



Aboriginal Affairs and
Northern Development Canada

Affaires autochtones et
Développement du Nord Canada

WHAT'S HAPPENING

in Areas Subject to On-going Negotiations?

Contaminated Site Remediation

2012 in Review

About The Contaminants And Remediation Directorate

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC) recognizes the importance of cleaning up contaminated sites and preventing future contamination. The Contaminants and Remediation Directorate (CARD) in the NWT currently manages over 30 contaminated sites at various stages of remediation. Many of these sites became the Government of Canada's responsibility after private owners relinquished their properties according to the legislation of the day, or when companies went bankrupt. The properties then reverted to the Crown, and as representative of the Crown, AANDC became custodian of these properties and related remediation activities.

Canada



10-Step Process

In 1999, the Contaminated Sites Management Working Group released the document *A Federal Approach to Contaminated Sites* outlining a 10-step process for addressing a federal contaminated site. These guidelines were developed to ensure that there would be a common approach to the management of contaminated sites.

For more information on the 10-step process, please visit <http://www.federalcontaminatedsites.gc.ca/managing-gestion/index-eng.aspx>

LEGEND:

- Assessment Sites**
Steps 1-7
- Sites In Remediation**
Steps 8-9
- Completed/Monitoring**
Step 10

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Crestaurum Mine 2 Dome Lake Mine 3 Gordon Lake area sites¹ 4 Johnston Lake Mine 5 O'Connor Lake Mine 6 Pine Point Railbed 7 River Lake Portage 8 Stark Lake Exploration Site 9 Thompson-Lundmark Mine | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 Waldron River 11 Wrigley Point 12 Bullmoose Mine/Ruth Mine area mines² 13 Great Slave Lake Projects³ 14 Tundra Mine 15 Axe Point Mine 16 Discovery Mine 17 Hidden Lake Mine |
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¹ Burnt Island, Camlaren Mine, Goodrock Mine, Kidney Pond, Murray Lake, Storm Property, Treacy Mine, Try Me, West Bay-Blackridge Mine

² Bullmoose Mine, Ruth Mine, Storm Mine, Joon Mine, Beaulieu Mine, Spectrum Lake Mine, Chipp Lake Mine

³ Blanchet Island Mine, Outpost Island Mine, Copper Pass Mine

Assessment Sites



The Crestaurum Mine site during a site visit in the summer of 2012.

1 Crestaurum Mine

The Crestaurum Mine is a former gold exploration site and is located on the northwest shore of Daigle Lake, Northwest Territories. The site is approximately 15 kilometers north of Yellowknife. A claim was first staked in 1938 and exploration activities continued until the site burned down in 1957. Some cleanup of the site was done following the fire but it focused on salvaging useable steel and equipment rather than remediation. Drilling programs were conducted in 1965 and 1985 after which the site was abandoned.

CONCERNS AT THE SITE INCLUDE:

- Metal contaminated soils near waste rock areas and drum storage areas
- Hydrocarbon contaminated soils due to fuel storage on site
- Potentially acid generating waste rock
- Various waste including burned debris, several drums, tin cans and other metal waste are located throughout the site.

WORK COMPLETED:

2006-07 – Phase I Environmental Site Assessment

2012-13 – Phase II Environmental Site Assessment

WHAT'S NEXT?

The results of the Environmental Site Assessments will be reviewed to determine next steps and who will be responsible for the site. ■

WORK COMPLETED:

2010 – Phase I Environmental Site Assessment

2012-13 – Phase II Environmental Site Assessment

WHAT'S NEXT?

The results of the Environmental Site Assessment will be reviewed to determine what future work is required.

2 Dome Lake Mine

Dome Lake Mine, a former gold exploration mine site is located 70 kilometers northeast of Yellowknife at the south end of Dome Lake. The site was first staked in 1938 and mining activity took place at various times up until the mid-1990s.

CONCERNS AT THE SITE INCLUDE:

- Potentially contaminated waste rock
- Physical hazards such as old structures, fuel tanks and camp debris
- Unsecured mine trenches



Emma Pike, Project Manager with AANDC, inspects the condition of a fence during a site visit to Dome Lake in 2012.



Bill Coedy, Project Advisor with AANDC, inspects an open adit at the Burnt Island site in the spring of 2012.

3 Gordon Lake Area Sites:

Burnt Island, Camlaren Mine, Goodrock Mine, Kidney Pond, Murray Lake, Storm Property, Treacy Mine, Try Me, West Bay-Blackridge Mine

Gordon Lake is 85 kilometers northwest of Yellowknife with ecological, mineral and historical significance. The mines in this area began operating in the 1940s and up until as recently as the 1990s. Today, tourists frequent the sites to discover the rich mining history during fishing trips in the summer. In winter, the Tibbitt to Contwoyto ice road provides easy access to sport fishing and recreational hunters. Several cabin owners inhabit the area and the lake has been used for caribou harvesting and a commercial fishery.

Although industry cleaned up some of the sites in the late 1980s, petroleum, hydrocarbon and metal contamination levels have been found to exceed today's standards. Site assessments of the nine Gordon Lake sites have indicated that

soils containing metals and hydrocarbons above the guidelines are the main concern with these sites. Generally, the areas of concern represent "hot" spots and will be considered in future clean-up plans. Several sites contain tailings and the potential migration of leached metals is under investigation. A few of the sites have contaminated sediment as a result of mill tailings, discharge and spills. Potentially acid-generating waste rock and tailings are undergoing testing.

A number of hazards have been identified for each site and represents a human safety concern. Physical hazards include old mine structures and unsecured mine openings.

Also, prospector's cabins and exploration camps have been included in the assessment of the nine sites. Their historical significance to mining heritage will be discussed with NWT Mining Heritage Society and the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre.

WORK COMPLETED:

2009 – Phase II Environmental Site Assessments were completed on many of the Gordon Lake group of sites. Phase III Environmental Site Assessments were completed for West Bay-Blackridge Mine and Old Parr/Liten Mines.

2012 – In September 2012, Phase III Environmental Site Assessments were conducted at the Camlaren Mine, Burnt Island, Goodrock Mine, Kidney Pond and Treacy Mine. Phase I/II were completed on Try Me and Murray Lake. This work on the sites was completed to determine and/or confirm the presence and volumes of contaminants, and to provide remedial options and approximate clean-up costs.

WHAT'S NEXT?

Discussion of Environmental Site Assessment results with stakeholders will take place in late the spring/summer of 2013. Over the next year (April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014), a Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment, as well as the development of a Remediation Action Plan and Risk Management Plan are planned for the nine sites. ■



An exploration cabin from the 1940s still stands at the Camlaren site during the spring of 2012.

4 Johnston Lake Mine

The Johnston Lake Mine is a former gold exploration and exploration site, located 70 kilometers north of Yellowknife. Activities at the Johnston Lake site were typical of a small-scale mineral exploration and mining program during two different periods 1940-1941 and then in 1981. The most advanced period of operations was in 1981 when a small decline tunnel was driven on the site. A 1987 geological report was completed on the property with field work consisting of minor trenching and prospecting around old workings. No further activities were reported, and the property was then abandoned.

CONCERNS AT THE SITE INCLUDE:

- Physical hazards such as old structures, unsealed mine openings, drums and camp debris

WORK COMPLETED:

2012-13 – Combined Phase I and Phase II Environmental Site Assessment

WHAT'S NEXT?

The results of the Environmental Site Assessment will be reviewed to determine what future work is required. ■

The sites in the Gordon Lake area are clustered into two groups. Based on site proximity, logistics and classification, the group of sites located around Gordon Lake are one group and include Camlaren Mine, Burnt Island, West Bay-Blackridge Mine, Goodrock Mine, Kidney Pond, Treacy Mine, Storm Property, Try Me, and Murray Lake. Phase III Environmental Site Assessments have been completed for Camlaren Mine, Burnt Island, West Bay-Blackridge Mine, Goodrock Mine, Kidney Pond and Treacy Mine. Phase I/II Environmental Site Assessments were completed this past year (2012/13) at Try Me and Murray Lake and in 2009/10 at the Storm Property. Phase III Environmental Sites Assessment may be required in 2013/14 at Try Me, Murray Lake and the Storm Property if it is determined that additional information is required.

The development of a Remedial Action Plan/Risk Management Plan for this group of nine sites is planned for the fall of 2013 and winter of 2014. The second group of sites south of Gordon Lake are known as Myrt Lake, Pensive Mine, Peg Tentulum, Mitchell Lake. Final assessment will likely be required in the future. ■



An open adit at the Kidney Pond site, 2012.

5 O'Connor Lake Mine

The O'Connor Lake Mine is an abandoned mine site located near the east shore of O'Connor Lake and approximately 100 kilometers east of Fort Resolution. The site was first staked in 1948 and mining activity was primarily for copper, lead, zinc and silver. In 1952, mining activity was suspended due to low metal prices. No further mining activity has taken place at the site to date.

CONCERNS AT THE SITE INCLUDE:

- Potentially contaminated soil and waste rock
- Physical hazards such as old structures, fuel drums, batteries and camp debris
- Unsecured mine shaft and head frame

WORK COMPLETED:

2007 – Phase I Environmental Site Assessment

2008 – Phase II Environmental Site Assessment

2009 – Phase III Environmental Site Assessment

WHAT'S NEXT?

A remedial action plan will be developed in 2013 and will determine what remediation work will be completed at the site. Engagement will take place with the Lutsel K'e Dene, Deninu K'ue, Yellowknives Dene, NWT Métis Nation, North Slave Metis Alliance, and third party interests to review of the action plan and seek input. Site remediation is planned to begin in 2015. ■



Debris sits at the former Thompson Lundmark Mine site in the summer of 2012.

6 Pine Point Railbed

The Pine Point railbed is approximately 80 km long and runs parallel to Great Slave Lake, east of Hay River to the decommissioned Pine Point Mine.

The railbed was operated by Canadian National Railway (CNR) from 1964 to 1988 to transport lead/zinc concentrate from Pine Point. Closure and reclamation of the mine was deemed to be complete by AANDC in 1996. However, there has been public concern about potential contamination of the railbed.

CONCERNS AT THE SITE INCLUDE:

- Lead and zinc contaminated soils
- Hydrocarbon-contamination associated with weathering of creosote-soaked railway ties

WORK COMPLETED:

2009 – Sampling program begun to determine extent of contamination

2010 – Continuation of sampling program along the length of the rail line

2012-13 – Combined Phase I and Phase II Environmental Site Assessment

WHAT'S NEXT?

The results of the Environmental Site Assessment will be reviewed to determine what future work is required. ■



Inside the adit building at the Stark Lake site in 2010.

7 River Lake Portage

The River Lake portage is located 21 kilometers northeast of Yellowknife and can be accessed by the Ingraham Trail. The site has been used as a trash site in the past. Due to the proximity to the road and a nearby residential area, the site was identified as requiring assessment as it may pose a health and safety risk.

CONCERNS AT THE SITE INCLUDE:

- Painted wooden boats
- Approximately 40 drums
- Scrap wood
- Propane cylinders
- Scrap painted steel

WORK COMPLETED:

2012-13 – Combined Phase I and Phase II Environmental Site Assessment

WHAT'S NEXT?

The results of the Environmental Site Assessment will be reviewed to determine what future work is required. ■

8 Stark Lake Exploration Site

The Stark Lake site is a former uranium exploration site on the shores of Stark Lake. Exploration on the site took place during the late 1940s and early 1950s. The site is located 20 kilometers east of Lutsel'e and therefore accessible by community members carrying out fishing and hunting activities in the area.

In 1994, waste metal was cleaned up and the adit was sealed off. However, environmental and safety concerns remain at the site.

CONCERNS AT THE SITE INCLUDE:

- Potentially contaminated soil and waste rock
- Physical hazards such as old structures, a dump area and exploration workings

WORK COMPLETED:

2010 – Combined Phase I and Phase II Environmental Site Assessment

WHAT'S NEXT?

A remedial action plan will be developed in 2013 and will determine what remediation work will be completed at the site.

Engagement will take place in 2013 with the Lutsel K'e Dene, Deninu K'ue, Yellowknives Dene, NWT Métis Nation, and North Slave Metis Alliance to review the results of the environmental site assessments. Site remediation is planned to begin in 2016 and completed in 2017. ■

9 Thompson-Lundmark Mine

The Thompson-Lundmark Mine is located 48 kilometers northeast of Yellowknife on the shores of Thompson Lake. Mineral exploration first occurred in the late 1930s and the mine went into full production in 1940. In 1943, operations ceased due to a lack of manpower and funding during WWII and did not resume until 1946. Over 130,000 tonnes of ore were produced at the site before operations ceased and the site was abandoned in 1949. Although most of the physical buildings were destroyed in the

Tibbitt Lake fire in 1998, environmental concerns remain at the site.

CONCERNS AT THE SITE INCLUDE:

- Contaminated soils and sediments
- Contaminated surface water
- Unsecured mine shafts and headframes

WORK COMPLETED:

2007 - Phase I Environmental Site Assessment

2012-13 - Phase II Environmental Site Assessment

WHAT'S NEXT?

The results of the Environmental Site Assessment will be reviewed to determine what future work is required. ■

10 Waldron River

The Waldron River property is a former copper exploration site, located on Christie Bay of Great Slave Lake, 200 kilometers east of Yellowknife. Exploration at the site took place on and off between 1939 and 1967. AANDC visited the site in 2011 and located a former camp site and one mine shaft.



An unsecured mine shaft at the Waldron River property in the summer of 2012.

CONCERNS AT THE SITE INCLUDE:

- Physical hazards such as old structures and camp debris
- Unsecured mine shaft

WORK COMPLETED:

2012-13 - Combined Phase I and Phase II Environmental Site Assessment

WHAT'S NEXT?

The results of the Environmental Site Assessment will be reviewed to determine what future work is required. ■

11 Wrigley Point

The Wrigley Point site is an abandoned commercial fishing camp located approximately 60 kilometers southwest of Yellowknife on the north arm of Great Slave Lake. No records have been found to suggest that the camp operated under a license so the Wrigley camp was likely unauthorized. In 2010, a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment was completed which included researching historical site activities and conducting a site visit.

CONCERNS AT THE SITE INCLUDE:

- Physical hazards such as old structures, drums and camp debris
- Hydrocarbon contaminated soil

WORK COMPLETED:

2010 - Phase I Environmental Site Assessment

2012-13 - Phase II Environmental Site Assessment

WHAT'S NEXT?

The results of the Environmental Site Assessment will be reviewed to determine what future work is required. ■

AANDC Donates Artifacts from Gordon Lake Sites

In the fall of 2012, AANDC donated artifacts to the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre in Yellowknife and the NWT Mining Heritage Society. Blasting cap boxes (circa 1940) were recovered from the exploration camp site near Kidney Pond on Gordon Lake. Items like this are an important part of the North's mining heritage and the preservation of them helps to preserve the North's cultural geoh heritage.

At the Gordon Lake sites, prospector's cabins and exploration camps are being included in the assessments. The mining heritage significance of these areas will be discussed with NWT Mining Heritage Society and the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre. ■



L-R: AANDC's Bill Coedy (far left) and Scott Mitchell (far right) present Walt Humphries of the NWT Mining Heritage Society with a blasting cap box from the 1940s.

Sites in Remediation

12 Bullmoose Mine/ Ruth Area Mines:

Bullmoose Mine, Ruth Mine, Storm Mine, Joon Mine, Beaulieu Mine, Spectrum Lake Mine, Chipp Lake Mine

These sites are being assessed together, due to their close proximity to one another. The sites are located between 74 and 90 kilometers east of Yellowknife and the majority of the activity at these sites was gold exploration and mining. Operations at each of the sites occurred on and off between the 1940s and 1980s.

CONCERNS INCLUDE:

- Hydrocarbon contamination
- Waste rock and tailings with metal contamination
- Physical hazards such as old buildings, debris and mine shaft openings.

WORK COMPLETED:

2009 – Site investigations were carried out at Bullmoose Mine and Ruth Mine.

2010 – Development of draft Remedial Action Plans began for Bullmoose Mine and Ruth Mine.

2010 – Site investigations were carried out at all seven sites and fencing was put up around the deteriorating headframe at Ruth Mine.

2011 – Site specific risk assessments were completed at Bullmoose, Ruth, Beaulieu and Spectrum Mines; signs warning of deteriorating buildings and other hazards were put up at Spectrum Mine; a Draft Remedial Action Plan

was developed for all seven sites; and workshops were held with affected Aboriginal communities to obtain input on preferred remedial options.

2012 – Additional fieldwork was conducted to finalize remedial options for the sites.

WHAT'S NEXT?

The Final Remedial Action Plan report will be completed in 2013 and remediation is anticipated to begin in 2015. ■



Linh Nguyen of AANDC conducts site work at Bullmoose Mine in September of 2010.



Debris sits on the shoreline at Blanchet Island Mine.

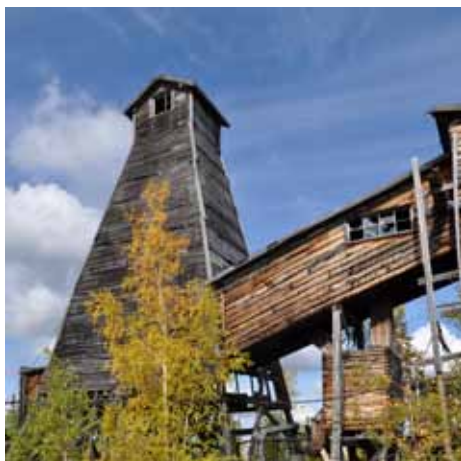
13 Great Slave Lake Projects:

Blanchet Island Mine, Outpost Island Mine, And Copper Pass Mine

These mine sites are located near or within the East Arm of Great Slave Lake. The sites are being assessed together due to their close proximity to one another.

CONCERNS INCLUDE:

- Hydrocarbon contamination
- Waste rock and tailings
- Physical hazards such as old structures, unsealed mine openings, drums and camp debris



The old headframe at the Ruth Mine site.

WORK COMPLETED:

2008 – Phase II site investigations were carried out at Outpost Island Mine and Blanchet Island Mine.

2009 – Phase III site investigations were carried out at Outpost Island Mine and Blanchet Island Mine.

2010 – Phase II site investigations were carried out at Copper Pass Mine; supplemental site investigations were carried out at Outpost Island Mine and Blanchet Island Mine; draft Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessments were completed for Outpost and Blanchet Mine.

2011 – Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessments and a Draft Remedial Action Plan for Outpost Island Mine and Blanchet Island Mine were completed. Care and maintenance activities took place at Copper Pass Mine and Blanchet Island Mine.

2012 – Community input on the remedial options for Outpost and Blanchet mines will be sought in 2013 followed by the finalization of the Remedial Action Plan.

WHAT'S NEXT?

In March of 2013, the draft Remedial Action Plan will be reviewed by the NWT Treaty 8 Tribal Corporation and the Northwest Territory Metis Nation (Fort Resolution Local). This review will be followed by public meetings in March 2013 with stakeholders in Yellowknife, Fort Resolution, and Lutselk'e. These meetings will introduce the new Project Team to the communities and provide an update on the status of the projects. In April 2013, the meetings with the stakeholders will continue with an evaluation of remedial options for the projects. Remediation of all Great Slave Lake area sites is anticipated to commence in 2015. ■



Old equipment sits near an abandoned mine shaft at Spectrum Mine in 2010.

14 Tundra Mine

Tundra Mine is a former gold mine located 240 km northeast of Yellowknife. Mine operations began in 1964. This is one of three mines that reverted to the Crown in 1999 when the owner of the mine at the time, Royal Oak Mines Inc., went into receivership. Another company, Giant Yellowknife Mines, also used the site to process ore and to dispose of tailings from nearby Salmita Mine (remediated in the late 1980s).

CONCERNS INCLUDE:

- The water in the Tailings Containment Area (TCA) has elevated levels of arsenic and water downstream from the TCA has been affected.
- Old buildings
- Hazardous waste
- Hydrocarbon-impacted soils

WORK COMPLETED:

1999 – Care and maintenance of the site included dam repairs, landfill repairs, geotechnical inspections of dams, water management and water quality monitoring.

2007 - The initial remediation was completed and included the removal of buildings and hazardous waste, construction of a non-hazardous landfill and capping of mine openings.

2009 - Water treatment was carried out on-site to treat the water in the TCA.

2010 - The contract for remaining remediation was awarded and water treatment of the TCA continued.

2011 – Full remediation of the site began in June 2011. This work included water treatment, excavation of hydrocarbon-



Aerial views of the former Discovery Mine site.

contaminated soil and the consolidation of tailings solids and buried debris.

2012 – Further remediation work will include completing water treatment in the TCA, treating hydrocarbon-contaminated soil, covering tailings and waste rock, and decommissioning dams.

WHAT'S NEXT?

Remediation is expected to be complete in 2013/14 and, following site closure, long-term monitoring will begin. A monitoring plan for the site has been developed and includes monitoring fish health and the water quality on-site and downstream of the TCA. ■

Remediation Completed/ Monitoring

15 Axe Point

Axe Point is located on the Mackenzie River, 60 km west of Fort Providence. The site was in operation for several years as an airstrip, staging area and camp along the winter road to Norman Wells for the American military during World War II.

Axe Point was remediated in 2007 and now that remediation is complete and all contamination was removed, no additional site-specific monitoring is required. ■

16 Discovery Mine

Discovery Mine was an abandoned gold mine located on the west shore of Giauque Lake, approximately 80 km northeast of Yellowknife. The mine operated from 1949 to 1969 and at the time was one of the most profitable gold mines in the country.

HISTORICAL CONCERNS INCLUDED:

- Approximately 1.1 million tonnes of acid-generating tailings containing mercury
- Asbestos-containing materials
- Lead-based paint
- Physical hazards such as old buildings, mine structures, unsealed mine openings
- Soils containing hydrocarbons

WORK COMPLETED:

2008 – Remediation was completed.

2009 – Short-term monitoring began.

2010 – Comprehensive Remediation Performance Assessment Report was completed, which included a performance review of the geotechnical, water quality, terrestrial, and aquatic conditions on site.

2011 – Annual geotechnical and water quality monitoring continued.



Aerial views of the former Hidden Lake Mine site.

WHAT'S NEXT?

The Water Licence and Land Use Permit for the site expired in February 2012 and a final plan and close-out letter of the licence/permit was submitted to the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board at the end of March 2012. No additional regulatory requirements for regular monitoring were issued by the Board. AANDC has reviewed the recommendations and monitoring results from the Performance Assessment Reports and have developed a long-term monitoring plan at a reduced scope and frequency for the site. The site will be monitored in 2013 and again in 2015 to ensure geotechnical site stability and water quality. ■

17 Hidden Lake Mine

Hidden Lake Mine is a former underground gold mine located 45 km northeast of Yellowknife in the Northwest Territories. The mine opened in 1959 with most of the mining production taking place in 1968. Since closure in 1969, there has been very limited activity at the site.

HISTORICAL CONCERNS INCLUDED:

- Tailings with metals and hydrocarbon contamination
- Surface fuel contamination around the sites of old buildings and fuelling areas
- Physical hazards such as abandoned mining equipment, unsecured mine openings, scattered metal debris and drums, and buried scrap metal
- Submerged metal drums near the dock area



Aerial views of the former Hidden Lake Mine site.

WORK COMPLETED:

2009 – The Remedial Action Plan was finalized

2010 – Remediation was completed and included the removal of tailings and hydrocarbon impacted soils, backfilling of the west shaft, capping of the east shaft, debris collection, and final site grading

2011 – Demobilization from site occurred in February 2011 and the long-term monitoring program began

2012 – Geotechnical monitoring was completed to ensure stability of the east shaft concrete cap, and backfilling of the west shaft and trench

WHAT'S NEXT?

Results from the two first years of geotechnical monitoring indicate the remediated structures are performing as expected and the site appeared to be in good condition. The site will be monitored again in 2014 and once the results are known, it will be determined if any further monitoring is required. ■



Northern Contaminants Program

The Northern Contaminants Program (NCP) was established in 1991 in response to concerns about human exposure to elevated levels of contaminants in wildlife species that are important to the traditional diets of northern Aboriginal peoples. Early studies found a wide variety of substances, many of which had no arctic or Canadian sources, but which were, nevertheless, reaching unexpectedly high levels in the arctic ecosystem.

Each year, NCP researchers test various traditional foods in order to determine contaminant level trends. This research is a very important part of the Contaminants and Remediation Directorate Program as it is the primary research used to determine community diets and potential impacts caused by contaminants at a site.

The NCP is represented in the Northwest Territories by a regional committee called the Northwest Territories Regional Contaminants Committee. The committee develops and coordinates research priorities for the NWT and its membership includes Aboriginal organizations, government departments and health boards. It provides information to the public about the presence and possible effects of contaminants and, in association with the Government of the NWT -

Department of Health, information is also provided to the public on the risks and benefits of consuming traditional foods.


The NCP allocates funds for research and related activities in five main areas:

Human Health, Environmental Monitoring and Research, Community Based Monitoring and Research, Communications, Capacity, and Outreach, and National/Regional/International Coordination and Aboriginal Partnerships.

Research in Areas Subject to On-going Comprehensive Land Claim Negotiation has included:

- Mercury levels of fish tested in various Deh Cho lakes and review of health advisories.
- Mercury release from flooding on Great Slave Lake.
- Contaminant levels (Mercury, PCBs, Persistent Organic Pollutants) in trout and burbot on Great Slave Lake near Lutsel K'e and Fort Resolution.

For results or additional information on these subjects, please contact the AANDC NT Region NCP representative at 867-669-2665. ■



**If you see a
Contaminated Site
or have questions
about sites in your
area, contact us:**

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Que se passé-t-il dans les régions où les négociations sont en cours?