries that sampled from Whitehorse and Winnipeg, and for which the range is 0.108 to 0.416 pg/g (Health Canada, 2009).

Environment Canada has total TEQ guidelines to ensure the protection of wildlife that eats aquatic biota. One guideline is for mammals and the other is for birds. To protect mammals, the guideline is 0.71 pg/g in their food; to protect birds, the guideline is 4.75 pg/g in their food. Otters in this study had total TEQs that ranged from 0.342-0.637 pg/g (Appendices H and I). According to these guidelines, these otters would have been safe to eat by any mammal or bird. The fish in these studies had total TEQs that ranged from 0.541 to 3.24 (Appendix I). According to these guidelines, these fish would have been safe to eat by birds, but only 3 of the pickerel would have been safe to eat by mammals.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In general the wild food in the territories and traditional territories of Wabauskang, Grassy Narrows and Whitedog First Nations have low levels of the chemical contaminants screened for in this study. There were levels for mercury in the flesh of carnivores and top predators, and in the kidneys of deer that often exceeded Health Canada's 0.2 µg/g standard for commercial fish/fish products.

Frequent consumers of wild foods who are concerned about exposure to mercury (through food) need to be aware that deer kidneys, pickerel and northern pike flesh, and the flesh and organs of any top predator of aquatic food chains have levels that warrant consumption moderation and/or safe-limit advisories. If exposure to cadmium is a concern then deer and moose kidneys should be avoided.

Future screening for chemicals needs to focus on specific combinations of wild meats and contaminants, such as dioxins, furans, and mercury in flesh of predatory fish, mercury and OCs in the flesh of migratory, carnivorous birds, and mercury in deer kidneys. It also needs to go beyond the suite of contaminants screened for in this study. The tissue of animals or fish identified as not well or sick should also be screened for the presence/absence of cancers, diseases or parasites.

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TABLES

Table 1. **Mercury** concentration ($\mu\text{g/g}$) among different tissues in all herbivores and all carnivores. RDL = reportable detection limit = $0.005 \mu\text{g/g}$. " - " means tissue not tested.

	flesh			heart			kidney			liver			tongue	
	herbivores	carnivores		herbivores	carnivores		herbivores	carnivores		herbivores	carnivores		herbivores	carnivores
total number samples tested	64	37		16	-		18	1		19	2		5	-
concentration range	<0.005 - 0.072	<0.005 - 4.4		<0.005 - 0.06	-		<0.005 - 0.86	1.7		<0.005 - 0.12	1.5 - 2.4		<0.005	-
number (% of total) above RDL	12 (18%)	36 (98%)		3 (19%)	-		17 (94%)	1 (100%)		17 (89%)	2 (100%)		0 (0%)	-
number (% of total) at or above 0.2 $\mu\text{g/g}$	0 (0%)	34 (92%)		0 (0%)	-		8 (44%)	1 (100%)		0 (0%)	2 (100%)		0 (0%)	-
number (% of total) at or above 0.5 $\mu\text{g/g}$	0 (0%)	19 (51)		0 (0%)	-		6 (33%)	1 (100%)		0 (0%)	2 (100%)		0 (0%)	-

Table 2. **Arsenic** concentration ($\mu\text{g/g}$) among different tissues in all herbivores. RDL = reportable detection limit = $0.1 \mu\text{g/g}$

	flesh			heart			kidney			liver			tongue	
	herbivores	carnivores		herbivores	carnivores		herbivores	carnivores		herbivores	carnivores		herbivores	carnivores
total number samples tested	17	2		2	2		10	17		17	2		2	2
concentration range	<0.01 - 0.5	<0.1		<0.1	<0.1		<0.1	<0.1		<0.1	<0.1		<0.1	<0.1
number (% of total) above RDL	1	0 (0%)		0 (0%)	0 (0%)		0 (0%)	0 (0%)		0 (0%)	0 (0%)		0 (0%)	0 (0%)
number (% of total) at or above 3.5 $\mu\text{g/g}$	0 (0%)	0 (0%)		0 (0%)	0 (0%)		0 (0%)	0 (0%)		0 (0%)	0 (0%)		0 (0%)	0 (0%)

Table 3. **Lead** concentration ($\mu\text{g/g}$) among different tissues in all herbivores. RDL = reportable detection limit = $0.03 \mu\text{g/g}$

	flesh			heart			kidney			liver			tongue	
	herbivores	carnivores		herbivores	carnivores		herbivores	carnivores		herbivores	carnivores		herbivores	carnivores
total number samples tested	16	2		2	2		10	17		17	2		2	2
concentration range	<0.03 - 3.5	<0.03 - 0.61		<0.03 - 0.85	<0.03 - 0.85		<0.03 - 0.85	<0.03%		<0.03%	<0.03%		<0.03%	<0.03%
number (% of total) above RDL	5 (31%)	1 (50%)		1 (10%)	1 (10%)		1 (10%)	0 (0%)		0 (0%)	0 (0%)		0 (0%)	0 (0%)
number (% of total) at or above 0.5 $\mu\text{g/g}$	1 (17%)	1 (50%)		1 (10%)	1 (10%)		1 (10%)	0 (0%)		0 (0%)	0 (0%)		0 (0%)	0 (0%)

Table 4. Cadmium concentration (u/g/g) among different tissues in all herbivores. RDL = reportable detection limit = 0.01 µg/g

	flesh	heart	kidney	liver	tongue
total number samples tested	25	17	22	28	4
concentration range	<0.01 - 5.2	<0.01 - 0.3	0.44 - 18	<0.01 - 6.9	<0.01 - 0.02
number (% of total) above RDL	2 (8%)	4 (24%)	22 (100%)	26 (93%)	1 (25%)

Table 5. Aluminum concentration (u/g/g) among different tissues in all herbivores. RDL = reportable detection limit = 0.3 µg/g

	flesh	heart	kidney	liver	tongue
total number samples tested	17	2	10	17	2
concentration range	<0.3 - 3.0	0.5 - 1.8	<0.3 - 0.7	<0.3 - 13	0.5 - 0.9
number (% of total) above RDL	16 (94%)	2 (100%)	7 (70%)	12 (71%)	2 (100%)

Table 6. Nickel concentration (u/g/g) among different tissues in all herbivores. RDL = reportable detection limit = 0.05 µg/g

	flesh	heart	kidney	liver	tongue
total number samples tested	17	2	10	17	2
concentration range	<0.05	<0.05 - 0.05	<0.05 - 0.12	<0.05 - 0.07	<0.05
number (% of total) above RDL	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (10%)	1 (6%)	0 (0%)

Table 7. Zinc concentration (u/g/g) among different tissues in all herbivores.

	flesh	heart	kidney	liver	tongue
total number samples tested	17	2	10	17	2
concentration range	4-37	19 - 30	25-36	14 - 51	23 - 26
number (% of total) above RDL	17 (100%)	17 (100%)	17 (100%)	17 (100%)	17 (100%)

Table 8. **Copper** concentration ($\mu\text{g/g}$) among different tissues in all herbivores.

	flesh	heart	kidney	liver	tongue
total number samples tested	17	2	10	17	2
concentration range	0.7 - 5.2	5.3 - 4.5	3.1 - 77	0.9 - 140	2.0 - 2.0
number (% of total) above RDL	17 (100%)	17 (100%)	17 (100%)	17 (100%)	17 (100%)

Table 9. Concentration of those metals commonly identified as potentially toxic among wild meat samples collected from **Wabauskang** First Nation. Units are µg/g of tissue. "<" means less than the reportable detection limit, which is indicated by the value after this symbol. "-" means sample not analyzed for that metal.

Tissue	Sample ID	Feeding Habit	Animal	Mercury	Cadmium	Lead	Arsenic	Aluminum	Nickel	Zinc	Copper	
FLESH	DUFL 1 MERCURY	?	duck	0.42	<0.01	0.21	<0.1	2.0	<0.05	10	4.9	
	DUFL 1 PESTICIDE	?	duck	0.57	<0.01	0.32	<0.1	<0.3	<0.05	12	5.6	
	LIFI 2 MERCURY	carnivore	ling	0.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	CG FLESH 2 MERCURY	herbivore	canada goose	0.008	<0.01	<0.03	0.5	3.0	0.08	17	4.8	
	DEFL 1 MERCURY	herbivore	deer	0.005	<0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	DEFI 6 MERCURY	herbivore	deer	<0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	DEFL 2 MERCURY	herbivore	deer	<0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	MOFL 2 MERCURY	herbivore	moose	<0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	MOFL 1 PEST	herbivore	moose	<0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	MUFL 1 MERCURY	herbivore	muskrat	0.009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	MUFL 2 MERCURY	herbivore	muskrat	0.009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	PAFL 3 MERCURY	herbivore	partridge	0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	PAFL 2 MERCURY	herbivore	partridge	<0.005	<0.01	<0.03	<0.1	0.6	<0.05	5	0.7	
	PAFL 4 MERCURY	herbivore	partridge	<0.005	<0.01	<0.03	<0.1	0.4	<0.05	5	0.7	
	KIDNEY	DEKI 7 MERCURY	herbivore	deer	0.049	4.2	<0.03	<0.1	0.5	<0.05	26	3.4
		DEKI 6 MERCURY	herbivore	deer	<0.005	0.44	<0.03	<0.1	<0.3	<0.05	29	77
	LIVER	BELI 1 PESTICIDE	herbivore	beaver	<0.005	0.14	<0.03	<0.1	0.4	0.07	32	4.2
DELI 2 PESTICIDE		herbivore	deer	0.008	0.41	<0.03	<0.1	2.1	<0.05	40	44	
DELI 3 PESTICIDE		herbivore	deer	0.008	0.16	<0.03	<0.1	<0.3	<0.05	34	69	
DELI 5 MERCURY		herbivore	deer	0.014	0.15	<0.03	<0.1	<0.3	<0.05	51	11	
DELI 6 PESTICIDE		herbivore	deer	0.12	0.73	<0.03	<0.1	<0.3	<0.05	28	4.1	
MOLI 4 PESTICIDE		herbivore	moose	0.006	1.5	<0.03	<0.1	13	<0.05	21	100	
LUNG	MOLI 3 MERCURY	herbivore	moose	0.007	1.6	<0.03	<0.1	0.3	<0.05	24	100	
	DELU 5 PESTICIDE	herbivore	deer	<0.005	<0.01	<0.03	<0.1	0.3	<0.05	16	1.7	
TONGUE	MOTO 5 MERCURY	herbivore	moose	<0.005	<0.01	<0.03	<0.1	0.9	<0.05	26	2.0	
	MOTO 2 MERCURY	herbivore	moose	<0.005	<0.01	<0.03	<0.1	0.5	<0.05	23	2.0	

Table 10. Concentration of those metals commonly identified as potentially toxic among wild meat samples collected from **Grassy Narrows** First Nation. Units are µg/g of tissue. "<" means less than the reportable detection limit, which is indicated by the value after this symbol. "-" means sample not analyzed for that metal.

Tissue	Sample ID	Feeding Habit	Animal	Mercury	Cadmium	Lead	Arsenic	Aluminum	Nickel	Zinc	Copper
FLESH	MALFL1	carnivore	mallard	0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	OTFL1	carnivore	otter	0.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	OTFL7	carnivore	otter	0.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	OTFL12	carnivore	otter	0.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	OTFL10	carnivore	otter	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	OTFL13	carnivore	otter	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	OTFL11	carnivore	otter	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	OTFL14	carnivore	otter	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	BEFL1	herbivore	beaver	<0.005	<0.01	<0.03	<0.1	0.5	<0.05	37	1.8
	MUFL1	herbivore	muskrat	<0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PAFL6	herbivore	partridge	0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PAFL1	herbivore	partridge	<0.005	<0.01	<0.03	<0.1	0.3	<0.05	5	0.8
	PAFL4	herbivore	partridge	<0.005	<0.01	0.04	<0.1	0.6	<0.05	5	1.2
	PAFL12	herbivore	partridge	<0.005	<0.01	<0.03	<0.1	1.0	<0.05	5	0.8
	PAFL7	herbivore	partridge	<0.005	0.02	<0.03	<0.1	0.6	<0.05	4	0.9
	PAFL2	herbivore	partridge	<0.005	0.01	0.06	<0.1	0.6	<0.05	5	1.1
	PAFL9	herbivore	partridge	<0.005	<0.01	0.23	<0.1	0.4	<0.05	4	1.0
	PAFL10	herbivore	partridge	<0.005	<0.01	0.06	<0.1	0.3	<0.05	4	0.8
	PAFL13	herbivore	partridge	<0.005	<0.01	<0.03	<0.1	0.4	<0.05	4	0.9
	PAFL11	herbivore	partridge	<0.005	0.03	<0.03	<0.1	0.5	<0.05	5	0.8
PAFL8	herbivore	partridge	<0.005	<0.01	<0.03	<0.1	0.7	<0.05	5	0.7	
PAFL3	herbivore	partridge	<0.005	<0.01	<0.03	<0.1	0.5	<0.05	5	0.9	
PAFL5	herbivore	partridge ruffed	<0.005	0.02	<0.03	<0.1	<0.3	<0.05	5	0.9	
RGFL2	herbivore	grouse ruffed	<0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RGFL3	herbivore	grouse	<0.005	<0.01	3.5	<0.1	0.9	<0.05	7	5.2	
BEHE1	herbivore	beaver	<0.005	0.01	0.61	<0.1	0.5	<0.05	19	4.5	

Tissue	Sample ID	Feeding		Animal	Mercury	Cadmium	Lead	Arsenic	Aluminum	Nickel	Zinc	Copper
		Habit	Habit									
	DEHE4	herbivore	herbivore	deer	-	5.2	<0.03	<0.1	1.8	0.05	30	5.3
KIDNEY	OTK15	carnivore	carnivore	otter	1.7	0.11	0.04	<0.1	1.7	<0.05	19	4.6
	BEK18	herbivore	herbivore	beaver	0.016	2.0	<0.03	<0.1	0.3	<0.05	36	3.9
	BEK11	herbivore	herbivore	beaver	0.021	4.6	0.85	<0.1	0.6	<0.05	25	3.1
	BEK17	herbivore	herbivore	beaver	-	0.74	<0.03	<0.1	0.5	<0.05	19	3.6
	DEK12	herbivore	herbivore	deer	-	2.0	<0.03	<0.1	0.7	<0.05	27	3.7
	DEK16	herbivore	herbivore	deer	-	2.9	<0.03	<0.1	0.4	<0.05	29	3.6
	MOK17	herbivore	herbivore	moose	-	16	<0.03	<0.1	<0.3	0.12	30	4.5
	MOK11	herbivore	herbivore	moose	-	8.2	<0.03	<0.1	<0.3	<0.05	26	4.7
	MOK13	herbivore	herbivore	moose	-	16	<0.03	<0.1	0.4	<0.05	25	4.4
LIVER	OTL15	carnivore	carnivore	otter	2.3	0.04	0.03	<0.1	0.5	<0.05	21	8.3
	OTL4	carnivore	carnivore	otter	2.4	0.12	<0.03	<0.1	<0.3	<0.05	21	26
	BEL15	herbivore	herbivore	beaver	0.023	6.9	<0.03	<0.1	0.6	<0.05	27	3.6
	BEL18	herbivore	herbivore	beaver	-	0.31	<0.03	<0.1	0.6	<0.05	46	3.6
	DEL12	herbivore	herbivore	deer	-	0.38	<0.03	<0.1	<0.3	<0.05	48	54
	DEL15	herbivore	herbivore	deer	-	0.30	<0.03	<0.1	1.0	<0.05	40	21
	DEL14	herbivore	herbivore	deer	-	0.54	<0.03	<0.1	0.9	<0.05	42	110
	DEL16	herbivore	herbivore	deer	-	<0.01	<0.03	<0.1	0.4	<0.05	14	0.9
	MOL17	herbivore	herbivore	moose	-	1.7	<0.03	<0.1	0.9	<0.05	23	41
	MOL14	herbivore	herbivore	moose	-	0.99	<0.03	<0.1	0.4	<0.05	46	52
	MOL11	herbivore	herbivore	moose	-	1.3	<0.03	<0.1	1.2	<0.05	24	52
	MOL13	herbivore	herbivore	moose	-	1.5	<0.03	<0.1	<0.3	<0.05	20	140

Table 11. Concentration of those metals commonly identified as potentially toxic among wild meat samples collected from **WhiteDog** Independent Nation. Units are µg/g of tissue. "<" means less than the reportable detection limit, which is indicated by the value after this symbol. "-" means sample not analyzed for that metal.

Tissue	Sample ID	Feeding Habit	Animal	Mercury	Cadmium
FLESH	MA 1 FL	carnivore	mallard	0.034	-
	MAR 1 FL	carnivore	marten	0.21	-
	MAR 3 FL	carnivore	marten	0.31	-
	MAR 2 FL	carnivore	marten	0.38	-
	MAR4FL	carnivore	marten	<0.005	-
	M12FL	carnivore	mink	0.49	-
	M11FL	carnivore	mink	4.4	-
	NP7FL	carnivore	northern pike	0.26	-
	NP2FL	carnivore	northern pike	0.27	-
	NP9FL	carnivore	northern pike	0.35	-
	NP8FL	carnivore	northern pike	0.43	-
	NP10FL	carnivore	northern pike	0.43	-
	NP5FL	carnivore	northern pike	0.44	-
	NP3FL	carnivore	northern pike	0.50	-
	NP4FL	carnivore	northern pike	0.55	-
	NP6FL	carnivore	northern pike	0.57	-
	NP1FL	carnivore	northern pike	0.65	-
	OT1FL	carnivore	otter	2.6	-
	PI 3 FL	carnivore	pickereel	0.32	-
	PI 8 FL	carnivore	pickereel	0.33	-
	PI 5 FL	carnivore	pickereel	0.37	-
	PI 7 FL	carnivore	pickereel	0.40	-
	PI 9 FL	carnivore	pickereel	0.40	-
	PI 4 FL	carnivore	pickereel	0.47	-
	PI 10 FL	carnivore	pickereel	0.47	-
PI 1 FL	carnivore	pickereel	0.48	-	
PI 2 FL	carnivore	pickereel	0.48	-	

Tissue	Sample ID	Feeding Habit	Animal	Mercury	Cadmium
	PI6 FL	carnivore	pickereel	0.89	-
	BE1FL	herbivore	beaver	<0.005	-
	BE2FL	herbivore	beaver	<0.005	-
	BE3FL	herbivore	beaver	<0.005	-
	BE4FL	herbivore	beaver	<0.005	-
	BE5FL	herbivore	beaver	<0.005	-
	DE 3 FL	herbivore	deer	0.005	<0.01
	DE11FL	herbivore	deer	0.011	-
	DE9FL	herbivore	deer	0.012	-
	DE14FL	herbivore	deer	0.072	-
	DE8FL	herbivore	deer	<0.005	-
	DE10FL	herbivore	deer	<0.005	-
	DE12FL	herbivore	deer	<0.005	-
	DE13FL	herbivore	deer	<0.005	-
	DE15FL	herbivore	deer	<0.005	-
	DE16FL	herbivore	deer	<0.005	-
	DE 1 FL	herbivore	deer	<0.005	<0.01
	DE 2 FL	herbivore	deer	<0.005	0.01
	DE 4 FL	herbivore	deer	<0.005	<0.01
	DE 5 FL	herbivore	deer	<0.005	0.01
	DE 6 FL	herbivore	deer	<0.005	<0.01
	DE 7 FL	herbivore	deer	<0.005	<0.01
	MO4FL	herbivore	moose	0.008	-
	MO3FI	herbivore	moose	<0.005	-
	MO5FL	herbivore	moose	<0.005	-
	MO 1 FL	herbivore	moose	<0.005	0.01
	MO 2 FL	herbivore	moose	<0.005	-
	PA1FL	herbivore	partridge	<0.005	-
	RAB 2 FL	herbivore	rabbit	0.016	-
	RAB4FL	herbivore	rabbit	<0.005	-
	RAB 1 FL	herbivore	rabbit	<0.005	-
	RAB 3 FL	herbivore	rabbit	<0.005	-
	RG1FL	herbivore	ruffed grouse	<0.005	-

Tissue	Sample ID	Feeding Habit	Animal	Mercury	Cadmium
	RG2FL	herbivore	ruffed grouse	<0.005	-
	RG3FL	herbivore	ruffed grouse	<0.005	-
	RG4FL	herbivore	ruffed grouse	<0.005	-
	RG5F1	herbivore	ruffed grouse	<0.005	-
	RA1FL	omnivore	raccoon	0.57	-
HEART	DE 1 HE	herbivore	deer	0.005	<0.01
	DE 6 HE	herbivore	deer	0.006	0.01
	DE 7 HE	herbivore	deer	0.006	0.02
	DE?HE1	herbivore	deer	<0.005	<0.01
	DE?HE2	herbivore	deer	<0.005	<0.01
	DE?HE3	herbivore	deer	<0.005	<0.01
	DE?HE4	herbivore	deer	<0.005	<0.01
	DE?HE5	herbivore	deer	<0.005	<0.01
	DE 2 HE	herbivore	deer	<0.005	<0.01
	DE 3 HE	herbivore	deer	<0.005	<0.01
	DE 4 HE	herbivore	deer	<0.005	<0.01
	DE 5 HE	herbivore	deer	<0.005	0.02
	MO?HE1	herbivore	moose	<0.005	0.02
	MO 1 HE	herbivore	moose	<0.005	<0.01
	MO 2 HE	herbivore	moose	<0.005	0.01
KIDNEY	DE?KI1	herbivore	deer	0.18	6.9
	DE 1 KI	herbivore	deer	0.24	2.4
	DE 2 KI	herbivore	deer	0.47	7.4
	DE 5 KI	herbivore	deer	0.50	11
	DE 3 KI	herbivore	deer	0.51	7.4
	DE 7 KI	herbivore	deer	0.55	12
	DE 6 KI	herbivore	deer	0.64	12
	DE 4 KI	herbivore	deer	0.86	18
	MO?KI1	herbivore	moose	0.017	15
	MO 1 KI	herbivore	moose	0.017	8.9

Tissue	Sample ID	Feeding Habit	Animal	Mercury	Cadmium
	MO 2 KI	herbivore	moose	0.022	9.0
	MO?KI2	herbivore	moose	0.11	2.1
LIVER	DE 1 LI	herbivore	deer	0.009	0.21
	DE?LI1	herbivore	deer	0.011	0.34
	DE 5 LI	herbivore	deer	0.014	1.1
	DE?LI2	herbivore	deer	0.016	0.79
	DE 6 LI	herbivore	deer	0.016	1.6
	DE 7 LI	herbivore	deer	0.017	1.6
	DE 2 LI	herbivore	deer	0.018	1.4
	DE 3 LI	herbivore	deer	0.018	1.5
	DE 4 LI	herbivore	deer	0.018	1.7
	DE?LI3	herbivore	deer	<0.005	<0.01
	MO?LI1	herbivore	moose	0.025	0.35
TONGUE	DE?TO1	herbivore	deer	<0.005	<0.01
	MO?TO1	herbivore	moose	<0.005	0.02

Table 12. The number of samples with detectable organochlorinated compounds out of the number of samples tested .
 “—” means no samples.

Tissue type	Animal type	Community				Total
		Wabauksang	Grassy Narrows	Whitedog	Total	
flesh	herbivores	--	0 out of 4	0 out of 1	5	
	carnivores	0 out of 1	0 out of 5	0 out of 11	17	
Heart	herbivores	--	0 out of 2	0 out of 1	3	
	carnivores	--	--	--		
kidney	herbivores	--	0 out of 4	--	4	
	carnivores	--	0 out of 1	--	1	
livers	herbivores	0 out of 7	0 out of 9	0 out of 9	25	
	carnivores	--	0 out of 3	--	3	
lung	herbivores	0 out of 1	--	--	1	
fat	herbivores	--	0 out of 1	--	1	
Total		9	29	22		

FIGURES

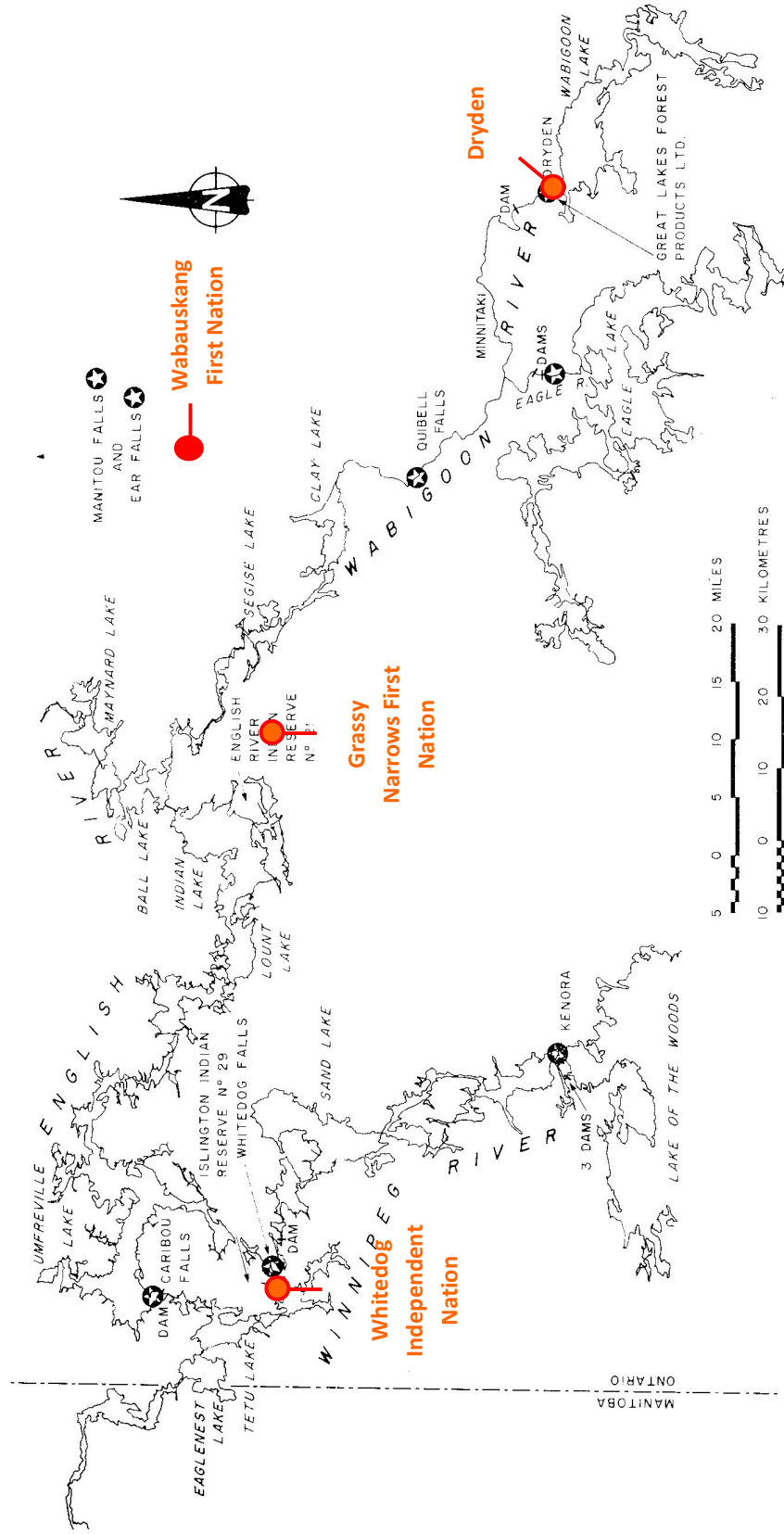


Fig 1. Map of Northwestern Ontario showing location of First Nation communities and study sites (adapted from Parks et al, 1984).

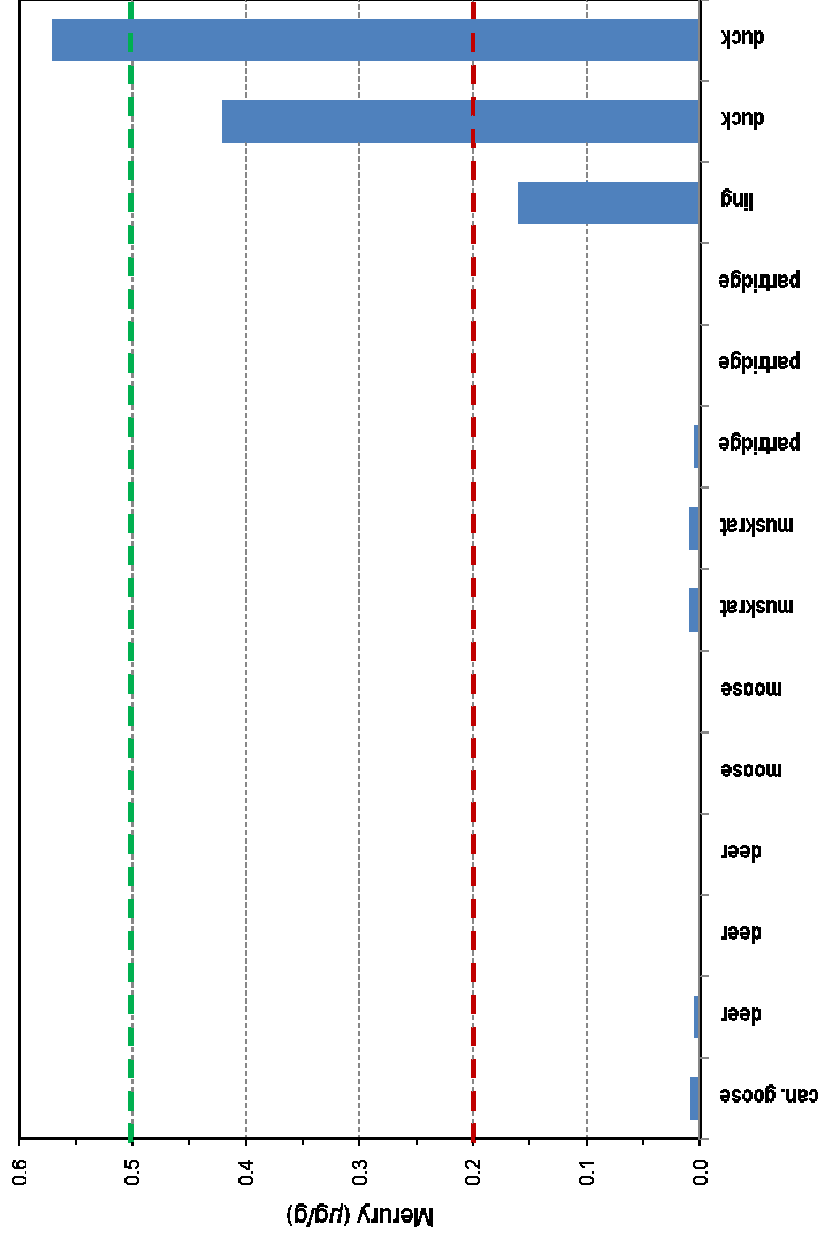


Fig. 2. Mercury concentration in flesh samples collected by hunters and trappers of Wabauskang First Nation. 0.2 µg/g is Health Canada's guideline for frequent consumers of fish flesh and 0.5 µg/g is Health Canada's guideline for commercial fish food.

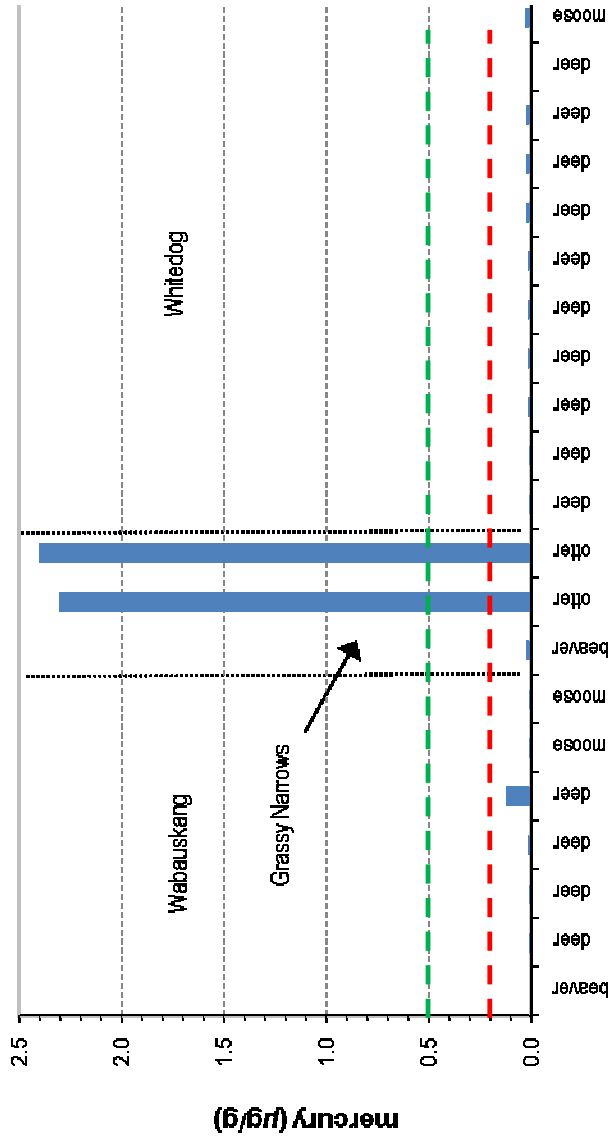
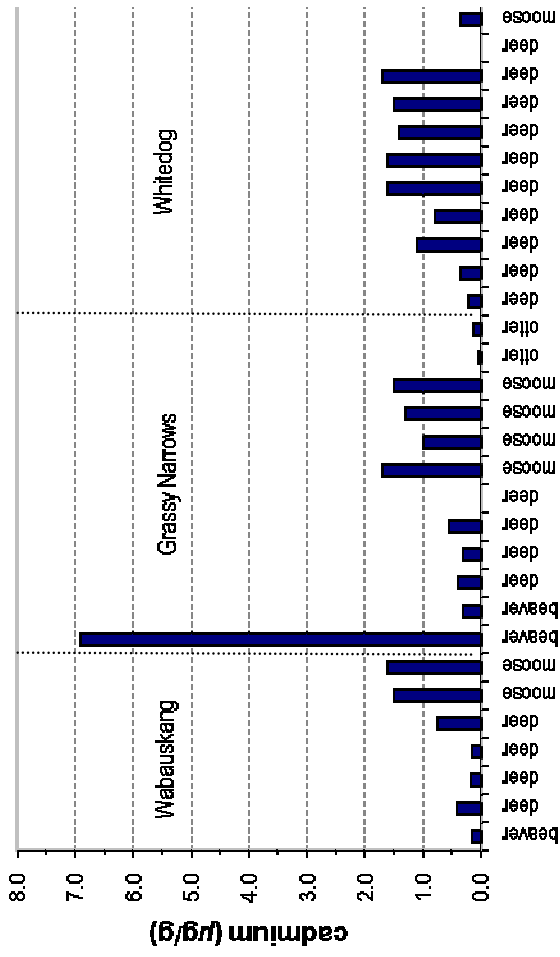


Fig. 5. Mercury in all liver samples. 0.2 $\mu\text{g/g}$ is Health Canada's guideline for frequent consumers of fish flesh and 0.5 $\mu\text{g/g}$ is Health Canada's guideline for commercial fish food.



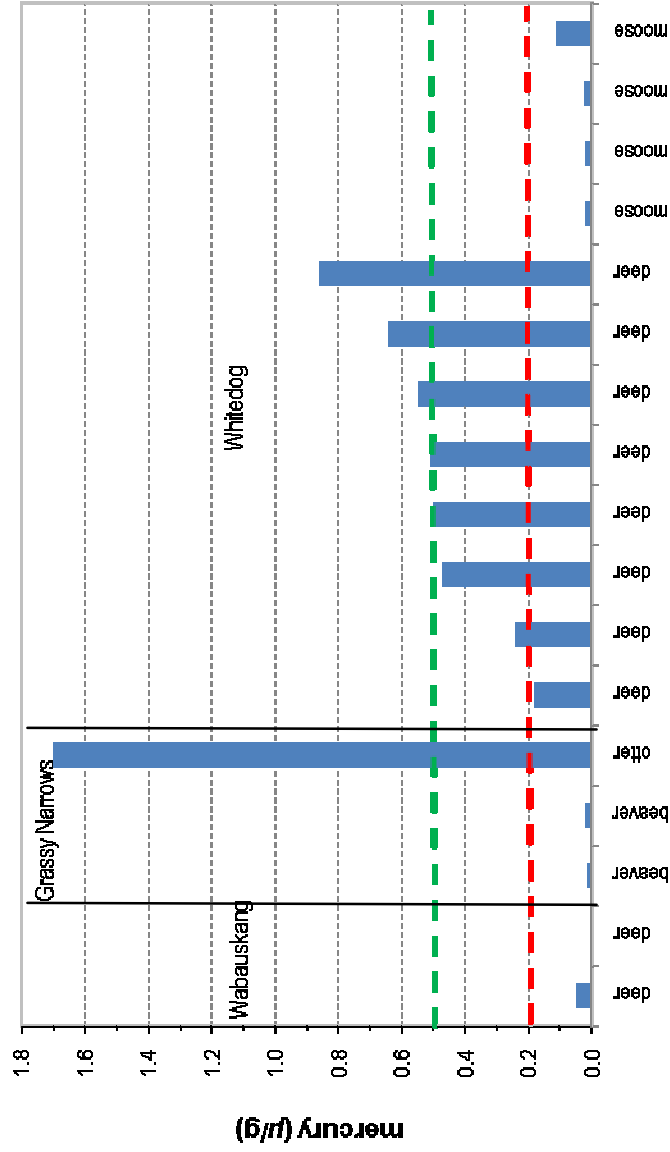


Fig. 7. Mercury in all kidney samples. 0.2 µg/g is Health Canada's guideline for frequent consumers of fish flesh and 0.5 µg/g is Health Canada's guideline for commercial fish food.

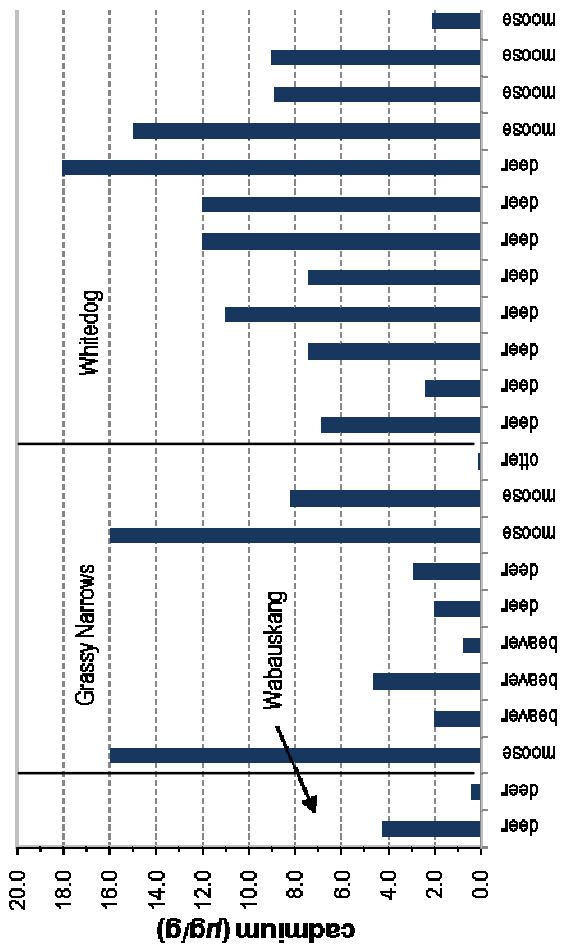


Fig. 8. Cadmium in all kidney samples.

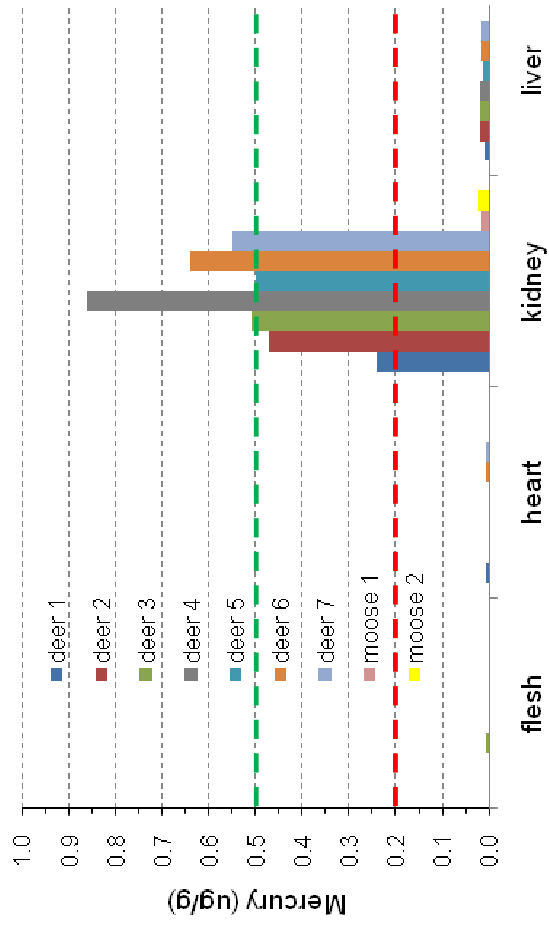


Fig. 9. Mercury among tissues of deer and moose collected by hunters from WhiteDog Independent Nation.

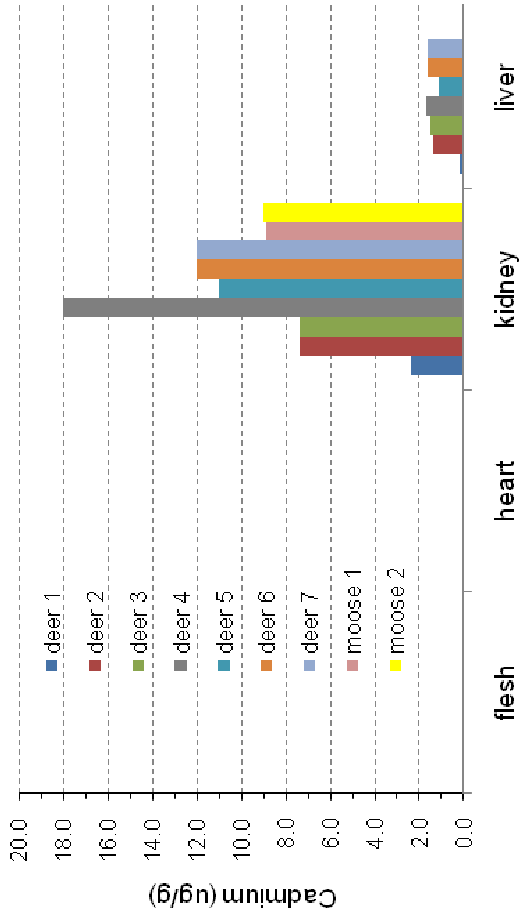


Fig. 10. Cadmium among tissue of deer and moose collected by hunters from WhiteDog Independent Nation.

APPENDICES

Appendix A. Percentage fat in those samples analyzed for lipids.

Community	Maxxam Job #	Maxxam ID	Project sample #	Sample ID	Animal	Tissue	Fat (gravimetric) %
Wabauskang	A8F0749	BJ0440	15	BELI 1 PESTICIDE	beaver	liver	4.4
Wabauskang	A8F0749	BJ0444	18	BELI 1 MERCURY	beaver	liver	6.6
Wabauskang	A8F0749	BJ0433	7	DELI 5 MERCURY	deer	liver	0.10
Wabauskang	A8F0749	BJ0454	28	DELI 2 PESTICIDE	deer	liver	0.10
Wabauskang	A8F0749	BJ0459	34	DELI 3 PESTICIDE	deer	liver	0.10
Wabauskang	A8F0749	BJ0456	31	DELI 2 MERCURY	deer	liver	0.20
Wabauskang	A8F0749	BJ0437	12	DELI 6 MERCURY	deer	liver	0.30
Wabauskang	A8F0749	BJ0434	9	DELI 5 PESTICIDE	deer	liver	0.40
Wabauskang	A8F0749	BJ0428	1	DELI 6 PESTICIDE	deer	liver	3.1
Wabauskang	A8F0749	BJ0461	36	DELU 5 PESTICIDE	deer	lung	0.20
Wabauskang	A8F0749	BJ0430	4	LIFI 2 MERCURY	ling	flesh	<0.1
Wabauskang	A8F0749	BJ0450	25	MOLI 3 MERCURY	moose	liver	0.20
Wabauskang	A8F0749	BJ0447	22	MOLI 4 PESTICIDE	moose	liver	0.70
Wabauskang	A8F0749	BJ0448	23	MOLI 4 MERCURY	moose	liver	0.80
Grassy Narrows	A935224	CB4542	19	BEFL 1	beaver	flesh	0
Grassy Narrows	A935224	CB4544	21	BEHE 1	beaver	heart	0.20
Gassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1090	26	BEK18	beaver	kidney	0.10
Grassy Narrows	A935224	CB4543	20	BEK1	beaver	kidney	0.10
Gassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1088	24	BEK17	beaver	kidney	0.60
Gassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1087	23	BEL18	beaver	liver	0.10
Grassy Narrows	A935224	CB4536	13	DEK16	deer	kidney	1.7
Gassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1083	19	DEL14	deer	liver	0
Grassy Narrows	A935224	CB4537	14	DEL16	deer	liver	0
Gassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1080	16	DEL15	deer	liver	0.10
Grassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1078	14	DEL12	deer	liver	0.20

Grassy Narrows	A935224	CB4524	1	MOKI 1	moose	kidney	0
Grassy Narrows	A935224	CB4530	7	MOKI 3	moose	kidney	3.2
Grassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1092	28	MOL17	moose	liver	0.10
Grassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1094	30	MOL14	moose	liver	0.30

Grassy Narrows	A935224	CB4528	5	MOL1 3	moose	liver	0.50
Grassy Narrows	A935224	CB4525	2	MOL1 1	moose	liver	1.3
Grassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1104	40	OTFL 7	otter	flesh	1.3
Grassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1102	38	OTFL 1	otter	flesh	1.8
Grassy Narrows	A935224	CB4531	8	OTFL 11	otter	flesh	3.9
Grassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1103	39	OTFL 10	otter	flesh	4.5
Grassy Narrows	A935224	CB4534	11	OTFL 14	otter	flesh	5.6
Grassy Narrows	A935224	CB4532	9	OTFL 12	otter	flesh	6.3
Grassy Narrows	A935224	CB4533	10	OTFL 13	otter	flesh	11
Grassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1105	41	OTK15	otter	kidney	0
Grassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1106	42	OTL15	otter	liver	0.10
Grassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1107	43	OTL14	otter	liver	0.40
Grassy Narrows	A935224	CB4541	18	RGFL 3	roughed grouse	flesh	0

Whitedog	A968627	CS3605	1	DE 1 FL	deer	flesh	0.30
Whitedog	A968627	CS3606	2	DE 1 HE	deer	heart	0.20
Whitedog	A968627	CS3608	4	DE 1 KI	deer	kidney	0.10
Whitedog	A968627	CS3607	3	DE 1 LI	deer	liver	0.10
Whitedog	A968627	CS3611	7	DE 2 LI	deer	liver	0.10
Whitedog	A968627	CS3615	11	DE 3 LI	deer	liver	0.10
Whitedog	A968627	CS3619	15	DE 4 LI	deer	liver	0.10
Whitedog	A968627	CS3627	23	DE 6 LI	deer	liver	0.10
Whitedog	A968698	CS4000	14	DE?LI2	deer	liver	0.30
Whitedog	A968627	CS3631	27	DE 7 LI	deer	liver	0.50
Whitedog	A968698	CS4003	17	DE?LI3	deer	liver	0.50
Whitedog	A968608	CS3006	10	DE?LI1	deer	liver	0.60

Whitedog	A968698	CS3992	6	MO?L1	moose	liver	0.50
Whitedog	A968698	CS4033	47	NP3FL	northern pike	flesh	0.60
Whitedog	A968698	CS4034	48	NP4FL	northern pike	flesh	0.60
Whitedog	A968698	CS4032	46	NP2FL	northern pike	flesh	0.80
Whitedog	A968698	CS4035	49	NP5FL	northern pike	flesh	1.8
Whitedog	A968698	CS4031	45	NP1FL	northern pike	flesh	2.1
Whitedog	A968698	CS4030	44	OT1FL	otter	flesh	2.9
Whitedog	A968698	CS4044	58	PI 4 FL	pickereel	flesh	0.70
Whitedog	A968698	CS4043	57	PI 3 FL	pickereel	flesh	0.80
Whitedog	A968698	CS4041	55	PI 1 FL	pickereel	flesh	0.90
Whitedog	A968698	CS4042	56	PI 2 FL	pickereel	flesh	0.90
Whitedog	A968698	CS4045	59	PI 5 FL	pickereel	flesh	0.90

Appendix B. Concentration of those metals commonly identified as potentially toxic in wild meat samples. Units are $\mu\text{g/g}$ of tissue. "<" means less than reportable detection limit, which is indicated by value after this symbol. "-" means not analyzed for that metal.

Community	Maxxam job #	Maxxam ID	Project sample #	Sample ID	Animal	Tissue	Mercury	Cadmium	Lead	Arsenic	Aluminum	Nickel	Zinc	Copper
Wabauskang	A8F0749	BJ0443	18	BELI 1 PESTICIDE	beaver	liver	<0.005	0.14	<0.03	<0.1	0.4	0.07	32	4.2
Wabauskang	A8F0749	BJ0465	40	CG FLESH 2 MERCURY	canada goose	flesh	0.008	<0.01	<0.03	0.5	3.0	0.08	17	4.8
Wabauskang	A8F0749	BJ0441	16	DEFL 6 MERCURY	deer	flesh	<0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wabauskang	A8F0749	BJ0455	29	DEFL 2 MERCURY	deer	flesh	<0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wabauskang	A8F0749	BJ0457	32	DEFL 1 MERCURY	deer	flesh	0.005	<0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wabauskang	A8F0749	BJ0442	17	DEKI 6 MERCURY	deer	kidney	<0.005	0.44	<0.03	<0.1	<0.3	<0.05	29	77
Wabauskang	A8F0749	BJ0463	38	DEKI 7 MERCURY	deer	kidney	0.049	4.2	<0.03	<0.1	0.5	<0.05	26	3.4
Wabauskang	A8F0749	BJ0428	1	DELI 6 PESTICIDE	deer	liver	0.12	0.73	<0.03	<0.1	<0.3	<0.05	28	4.1
Wabauskang	A8F0749	BJ0433	7	DELI 5 MERCURY	deer	liver	0.014	0.15	<0.03	<0.1	<0.3	<0.05	51	11
Wabauskang	A8F0749	BJ0454	28	DELI 2 PESTICIDE	deer	liver	0.008	0.41	<0.03	<0.1	2.1	<0.05	40	44
Wabauskang	A8F0749	BJ0459	34	DELI 3 PESTICIDE	deer	liver	0.008	0.16	<0.03	<0.1	<0.3	<0.05	34	69
Wabauskang	A8F0749	BJ0461	36	DELU 5 PESTICIDE	deer	lung	<0.005	<0.01	<0.03	<0.1	0.3	<0.05	16	1.7
Wabauskang	A8F0749	BJ0429	3	DUFL 1 MERCURY	duck	flesh	0.42	<0.01	0.21	<0.1	2.0	<0.05	10	4.9
Wabauskang	A8F0749	BJ0436	11	DUFL 1 PESTICIDE	duck	flesh	0.57	<0.01	0.32	<0.1	<0.3	<0.05	12	5.6
Wabauskang	A8F0749	BJ0430	4	LIFI 2 MERCURY	ling	flesh	0.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wabauskang	A8F0749	BJ0449	24	MOFL 2 MERCURY	moose	flesh	<0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wabauskang	A8F0749	BJ0469	30	MOFL 1 PEST	moose	flesh	<0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wabauskang	A8F0749	BJ0447	22	MOLI 4 PESTICIDE	moose	liver	0.006	1.5	<0.03	<0.1	13	<0.05	21	100
Wabauskang	A8F0749	BJ0450	25	MOLI 3 MERCURY	moose	liver	0.007	1.6	<0.03	<0.1	0.3	<0.05	24	100
Wabauskang	A8F0749	BJ0453	27	MOTO 5 MERCURY	moose	tongue	<0.005	<0.01	<0.03	<0.1	0.9	<0.05	26	2.0
Wabauskang	A8F0749	BJ0458	33	MOTO 2 MERCURY	moose	tongue	<0.005	<0.01	<0.03	<0.1	0.5	<0.05	23	2.0
Wabauskang	A8F0749	BJ0438	13	MUFL 1 MERCURY	muskkrat	flesh	0.009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wabauskang	A8F0749	BJ0439	14	MUFL 2 MERCURY	muskkrat	flesh	0.009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wabauskang	A8F0749	BJ0431	5	PAFL 2 MERCURY	partridge	flesh	<0.005	<0.01	<0.03	<0.1	0.6	<0.05	5	0.7

Community	Maxxam job #	Maxxam ID	Project sample #	Sample ID	Animal	Tissue	Mercury	Cadmium	Lead	Arsenic	Aluminum	Nickel	Zinc	Copper
Wabauskang	A8F0749	BJ0435	10	PAFL 3 MERCURY	partridge	flesh	0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wabauskang	A8F0749	BJ0432	6	PAFL 4 MERCURY	partridge	flesh	<0.005	<0.01	<0.03	<0.1	0.4	<0.05	5	0.7
Grassy Narrows	A935224	CB4542	19	BEFL 1	beaver	flesh	<0.005	<0.01	<0.03	<0.1	0.5	<0.05	37	1.8
Grassy Narrows	A935224	CB4544	21	BEHE 1	beaver	heart	<0.005	0.01	0.61	<0.1	0.5	<0.05	19	4.5
Grassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1088	24	BEK17	beaver	kidney	-	0.74	<0.03	<0.1	0.5	<0.05	19	3.6
Grassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1090	26	BEK18	beaver	kidney	0.016	2.0	<0.03	<0.1	0.3	<0.05	36	3.9
Grassy Narrows	A935224	CB4543	20	BEK1 1	beaver	kidney	0.021	4.6	0.85	<0.1	0.6	<0.05	25	3.1
Grassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1087	23	BEL18	beaver	liver	-	0.31	<0.03	<0.1	0.6	<0.05	46	3.6
Grassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1089	25	BEL15	beaver	liver	0.023	6.9	<0.03	<0.1	0.6	<0.05	27	3.6
Grassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1085	21	DEHE4	deer	heart	-	5.2	<0.03	<0.1	1.8	0.05	30	5.3
Grassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1084	20	DEK12	deer	kidney	-	2.0	<0.03	<0.1	0.7	<0.05	27	3.7
Grassy Narrows	A935224	CB4536	13	DEK1 6	deer	kidney	-	2.9	<0.03	<0.1	0.4	<0.05	29	3.6
Grassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1078	14	DEL12	deer	liver	-	0.38	<0.03	<0.1	<0.3	<0.05	48	54
Grassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1080	16	DEL15	deer	liver	-	0.30	<0.03	<0.1	1.0	<0.05	40	21
Grassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1083	19	DEL14	deer	liver	-	0.54	<0.03	<0.1	0.9	<0.05	42	110
Grassy Narrows	A935224	CB4537	14	DEL1 6	deer	liver	-	<0.01	<0.03	<0.1	0.4	<0.05	14	0.9
Grassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1096	32	MALFL1	mallard	flesh	0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1098	34	MOK17	moose	kidney	-	16	<0.03	<0.1	<0.3	0.12	30	4.5
Grassy Narrows	A935224	CB4524	1	MOK1 1	moose	kidney	-	8.2	<0.03	<0.1	<0.3	<0.05	26	4.7
Grassy Narrows	A935224	CB4530	7	MOK1 3	moose	kidney	-	16	<0.03	<0.1	0.4	<0.05	25	4.4
Grassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1092	28	MOL17	moose	liver	-	1.7	<0.03	<0.1	0.9	<0.05	23	41
Grassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1094	30	MOL14	moose	liver	-	0.99	<0.03	<0.1	0.4	<0.05	46	52
Grassy Narrows	A935224	CB4525	2	MOL1 1	moose	liver	-	1.3	<0.03	<0.1	1.2	<0.05	24	52
Grassy Narrows	A935224	CB4528	5	MOL1 3	moose	liver	-	1.5	<0.03	<0.1	<0.3	<0.05	20	140
Grassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1095	31	MUFL1	muskkrat	flesh	<0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1102	38	OTFL1	otter	flesh	0.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1103	39	OTFL10	otter	flesh	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1104	40	OTFL7	otter	flesh	0.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grassy Narrows	A025224	CB4521	9	OTFL 11	otter	flesh	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Community	Maxxam job #	Maxxam ID	Project sample #	Sample ID	Animal	Tissue	Mercury	Cadmium	Lead	Arsenic	Aluminum	Nickel	Zinc	Copper
Grassy Narrows	A935224	CB4532	9	OTFL 12	otter	flesh	0.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grassy Narrows	A935224	CB4533	10	OTFL 13	otter	flesh	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grassy Narrows	A935224	CB4534	11	OTFL 14	otter	flesh	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1105	41	OTK15	otter	kidney	1.7	0.11	0.04	<0.1	1.7	<0.05	19	4.6
Grassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1106	42	OTL15	otter	liver	2.3	0.04	0.03	<0.1	0.5	<0.05	21	8.3
Grassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1107	43	OTL14	otter	liver	2.4	0.12	<0.03	<0.1	<0.3	<0.05	21	26
Grassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1065	1	PAFL1	partridge	flesh	<0.005	<0.01	<0.03	<0.1	0.3	<0.05	5	0.8
Grassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1066	2	PAFL4	partridge	flesh	<0.005	<0.01	0.04	<0.1	0.6	<0.05	5	1.2
Grassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1067	3	PAFL12	partridge	flesh	<0.005	<0.01	<0.03	<0.1	1.0	<0.05	5	0.8
Grassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1068	4	PAFL7	partridge	flesh	<0.005	0.02	<0.03	<0.1	0.6	<0.05	4	0.9
Grassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1069	5	PAFL2	partridge	flesh	<0.005	0.01	0.06	<0.1	0.6	<0.05	5	1.1
Grassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1070	6	PAFL9	partridge	flesh	<0.005	<0.01	0.23	<0.1	0.4	<0.05	4	1.0
Grassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1071	7	PAFL10	partridge	flesh	<0.005	<0.01	0.06	<0.1	0.3	<0.05	4	0.8
Grassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1072	8	PAFL13	partridge	flesh	<0.005	<0.01	<0.03	<0.1	0.4	<0.05	4	0.9
Grassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1073	9	PAFL11	partridge	flesh	<0.005	0.03	<0.03	<0.1	0.5	<0.05	5	0.8
Grassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1074	10	PAFL8	partridge	flesh	<0.005	<0.01	<0.03	<0.1	0.7	<0.05	5	0.7
Grassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1075	11	PAFL3	partridge	flesh	<0.005	<0.01	<0.03	<0.1	0.5	<0.05	5	0.9
Grassy Narrows	A935224	CB4539	16	PAFL 5	partridge	flesh	<0.005	0.02	<0.03	<0.1	<0.3	<0.05	5	0.9
Grassy Narrows	A935224	CB4540	17	PAFL 6	partridge	flesh	0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grassy Narrows	A930175	BZ1097	33	RGFL2	roughed grouse	flesh	<0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grassy Narrows	A935224	CB4541	18	RGFL 3	roughed grouse	flesh	<0.005	<0.01	3.5	<0.1	0.9	<0.05	7	5.2
Whitedog	A968698	CS4014	28	BE1FL	beaver	flesh	<0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4015	29	BE2FL	beaver	flesh	<0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4016	30	BE3FL	beaver	flesh	<0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4017	31	BE4FL	beaver	flesh	<0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4018	32	BE5FL	beaver	flesh	<0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS3997	11	DE8FL	deer	flesh	<0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS3009	12	DE9FL	deer	flesh	<0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Community	Maxxam job #	Maxxam ID	Project sample #	Sample ID	Animal	Tissue	Mercury	Cadmium	Lead	Arsenic	Aluminum	Nickel	Zinc	Copper
Whitedog	A968698	CS4002	16	DE10FL	deer	flesh	<0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4004	18	DE11FL	deer	flesh	0.011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4006	20	DE12FL	deer	flesh	<0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4007	21	DE13FL	deer	flesh	<0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4008	22	DE14FL	deer	flesh	0.072	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4011	25	DE15FL	deer	flesh	<0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4013	27	DE16FL	deer	flesh	<0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968627	CS3605	1	DE 1 FL	deer	flesh	<0.005	<0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968627	CS3609	5	DE 2 FL	deer	flesh	<0.005	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968627	CS3613	9	DE 3 FL	deer	flesh	0.005	<0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968627	CS3617	13	DE 4 FL	deer	flesh	<0.005	<0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968627	CS3621	17	DE 5 FL	deer	flesh	<0.005	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968627	CS3625	21	DE 6 FL	deer	flesh	<0.005	<0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968627	CS3629	25	DE 7 FL	deer	flesh	<0.005	<0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS3995	9	DE?HE1	deer	heart	<0.005	<0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS3999	13	DE?HE2	deer	heart	<0.005	<0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4005	19	DE?HE3	deer	heart	<0.005	<0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4009	23	DE?HE4	deer	heart	<0.005	<0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4012	26	DE?HE5	deer	heart	<0.005	<0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968627	CS3606	2	DE 1 HE	deer	heart	0.005	<0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968627	CS3610	6	DE 2 HE	deer	heart	<0.005	<0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968627	CS3614	10	DE 3 HE	deer	heart	<0.005	<0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968627	CS3618	14	DE 4 HE	deer	heart	<0.005	<0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968627	CS3622	18	DE 5 HE	deer	heart	<0.005	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968627	CS3626	22	DE 6 HE	deer	heart	0.006	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968627	CS3630	26	DE 7 HE	deer	heart	0.006	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4001	15	DE?KI1	deer	kidney	0.18	6.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968627	CS3608	4	DE 1 KI	deer	kidney	0.24	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968627	CS3612	8	DE 2 KI	deer	kidney	0.47	7.4	-	-	-	-	-	-

Community	Maxxam job #	Maxxam ID	Project sample #	Sample ID	Animal	Tissue	Mercury	Cadmium	Lead	Arsenic	Aluminum	Nickel	Zinc	Copper
Whitedog	A968627	CS3616	12	DE 3 KI	deer	kidney	0.51	7.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968627	CS3620	16	DE 4 KI	deer	kidney	0.86	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968627	CS3624	20	DE 5 KI	deer	kidney	0.50	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968627	CS3628	24	DE 6 KI	deer	kidney	0.64	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968627	CS3632	28	DE 7 KI	deer	kidney	0.55	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS3996	10	DE?LI1	deer	liver	0.011	0.34	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4000	14	DE?LI2	deer	liver	0.016	0.79	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4003	17	DE?LI3	deer	liver	<0.005	<0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968627	CS3607	3	DE 1 LI	deer	liver	0.009	0.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968627	CS3611	7	DE 2 LI	deer	liver	0.018	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968627	CS3615	11	DE 3 LI	deer	liver	0.018	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968627	CS3619	15	DE 4 LI	deer	liver	0.018	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968627	CS3623	19	DE 5 LI	deer	liver	0.014	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968627	CS3627	23	DE 6 LI	deer	liver	0.016	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968627	CS3631	27	DE 7 LI	deer	liver	0.017	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4010	24	DE?TO1	deer	tongue	<0.005	<0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968627	CS3645	41	MA 1 FL	mallard	flesh	0.034	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4019	33	MAR4FL	marten	flesh	<0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968627	CS3642	38	MAR 1 FL	marten	flesh	0.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968627	CS3643	39	MAR 2 FL	marten	flesh	0.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968627	CS3644	40	MAR 3 FL	marten	flesh	0.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4026	40	M11FL	mink	flesh	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4027	41	M12FL	mink	flesh	0.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS3987	1	MO3FI	moose	flesh	<0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS3989	3	MO4FL	moose	flesh	0.008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS3991	5	MO5FL	moose	flesh	<0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968627	CS3633	29	MO 1 FL	moose	flesh	<0.005	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968627	CS3636	32	MO 2 FL	moose	flesh	<0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS3989	2	M02?LE1	moose	heart	<0.005	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-

Community	Maxxam job #	Maxxam ID	Project sample #	Sample ID	Animal	Tissue	Mercury	Cadmium	Lead	Arsenic	Aluminum	Nickel	Zinc	Copper
Whitedog	A968627	CS3634	30	MO 1 HE	moose	heart	<0.005	<0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968627	CS3637	33	MO 2 HE	moose	heart	<0.005	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS3990	4	MO?KI2	moose	kidney	0.11	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS3994	8	MO?KI1	moose	kidney	0.017	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968627	CS3635	31	MO 1 KI	moose	kidney	0.017	8.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968627	CS3638	34	MO 2 KI	moose	kidney	0.022	9.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS3992	6	MO?LI1	moose	liver	0.025	0.35	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS3993	7	MO?TO1	moose	tongue	<0.005	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4031	45	NP1FL	northern pike	flesh	0.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4032	46	NP2FL	northern pike	flesh	0.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4033	47	NP3FL	northern pike	flesh	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4034	48	NP4FL	northern pike	flesh	0.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4035	49	NP5FL	northern pike	flesh	0.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4036	50	NP6FL	northern pike	flesh	0.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4037	51	NP7FL	northern pike	flesh	0.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4038	52	NP8FL	northern pike	flesh	0.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4039	53	NP9FL	northern pike	flesh	0.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4040	54	NP10FL	northern pike	flesh	0.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4030	44	OT1FL	otter	flesh	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4028	42	PA1FL	partridge	flesh	<0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4041	55	PI 1 FL	pickrel	flesh	0.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4042	56	PI 2 FL	pickrel	flesh	0.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4043	57	PI 3 FL	pickrel	flesh	0.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4044	58	PI 4 FL	pickrel	flesh	0.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4045	59	PI 5 FL	pickrel	flesh	0.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4046	60	PI 6 FL	pickrel	flesh	0.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4047	61	PI 7 FL	pickrel	flesh	0.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4048	62	PI 8 FL	pickrel	flesh	0.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4040	63	PI 0 FL	pickrel	flesh	0.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Community	Maxxam job #	Maxxam ID	Project sample #	Sample ID	Animal	Tissue	Mercury	Cadmium	Lead	Arsenic	Aluminum	Nickel	Zinc	Copper
Whitedog	A968698	CS4050	64	PI 10 FL	pickereel	flesh	0.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4029	43	RAB4FL	rabbit	flesh	<0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968627	CS3639	35	RAB 1 FL	rabbit	flesh	<0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968627	CS3640	36	RAB 2 FL	rabbit	flesh	0.016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968627	CS3641	37	RAB 3 FL	rabbit	flesh	<0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4020	34	RA1FL	raccoon	flesh	0.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4021	35	RG1FL	ruffed grouse	flesh	<0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4022	36	RG2FL	ruffed grouse	flesh	<0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4023	37	RG3FL	ruffed grouse	flesh	<0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4024	38	RG4FL	ruffed grouse	flesh	<0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitedog	A968698	CS4025	39	RG5F1	ruffed grouse	flesh	<0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix C. Concentration of **other metals** in wild meat samples collected by the community of **Wabauskang First Nation**. Units are $\mu\text{g/g}$ of tissue. "<" means less than reportable detection limit, which is indicated by value after this symbol.

Maxxam job	Maxxam	Project	Sample ID	Animal	Tissue	Antimony	Barium	Beryllium	Bismuth	Boron	Calcium	Chromium	Cobalt	Iron	Magnesium	Manganese	Molybdenum
A8F0749	BJ0443	18	BELI 1 PESTICIDE	beaver		<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	<50	<0.3	0.033	120	150	3.3	0.29
A8F0749	BJ0465	40	CG FLESH 2 MERCURY	canada	flesh	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	95	<0.3	0.009	51	290	0.5	<0.05
A8F0749	BJ0442	17	DEKI 6 MERCURY	deer	kidney	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	67	<0.3	0.063	130	140	3.1	0.60
A8F0749	BJ0463	38	DEKI 7 MERCURY	deer	kidney	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	0.5	68	<0.3	0.091	38	140	1.7	0.12
A8F0749	BJ0428	1	DELI 6 PESTICIDE	deer	liver	<0.05	0.3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	91	<0.3	0.043	56	150	1.4	0.33
A8F0749	BJ0433	7	DELI 5 MERCURY	deer	liver	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	97	<0.3	0.059	120	150	3.3	0.54
A8F0749	BJ0454	28	DELI 2 PESTICIDE	deer	liver	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	54	<0.3	0.072	84	180	3.4	0.41
A8F0749	BJ0459	34	DELI 3 PESTICIDE	deer	liver	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	<50	<0.3	0.069	170	150	3.3	0.71
A8F0749	BJ0461	36	DELU 5 PESTICIDE	deer	lung	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	0.6	120	<0.3	0.007	150	150	0.3	0.06
A8F0749	BJ0429	3	DUFL 1 MERCURY	duck	flesh	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	55	<0.3	0.008	65	210	0.4	<0.05
A8F0749	BJ0436	11	DUFL 1 PESTICIDE	duck	flesh	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	52	<0.3	0.009	75	250	0.5	<0.05
A8F0749	BJ0447	22	MOLI 4 PESTICIDE	moose	liver	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	58	<0.3	0.11	110	150	3.9	1.2
A8F0749	BJ0450	25	MOLI 3 MERCURY	moose	liver	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	0.5	56	<0.3	0.12	100	180	4.2	1.3
A8F0749	BJ0453	27	MOTO 5 MERCURY	moose	tongue	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	89	<0.3	0.005	26	170	0.3	<0.05
A8F0749	BJ0458	33	MOTO 2 MERCURY	moose	tongue	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	86	<0.3	<0.00	47	170	0.3	<0.05
A8F0749	BJ0431	5	PAFL 2 MERCURY	partridge	flesh	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	<50	<0.3	<0.00	6	310	<0.3	<0.05
A8F0749	BJ0432	6	PAFL 4 MERCURY	partridge	flesh	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	120	<0.3	<0.00	5	290	<0.3	<0.05

Appendix C continued.

Maxxam job	Maxxam ID	Project sample	Sample ID	Animal	Tissue	Phosphorus	Potassium	Selenium	Silver	Sodium	Strontium	Thallium	Tin	Titanium	Uranium	Vanadium
A8F0749	BJ0443	18	BELI 1 PESTICIDE	beaver	liver	2800	2800	<0.2	<0.05	890	<0.5	<0.003	<0.3	<0.5	<0.005	<0.05
A8F0749	BJ0465	40	CG FLESH 2	canada	flesh	2900	3900	<0.2	<0.05	660	<0.5	0.003	<0.3	<0.5	<0.005	<0.05
A8F0749	BJ0442	17	DEKI 6 MERCURY	deer	kidney	3000	2300	0.2	<0.05	950	<0.5	<0.003	<0.3	<0.5	<0.005	<0.05
A8F0749	BJ0463	38	DEKI 7 MERCURY	deer	kidney	2200	2500	1.0	<0.05	1300	<0.5	0.016	<0.3	<0.5	<0.005	<0.05
A8F0749	BJ0428	1	DELI 6 PESTICIDE	deer	liver	2400	2200	0.9	<0.05	1500	<0.5	0.007	<0.3	<0.5	<0.005	<0.05
A8F0749	BJ0433	7	DELI 5 MERCURY	deer	liver	3200	1800	0.3	0.07	1500	<0.5	<0.003	<0.3	<0.5	<0.005	<0.05
A8F0749	BJ0454	28	DELI 2 PESTICIDE	deer	liver	3600	2900	0.2	<0.05	720	<0.5	<0.003	<0.3	<0.5	<0.005	<0.05
A8F0749	BJ0459	34	DELI 3 PESTICIDE	deer	liver	3100	2700	0.2	<0.05	850	<0.5	<0.003	<0.3	<0.5	<0.005	<0.05
A8F0749	BJ0461	36	DELU 5 PESTICIDE	deer	lung	2700	2900	<0.2	<0.05	1500	<0.5	<0.003	<0.3	<0.5	<0.005	<0.05
A8F0749	BJ0429	3	DUFL 1 MERCURY	duck	flesh	2100	2600	0.2	<0.05	590	<0.5	0.004	<0.3	<0.5	<0.005	<0.05
A8F0749	BJ0436	11	DUFL 1 PESTICIDE	duck	flesh	2600	3000	0.2	<0.05	540	<0.5	<0.003	<0.3	<0.5	<0.005	<0.05
A8F0749	BJ0447	22	MOLI 4 PESTICIDE	moose	liver	3600	2700	<0.2	<0.05	790	<0.5	<0.003	<0.3	<0.5	<0.005	<0.05
A8F0749	BJ0450	25	MOLI 3 MERCURY	moose	liver	4000	3300	<0.2	<0.05	700	<0.5	<0.003	<0.3	<0.5	<0.005	<0.05
A8F0749	BJ0453	27	MOTO 5 MERCURY	moose	tongue	1700	2700	<0.2	<0.05	1200	<0.5	<0.003	<0.3	<0.5	<0.005	<0.05
A8F0749	BJ0458	33	MOTO 2 MERCURY	moose	tongue	1700	2700	<0.2	<0.05	1200	<0.5	<0.003	<0.3	<0.5	<0.005	<0.05
A8F0749	BJ0431	5	PAFL 2 MERCURY	partridge	flesh	2500	3300	<0.2	<0.05	590	<0.5	<0.003	<0.3	<0.5	<0.005	<0.05
A8F0749	BJ0432	6	PAFL 4 MERCURY	partridge	flesh	2300	3000	<0.2	<0.05	550	<0.5	<0.003	<0.3	<0.5	<0.005	<0.05

Appendix D. Concentration of **other metals** in wild meat samples collected by the community of **Grassy Narrows First Nation**. Units are $\mu\text{g/g}$ of tissue. "<" means less than reportable detection limit, which is indicated by value after this symbol.

Maxxam job	Maxxam	Project sample	Sample ID	Animal	Tissue	Antimony	Barium	Beryllium	Bismuth	Boron	Calcium	Chromium	Cobalt	Iron	Magnesium	Manganese	Molybdenum
A935224	CB4542	19	BEFL 1	beaver	flesh	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	63	<0.3	<0.005	60	250	<0.3	<0.05
A935224	CB4544	21	BEHE 1	beaver	heart	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	94	<0.3	0.024	96	170	0.4	<0.05
A935224	CB4543	20	BEKI 1	beaver	kidney	<0.05	0.9	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	160	<0.3	0.081	51	160	1.8	0.11
A930175	BZ1088	24	BEK17	beaver	kidney	<0.05	0.5	<0.05	<0.05	0.5	130	<0.3	0.12	53	150	1.3	0.15
A930175	BZ1090	26	BEK18	beaver	kidney	<0.05	0.7	<0.05	<0.05	0.5	120	<0.3	0.044	52	160	2.6	0.10
A930175	BZ1087	23	BEL18	beaver	liver	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	72	<0.3	0.062	220	180	3.0	0.27
A930175	BZ1089	25	BEL15	beaver	liver	<0.05	1.3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	150	<0.3	0.089	76	170	4.5	0.15
A930175	BZ1085	21	DEHE4	deer	heart	<0.05	0.4	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	89	<0.3	0.045	66	180	1.9	0.37
A935224	CB4536	13	DEKI 6	deer	kidney	<0.05	0.4	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	96	<0.3	0.058	73	180	1.2	0.32
A930175	BZ1084	20	DEKI2	deer	kidney	<0.05	0.4	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	86	<0.3	0.019	20	140	1.6	0.25
A935224	CB4537	14	DELI 6	deer	liver	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	<50	<0.3	<0.005	900	<100	<0.3	<0.05
A930175	BZ1078	14	DELI2	deer	liver	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	53	<0.3	0.054	98	190	5.2	0.84
A930175	BZ1080	16	DELI5	deer	liver	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	0.5	58	<0.3	0.077	73	190	4.1	0.72
A930175	BZ1083	19	DELI4	deer	liver	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	66	<0.3	0.093	120	170	4.6	0.78
A935224	CB4524	1	MOKI 1	moose	kidney	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	110	<0.3	0.040	38	160	2.9	0.49
A935224	CB4530	7	MOKI 3	moose	kidney	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	110	<0.3	0.037	130	140	3.0	0.30
A930175	BZ1098	34	MOKI7	moose	kidney	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	120	<0.3	0.048	77	160	3.8	0.47
A935224	CB4525	2	MOLI 1	moose	liver	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	63	<0.3	0.11	100	170	3.8	1.2
A935224	CB4528	5	MOLI 3	moose	liver	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	69	<0.3	0.11	190	130	2.9	1.1
A930175	BZ1092	28	MOLI7	moose	liver	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	75	<0.3	0.11	220	160	3.6	1.5
A930175	BZ1094	30	MOLI4	moose	liver	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	76	<0.3	0.063	260	140	2.5	1.1
A930175	BZ1105	41	OTKI5	otter	kidney	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	88	<0.3	0.026	190	140	0.7	0.18
A930175	BZ1106	42	OTLI5	otter	liver	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	76	<0.3	0.030	280	200	5.4	0.52
A930175	BZ1107	43	OTLI4	otter	liver	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	74	<0.3	0.025	280	170	3.4	0.58
A935224	CB4539	16	PAFL 5	partridge	flesh	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	100	<0.3	<0.005	47	320	<0.3	<0.05
A930175	BZ1065	1	PAFL1	partridge	flesh	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	<50	<0.3	0.006	6	360	<0.3	0.27

Appendix D continued.

A930175	BZ1066	2	PAFL4	partridge	flesh	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	<50	<0.3	<0.005	6	330	<0.3	<0.05
A930175	BZ1067	3	PAFL12	partridge	flesh	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	54	<0.3	<0.005	8	330	<0.3	<0.05
A930175	BZ1068	4	PAFL7	partridge	flesh	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	65	<0.3	0.006	5	350	<0.3	<0.05
A930175	BZ1069	5	PAFL2	partridge	flesh	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	<50	<0.3	<0.005	5	340	<0.3	<0.05
A930175	BZ1070	6	PAFL9	partridge	flesh	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	0.7	50	<0.3	0.008	8	300	<0.3	<0.05
A930175	BZ1071	7	PAFL10	partridge	flesh	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	0.9	<50	<0.3	<0.005	5	320	<0.3	<0.05
A930175	BZ1072	8	PAFL13	partridge	flesh	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	0.7	51	<0.3	<0.005	5	320	<0.3	<0.05
A930175	BZ1073	9	PAFL11	partridge	flesh	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	0.9	<50	<0.3	<0.005	5	320	<0.3	<0.05
A930175	BZ1074	10	PAFL8	partridge	flesh	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	<50	0.7	<0.005	12	360	<0.3	<0.05
A930175	BZ1075	11	PAFL3	partridge	flesh	<0.05	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	69	<0.3	<0.005	6	370	<0.3	<0.05
A935224	CB4541	18	RGFL3	roughed	flesh	0.10	<0.3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.5	75	<0.3	<0.005	44	340	0.4	<0.05

Appendix E. Concentration of **organochlorine pesticides** in tissue samples collected by hunters and trappers from **Wabauskang First Nation**. Units are µg/g. "<" means less than reportable detection limit, which is indicated by value after "<" symbol.

Maxxam job #	A8F0749	A8F0749	A8F0749	A8F0749	A8F0749	A8F0749	A8F0749	A8F0749	A8F0749	A8F0749	A8F0749	A8F0749	A8F0749
Maxxam ID	BJ0440	BJ0428	BJ0433	BJ0454	BJ0459	BJ0461	BJ0447	BJ0450	BJ0430				
Project sample #	15	1	7	28	34	36	22	25	4				
Sample ID	BELI 16	DELI 6 PESTICIDE	DELI 5	DELI 2	DELI 3	DELU 5	MOLI 4	MOLI 3	LIFI 2				
Animal	beaver	deer	deer	deer	deer	deer	moose	moose	ling				
Tissue	liver	liver	liver	liver	liver	lung	liver	liver	flesh				
Aldrin	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02				
a-BHC	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02				
b-BHC	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02				
d-BHC	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02				
a-Chlordane	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02				
g-Chlordane	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02				
o,p-DDD	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02				
p,p-DDD	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02				
o,p-DDE	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02				
p,p-DDE	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02				
o,p-DDT	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02				
p,p-DDT	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02				
Dieldrin	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02				
Endosulfan I	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02				
Endosulfan II	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02				
Endosulfan sulfate	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02				
Endrin	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02				
Endrin aldehyde	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02				
Heptachlor	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02				
Heptachlor epoxide	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02				
Lindane	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02				

Appendix G continued.

Maxxam job number	A968698	A968698	A968698	A968698	A968698	A968698	A968698	A968698	A968698	A968698	A968698	A968698	A968698	A968698
Maxxam ID	CS4031	CS4032	CS4033	CS4034	CS4035	OT1FL	CS4041	CS4042	CS4043	CS4044	CS4045			
Project sample #	45	46	47	48	49	44	55	56	57	58	59			
Sample ID	NP1FL	NP2FL	NP3FL	NP4FL	NP5FL		PI 1 FL	PI 2 FL	PI 3 FL	PI 4 FL	PI 5 FL			
Animal	northern pike	northern pike	northern pike	northern pike	northern pike	otter	pickerel	pickerel	pickerel	pickerel	pickerel			
Tissue	flesh	flesh	flesh	flesh	flesh	flesh	flesh	flesh	flesh	flesh	flesh			
	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02			
Aldrin	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02			
a-BHC	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02			
b-BHC	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02			
d-BHC	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02			
a-Chlordane	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02			
g-Chlordane	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02			
o,p-DDD	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02			
p,p-DDD	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02			
o,p-DDE	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02			
p,p-DDE	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02			
o,p-DDT	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02			
p,p-DDT	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02			
Dieldrin	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02			
Endosulfan I	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02			
Endosulfan II	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02			
Endosulfan sulfate	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02			
Endrin	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02			
Endrin aldehyde	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02			
Heptachlor	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02			
Heptachlor epoxide	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02			
Lindane	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02			
Methoxychlor	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02			

Appendix H. Dioxins and Furans in tissue samples collect by the hunters and trappers of Grassy Narrows First Nation. Units are in pg/g (= ppt).

Maxxam ID	BZ1102	BZ1103	BZ1104	CB4531	CB4532	CB4533	CB4534
Maxxam Job #	A930175	A930175	A930175	A935224	A935224	A935224	A935224
Animal	Otter	Otter	Otter	Otter	Otter	Otter	Otter
Tissue	flesh	flesh	flesh	flesh	flesh	flesh	flesh
	OTFL1	OTFL10	OTFL7	OTFL11	OTFL12	OTFL13	OTFL14
	TEQ(DL)	TEQ(DL)	TEQ(DL)	TEQ(DL)	TEQ(DL)	TEQ(DL)	TEQ(DL)
TEF (2005 WHO)							
1.00	<0.128	<0.135	<0.114	<0.124	<0.095	<0.118	<0.083
1.00	<0.113	0.095	0.117	<0.123	0.119	0.169	0.095
0.100	<0.103	0.010	<0.087	<0.103	<0.104	<0.106	<0.082
0.100	<0.110	0.011	<0.092	<0.109	<0.110	0.168	0.146
0.100	<0.107	0.010	<0.0894	<0.106	<0.107	<0.109	0.107
0.0100	0.257	0.004	0.264	0.265	0.304	0.386	0.342
0.000300	0.794	0.000	0.752	0.604	0.706	0.731	1.020
0.100	<0.099	<0.115	<0.112	<0.121	<0.122	<0.101	<0.095
0.0300	0.157	0.004	<0.091	<0.136	<0.123	<0.130	0.172
0.300	<0.131	0.039	0.099	<0.129	0.129	<0.123	0.154
0.100	0.132	0.013	<0.125	0.116	0.163	0.168	0.183
0.100	0.131	0.014	<0.134	0.113	<0.138	<0.138	0.188
0.100	<0.096	0.011	<0.127	<0.106	<0.121	<0.130	0.100
0.100	<0.096	0.011	<0.127	<0.106	<0.121	<0.131	0.140
0.0100	<0.154	0.004	<0.199	<0.150	<0.193	<0.166	<0.221
0.0100	<0.122	0.001	<0.102	<0.112	<0.111	<0.108	0.191
0.000300	0.230	0.000	0.224	0.216	0.267	0.184	0.363
TOTAL TOXIC EQUIVALENCY	0.378	0.384	0.359	0.383	0.361	0.440	0.342

Appendix H Continued

* CDD = Chloro Dibenzo-p-Dioxin, ** CDF = Chloro Dibenzo-p-Furan

"<" means less than the estimated detection limit

EDL = Estimated Detection Limit

TEF = Toxic Equivalency Factor, TEQ = Toxic Equivalency Quotient,

TEQ (DL) values are calculated from the value of the EDL where "<" is reported.

WHO(2005): The 2005 World Health Organization, Human and Mammalian Toxic Equivalency Factors for Dioxins and Dioxin-like Compounds

Appendix I. Dioxins and Furans in tissue samples collect by the hunters and trappers of **WhiteDog Independent Nation**. Units are in pg/g (= ppt).

Maxxam ID	CS4030	CS4031	CS4032	CS4033	CS4034	CS4035
Maxxam Job #	A968698	A968698	A968698	A968698	A968698	A968698
Animal	otter	northern pike	northern pike	northern pike	northern pike	northern pike
Tissue	flesh	flesh	flesh	flesh	flesh	flesh
	OT1FL	NP1FL	NP2FL	NP3FL	NP4FL	NP5FL
TEF (2005 WHO)	TEQ(DL)	TEQ(DL)	TEQ(DL)	TEQ(DL)	TEQ(DL)	TEQ(DL)
Dioxins						
2,3,7,8-Tetra CDD *	<0.182	0.189	<0.211	<0.135	<0.156	<0.185
1,2,3,7,8-Penta CDD	0.219	0.977	0.471	<0.225	0.397	0.532
1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexa CDD	<0.109	0.014	<0.153	<0.161	<0.154	<0.139
1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexa CDD	0.208	0.102	0.248	0.345	0.336	0.553
1,2,3,7,8,9-Hexa CDD	<0.112	0.015	<0.158	<0.166	<0.159	<0.143
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Hepta CDD	0.753	0.008	0.812	0.921	0.726	0.818
Octa CDD	2.910	0.011	6.730	8.190	11.200	13.400
Furans						
2,3,7,8-Tetra CDF **	<0.160	1.320	0.254	0.635	0.373	0.708
1,2,3,7,8-Penta CDF	<0.174	<2.34	<0.511	<0.865	<0.624	<0.738
2,3,4,7,8-Penta CDF	<0.165	0.494	<0.171	0.229	<0.152	0.262
1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexa CDF	<0.137	0.016	<0.123	<0.138	<0.125	<0.108
1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexa CDF	<0.585	<15.0	<1.74	<3.84	<3.06	<3.97
2,3,4,6,7,8-Hexa CDF	<0.139	0.016	<0.125	<0.166	<0.128	0.111
1,2,3,7,8,9-Hexa CDF	<0.140	<0.164	<0.126	<0.118	<0.128	<0.111
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Hepta CDF	<0.232	<1.92	<0.546	<0.701	<0.687	<1.04
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-Hepta CDF	<0.143	<0.158	<0.166	<0.197	<0.142	<0.141
Octa CDF	<0.209	<0.378	0.226	0.272	0.237	0.242
TOTAL TOXIC EQUIVALENCY	0.627	3.24	1.06	1.03	1.08	1.43

Appendix I continued.

* CDD = Chloro Dibenzo-p-Dioxin, ** CDF = Chloro Dibenzo-p-Furan
" < " means less than the estimated detection
limit

EDL = Estimated Detection Limit

TEF = Toxic Equivalency Factor, TEQ = Toxic Equivalency Quotient,

TEQ (DL) values are calculated from the value of the EDL where " < " is reported.

WHO(2005): The 2005 World Health Organization, Human and Mammalian Toxic Equivalency Factors for Dioxins and Dioxin-like Compounds

Appendix I continued.

Maxxam ID	CS4041	CS4042	CS4043	CS4044	CS4045
Maxxam Job #	A968698	A968698	A968698	A968698	A968698
Animal	picketerel	picketerel	picketerel	picketerel	picketerel
Tissue	flesh	flesh	flesh	flesh	flesh
TEF (2005 WHO)	PI 1 FL	PI 2 FL	PI 3 FL	PI 4 FL	PI 5 FL
TEQ(DL)	TEQ(DL)	TEQ(DL)	TEQ(DL)	TEQ(DL)	TEQ(DL)
Dioxins					
2,3,7,8-Tetra CDD *	<0.187	<0.196	<0.137	<0.156	<0.171
1,2,3,7,8-Penta CDD	0.346	0.347	<0.203	<0.141	<0.160
1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexa CDD	<0.152	<0.164	<0.158	<0.179	<0.209
1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexa CDD	0.176	<0.190	<0.168	<0.190	<0.223
1,2,3,7,8,9-Hexa CDD	<0.158	<0.169	<0.163	<0.185	<0.217
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Hepta CDD	0.770	0.595	0.708	1.250	<0.560
Octa CDD	7.980	5.390	8.200	9.530	8.140
Furans					
2,3,7,8-Tetra CDF **	<0.139	0.252	<0.140	<0.168	0.244
1,2,3,7,8-Penta CDF	<0.319	<0.205	<0.257	<0.162	<0.394
2,3,4,7,8-Penta CDF	<0.198	<0.194	<0.182	<0.154	<0.192
1,2,3,4,7,8-Hexa CDF	<0.150	<0.152	<0.177	<0.143	<0.164
1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexa CDF	<1.27	<1.21	<0.534	<0.577	<1.18
2,3,4,6,7,8-Hexa CDF	<0.152	<0.155	<0.180	<0.146	<0.167
1,2,3,7,8,9-Hexa CDF	<0.153	<0.155	<0.181	<0.146	<0.167
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Hepta CDF	<0.559	<0.444	<0.330	<0.277	<0.374
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-Hepta CDF	<0.157	<0.174	<0.184	<0.132	<0.190
Octa CDF	<0.263	<0.213	<0.187	<0.204	0.202
TOTAL TOXIC EQUIVALENCY	0.854	0.866	0.587	0.541	0.671

Appendix I continued.

* CDD = Chloro Dibenzo-p-Dioxin, ** CDF = Chloro Dibenzo-p-Furan
"<" means less than the estimated detection limit

EDL = Estimated Detection Limit

TEF = Toxic Equivalency Factor, TEQ = Toxic Equivalency Quotient,

TEQ (DL) values are calculated from the value of the EDL where "<" is reported.

WHO(2005): The 2005 World Health Organization, Human and Mammalian Toxic Equivalency Factors for Dioxins and Dioxin-like Compounds