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EXPLORING THE LINK BETWEEN HUMAN HEALTH
AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINANTS
What is the BC First Nations Environmental Contaminants Program?

The First Nations Health Authority: Environmental Contaminants Program (ECP) supports First Nations projects that explore the link between human health and environmental contaminants. It is intended to help First Nation communities in BC address their environmental health concerns and to support capacity development.

The Program encourages community-based study of environmental health issues through the integration of Indigenous ways of knowing, Traditional Knowledge, and empirical science. It recognizes that wellness is influenced by the environmental, social, cultural, and economic determinants of health, and that Nations, Family, Community and Land are all critical components of our health experience as human beings.

This guide is intended for BC First Nation leaders, health directors, and health representatives interested in conducting environmental health studies within their communities. The guide will:

- outline the expectations for applicants and proposals;
- assist in proposal development; and
- describe the review and selection process to make the application process as simple as possible.

Proposals must be written in accordance with the requirements outlined in this guide to be eligible for funding from First Nations Health Authority. Priority will be given to proposals demonstrating a clear human health focus and collaboration with a health professional team within the community.
WHO CAN APPLY?

The project must address human health concerns with respect to potential exposure to environmental contaminants. Any First Nation community, Tribal Council or registered First Nations organization located in British Columbia may submit a proposal.

The ECP is unique in its design as it provides funding support directly to First Nation communities/organizations, who select their own study topics (within the parameters of this guide) and their own project team members/partners.

A formal letter of support is required from the requesting agency (e.g. Chief and Council, First Nations Health Service Organization or Tribal Council) and the funding agreement recipient (if different from the requesting agency).
Helpful Hints on Building Your Project

We recommend that you read this entire guide carefully before developing your research proposal. You will need to decide on your research topic, select a team of health professionals, select research methodologies and consider a risk assessment of the environmental contaminant of concern (CoC).

1. Selecting a Research Topic

The first consideration will be to think about a topic for your research. A variety of First Nations community members should be consulted, including men, women, Elders, leaders and youth to reveal whether they are concerned about environmental contaminants and their potential impact on community members' health and wellbeing.

A list of contaminants of concern (CoC) that you may want to investigate in your research:

- Persistent organic pollutants (e.g. PCBs, PAHs, PBDEs, dioxins and furans)
- Heavy metals (e.g. arsenic, cadmium, lead, mercury)
- Other Chemical Compounds (e.g. PFCs, pesticides, herbicides)

Please contact your local Environmental Health Officer for any proposals that have focus on indoor air quality related issues, (e.g. moulds, dust mites, radon), or drinking water.

2. Team of Professionals

You are encouraged to discuss your research topic with your Community Health Team; including: Community Health Director (CHD), Community Health Representative (CHR), Community Health Nurse (CHN) and local Environmental Health Officer (EHO) within the community, who may be able to provide some guidance.

3. Research Methodologies

The research topic must focus on environmental issue(s) that affect human health. It is important for you to consider how you will examine if contaminants in your environment present a potential risk to community members' health. Epidemiology is a science that studies distribution patterns, causes and effects of health and disease in specified population(s). Seeking expert advice may be useful in determining what methods will be adequate in assessing human health in your project (e.g. an epidemiologist).

4. Risk Assessment

There are some key considerations which must be taken into account when assessing the risk between an environmental contaminant and its impact on human health. The contaminant must be identified, information gathered on the health hazards of the contaminant of concern (CoC) and the potential impact on human health assessed by considering the amount of exposure, the dosage and the adverse effects. A review of information on the CoC and the link to human health concerns needs to be included in the proposal.
PROJECT FUNDING

- Budget and resource requirements are to be realistic and appropriate.

- Only one project can be funded per community/organization per year.

- Funding is provided through existing First Nations Health Authority funding agreements. Please consult with your Community Health Director and/or Chief and Council for additional information on these agreements prior to proposal submission. A formal letter of support is required from the requesting agency (e.g. Chief and Council, First Nations Health Service Organization or Tribal Council) and the funding agreement recipient (if different from the requesting agency).

- Projects that span multiple years will be accepted. The duration funded will depend on the expiry date of the overarching health funding agreement.

- Applicants are encouraged to seek supplementary sources of funding, including in-kind donations/support from community. A brief list of potential resources can be found in the Tools and Resources section of this Guide.
ELIGIBLE PROJECTS

The project must focus on human health effects and/or exposure. The current focus of the Program is to address high priority health concerns in communities where there is a possibility of exposure to environmental contaminants at levels of concern. For full eligibility, ECP projects must include ALL of the following:

a. Human health exposure.

b. Potential Contaminant(s) of Concern.

c. Focus on the association between a. and b. above.

Your proposal should address these priority areas currently supported by the Program:

1. Examines the link or association of contaminant(s) of concern in the environment and health.

2. Environmental trends related to human exposure to contaminants in traditional territories.

3. Development of a Communication Plan and Resources for the project and the findings.

Proposals that demonstrate regional or sub-regional collaboration and partnerships or which demonstrate how First Nations Youth will be involved or engaged in the project and how their involvement will contribute to building capacity in the community will obtain a higher rating in the decision process.
Examples of some study ideas that would fall within the priority areas above include:

- Assessing the extent of various environmental health concerns among First Nation communities and potential risk to human health from exposure to such problems
- Assessing contaminant levels through human health risk assessment
- Conducting a contaminants inventory to identify potential contaminants of concern & examine human exposure pathways to contaminants - this could include a literature review identifying all exposure pathways.
- Monitoring contaminant levels in food sources (e.g. fish, wild game and berries/plants) with a linkage to human exposure, provided the intent is not to obtain funding to compliment an existing environmental monitoring program.
- Assessing health effects or impacts of exposure to potential environmental contaminants - this could include: health/dietary surveys, nutritional assessments, epidemiological studies, etc.
- Development of traditional food consumption guidelines where warranted (where levels do pose a risk).
- Assessing socio-cultural and economic effects/impacts of environmental contaminants in First Nation communities

* A list of past BC First Nations Environmental Contaminant Projects is provided in Appendix 1 for your reference.
REVIEW AND SELECTION PROCESS

All proposals will be subject to a review by the FNHA Selection Committee. Proposals are first assessed to determine whether all mandatory criteria have been met. Proposals must pass this administrative assessment for further consideration. Qualifying proposals are then reviewed in detail by the Selection Committee for technical and overall merit. The Manager, Environmental Public Health and the Committee are responsible for both the administrative and technical review of the proposals. The decision of the Selection Committee is final.
PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

The payment of a funding arrangement is conditional on performance and achievement of goals, objectives and deliverables. In its accountability to community members and the First Nations Health Authority, the Recipient must report on the project that it was funded for and the results achieved as outlined within the funding agreement. Please note that any outstanding reporting requirements not met for ECP projects funded previously could jeopardize community eligibility for future ECP funding consideration. The reporting requirements include:

Financial Activity reporting:
As outlined in the Schedule an *Interim Report on Program Expenditures* template will be provided

a) One interim financial activity report
b) One final financial activity report

Project Activity reporting:

a) Teleconferences as required throughout the project period
b) One interim project activity report
c) One final project activity report which includes:

i. Detailed project outcomes and deliverables as specified in the approved project proposal, along with a description on how project activities and findings were communicated to community members

ii. Project presentation materials for presentation at the ECP workshop

iii. A two-page plain language summary of findings for public distribution

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*Project reports will only be used for the purpose of ensuring accountability of funding arrangements under the First Nations Health Authority: Environmental Contaminants Program and will not be distributed without the permission of the First Nation.*
RESEARCH ETHICS BOARD (REB)

REB Application:

All studies funded by First Nations Health Authority, involving humans as research subjects, must be reviewed and approved by a Research Ethics Board (REB). Successful ECP applicants will be provided with instructions on the REB application process.

Resources:

University Research Ethics Boards may be used with the requirement that First Nations data ownership principles are maintained.

Canadian Institutes of Health Research Guidelines for Health Research Involving Aboriginal People
http://www.cihr-irsc.gc.ca/e/29134.html

First Nations Information Governance Centre: Ownership, Control, Access, & Possession (OCAP)
http://fnigc.ca/
TOOLS AND RESOURCES

WHAT MAKES A STRONG APPLICATION?

- Project focus is on *human health* with respect to environmental contaminants
- Project *examines the association of contaminants and health*
- Project is *driven by the community* rather than external researchers
- Project incorporates *professional health team* members
- Provides an opportunity for individuals, especially youth, within the *community to become actively engaged and simultaneously increases awareness & understanding* of the study topic
- Involves local experience and knowledge
- Includes information on *how the project results will be validated, used & communicated to the community members*
- Includes the appropriate *academic and scientific experts* to support methods and activities / data analysis
- Includes a *project evaluation* (usually involves team “lessons learned” review, review and approval by community leadership, and any other internal or external feedback desired)
- Includes a *detailed budget* of project expenses
  - Materials, supplies, and equipment
  - Itemized budget with number of unit(s), unit cost, and total cost
  - Salaries and wages for each team member
  - Best estimates of all expenses and in-kind donations at fair market value
OTHER POTENTIAL RESOURCES:

For assistance in developing a study topic, writing a proposal or finding scientific specialists, the following may serve as useful resources:

- First Nations Health Authority Research, Analysis & Knowledge Management: https://www.fnha.ca/what-we-do/research-knowledge-exchange-and-evaluation
- First Nations Environmental Health Innovation Network (FNEHIN) at: www.fnehin.ca
- National Collaborating Centre for Aboriginal Health at: www.nccah-ccnsa.ca/en
- Network Environments for Aboriginal Health Research, British Columbia and Yukon Territory NEAHR BCWA, Vancouver: http://kloshetillicum.ca/
- First Nations Food, Nutrition and Environment Study at: www.fnfnes.ca
PROPOSAL FORMAT

**IMPORTANT!** Only proposals meeting ALL of the requirements below and adhering to the following template format will be eligible for consideration. Letters of Interest or Intent will not be accepted.

You are encouraged to discuss your proposal and ideas with your Community Health Team; including Community Health Director (CHD), Community Health Representative (CHR), Community Health Nurse (CHN) and local Environmental Health Officer (EHO) within the community, who may be able to provide some guidance.

**GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**

- Maximum 6 pages single-sided or 3 pages double-sided (not including cover page, table of contents and appendices)
- Please provide page footers, including page numbers and community/organization name
- Only one proposal per First Nations community/organization per funding year
- If youth engagement or involvement is not described / outlined then the proposal will not be considered.
COVER PAGE
- Descriptive project title: avoid generic titles such as “Environmental Contaminants Project”
- Subtitle: provide a sentence which summarizes/describes the project
- Organization name
- Primary contact person
- Mailing address, telephone, fax and e-mail
- Funding amount requested
- Date of submission

SUMMARY
- Suggested length: 1-2 paragraphs
- Clearly, and in plain, non-scientific language, summarize the project. This summary may be used in First Nations Health Authority documents that provide general information about funded projects.
- What is the proposed work? Clearly indicate the human/community health aspects of the project.
- What study question(s) are being addressed and why?
- Where and when will the work be done?
- What are the expected results?
- Indicate the ECP priority area(s) addressed by the project -- see page 5

OBJECTIVE(S)
- Suggested length: 2-3 paragraphs
- What do you wish to learn from the study?
- Provide well defined short-term and long-term objectives for the project
- Indicate a clear relationship between the environmental contaminant in question and human health
BACKGROUND & RATIONALE
- Suggested length: ½ to 1 page
- Background
  - Health issue of concern & its impact(s) on community members?
  - What has previously been done to address the issue(s)?
  - Is this a continuation of a previous or existing project? If so, please elaborate. Has funding been provided by the ECP in the past?
  - Background or established scientific research on the environmental contaminant and/or health concern is required.
- Rationale
  - Describe how the community would benefit from this project
- Capacity Building
  - What specific knowledge, skills, tools, and training opportunities will the community gain as a result of this project, especially youth?
  - What specific community expertise will be used for this project
- Traditional/Local/Indigenous Knowledge
  - Describe how the project will incorporate traditional, local, and/or Indigenous knowledge.

ACTIVITIES, METHODOLOGY, & TIMELINES
- Suggested length: 1 to 2 pages
- Provide a detailed list of all activities that will take place. Please be as specific as possible
- Describe the methodology associated to the activities, e.g. how will the work be conducted?
  The points below are only examples and are not an exhaustive list of methodology details.
    - Sample collection and/or subject selection
    - Sample size
    - Measurement techniques
    - Lab analysis
    - Evaluation of results - health standards / guidelines utilized and validation of results.
    - Quality control
- List the expected dates for each activity, including any time limitations (seasons, availability of resources, migration of animals or fish)

OUTCOMES & DELIVERABLES
- Suggested length: ½ page
- Describe the expected outcomes, benefits, and beneficiaries of the project.
- List expected deliverables of the project, including reports, publications, conference/workshop presentations, communication initiatives and/or materials (e.g. newsletters, pamphlets, videos).
BUDGET
- Provide detailed budget information as per budget template in this guide
- Include any additional information for successive/previous years if applying for a project that spans multiple years
- If project is only a component of a bigger project, please provide general information regarding overall project budget

PROJECT TEAM & PARTNERS
- Suggested length: n/a
- Provide name, title, telephone, fax, and email for all members of the project
- List departments, agencies, Aboriginal groups, universities, or communities that are involved in the project. Health Director / professional health team is expected to be involved.

PROJECT EVALUATION
- Suggested length: 1/3 page
- Indicate how the project will be evaluated and by whom.
- What indicators will be used to measure outcomes?

COMMUNICATION PLAN
- Suggested length: 1/3 page
- Describe how project progress and results will be communicated within the team, with the community members, and externally.

APPENDICES
- Attach any necessary supporting information which provides relevant project information (e.g. laboratory QA/QC data, project team member resumes, etc.).
- A formal letter of support is required from the requesting agency (e.g. Chief and Council, First Nations Health Service Organization or Tribal Council) and the funding agreement recipient (if different from the requesting agency).
# EXAMPLE BUDGET

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<th>COST/UNIT</th>
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<td>$10,500</td>
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<td>$5,600</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Project team member</td>
<td>40 days</td>
<td>$140/day</td>
<td>$5,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sampling Equipment</td>
<td>Lab samples / tests</td>
<td>20 samples</td>
<td>$650/sample</td>
<td>$13,000</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Fuel</td>
<td>Market Value</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Shipping</td>
<td>Market Value</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional Fees (specify)</td>
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<td>$2000/week</td>
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<tr>
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<td>e.g. First Nations in-kind donations</td>
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<td>$5,300</td>
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**FUNDING REQUESTED FROM ECP**

$39,400

**NOTES:**
- Above costs per unit are for demonstration only.
- Funding is limited to those activities/expenses directly associated with the project.
DESCRIPTION OF BUDGET CATEGORIES

SALARIES AND WAGES
- Entries under this category are the salaries paid to people specifically hired for the project.
- Ensure that contract employees are not included under more than one category.

EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES
- Equipment costs (purchase, lease, maintenance): specify the type of equipment and the extent to which it will be applied to the project. Only equipment that is either purchased, leased, or developed specifically for the particular project should be listed in this category.
- Laboratory analysis: indicate the cost of analysis per sample, the type of analysis and the number of samples to be analysed. Only the cost of sample analysis and/or the development of specific analytical techniques for a project are appropriate.
- Note: Equipment may be purchased up to $5,000 upon written authorization from the Regional Environmental Health Manager. All equipment purchased with First Nations Health Authority funds is the property of the FNHA. It is preferable to lease equipment for the project.

TRAVEL
- Include a detailed breakdown of all anticipated travel, accommodation & meal costs.
- Cost of establishing and operating field camps, and shipping (e.g. freight) charges should also be included in this category.

PROFESSIONAL FEES
- Contracts: please indicate the total estimated value of each contract under the project, the contractor name (if known), purpose and detailed listing of expenses.

 ADMINISTRATION COSTS
- Administration fees (if applicable). Administration fees are not to exceed a maximum of 10% of the total project funding amount and must be itemized. A list of potential administration fees include: administrative and clerical salaries and benefit, legal and general liability insurance, general purpose equipment and maintenance and repair, telecommunication costs, photocopier and copying costs, office supplies, postage costs, printing costs, and publication costs.

OTHER COSTS
- If any budget items do not clearly fit in any of the above classes of expenditures, please identify them here with a brief description.

FUNDING FROM OTHER SOURCES
- Indicate other funding (staff salaries, services, facilities, operating funds, etc.) as well as the estimated value, status and source of other known or potential contributions to the project.
- Include any in-kind contributions from other sources.
APPLICATION CHECKLIST

Only proposals that are written in accordance with the requirements outlined in this guide will be considered. Your proposal application package must include the following:

1. **THE DOCUMENT**
   - Proposal document written in accordance with the proposal format template in this guide
   - Complete contact information for the project team’s primary contact person
   - Proposal budget using the template in this guide
   - A formal letter of support is required from the requesting agency (e.g. Chief and Council, First Nations Health Service Organization or Tribal Council) and the funding agreement recipient (if different from the requesting agency)
   - Relevant Appendices (e.g. sample survey questionnaire, letters of support from partnering communities or collaborating organizations, lab QA/QC data, project team member résumés etc.)
2 IMPORTANT REMINDERS

- Ensure that administration fees do not exceed 10% of the project budget
- Ensure that alternate / in-kind supplementary sources of funding have been identified
- If a multiple-year project, a clear project timeline is included which indicates intended activities for each year
- Include how the proposal will build on any existing information or studies that have already been conducted

3 SUBMIT

Submit your completed proposal by email to:

Environmental.Health@fnha.ca
APPENDIX 1
Past BC First Nations Environmental Contaminants Projects

2013

- Microbial Properties of Traditional Smoked Fish and Game (Lake Babine Nation)
- Safeguarding Saik’uz Traditional Plant Gathering Lands for Community Health and Education - Phase 2 (Saik’uz First Nation)
- The impact of Contaminants on Cowichan Tribes Shellfish Harvest Sites - Phase 2 Chemical Contaminants Hotspots and Presence of Fecal Coli forms (Cowichan Indian Band)
- Monitoring Environmental Contaminants of Human Health Concerns - Expanding the Baseline Study on Gitksan First Nation Food Fish (Gitksan Watershed Authorities)
- Traditional Medicines in Carrier Sekani Territory - the Impact of Mining and Forestry (Carrier Sekani Family Services)
- Assessment of Contaminant Levels in Rockfish and Implications for Human Health of the Sliammon First Nation - Phase 1 (Sliammon First Nation)
- Assessment of Community Exposure to Environmental Contaminants in Traditional Marine Foods (Tsleil-Waututh Nation)
- Project to Investigate the Concentration of Heavy Metals in Forage Berries (Tk’emlups Indian Band and Whispering Pines / Clinton Indain Band)

2012

- Dungeness Crab Contaminants Research in Duncan Bay, Metlakatla Bay & Venn Passage (Metlakatla Band)
- Safeguarding Saik’uz Traditional Plant Gathering Lands for Community Health and Education (Saik’uz First Nation)
- Waste Management Snapshot (Seton Lake Indian Band)
- The Impact of Chemical Contaminants on Cowichan Tribes Shellfish Harvesting Sites (Cowichan Indian Band)
- Looking at Safety of Traditional Food Consumption & Health Links of the Dzawada’enuxw & Kwicksutaineuk Ah-kwa-ah-mish, Phase 2 (Tsawataineuk First Nation)
- Human Health Impact Assessment of Sediment and Shellfish Contamination at T’Sou-k (T’Sou-ke First Nation)
- Baseline Assessment of Environmental Contaminants in Food Fish on Gitanyow Territory (Gitanyow Fisheries Authority)
• Baseline Study on Gitksan First Nation Food Fish (Gitksan Watershed Authorities)

2011

• Testing for Contaminants in Nickel Plate Lake Food Fish (Penticton Indian Band)
• Tzetan Biny: Rainbow Trout Mercury Concentration Sampling Project
  (Xeni Gwet’in First Nations Government)
• Today’s Traditionally Smoked Meat: Is this a Potential Source of Bacterial Pathogens? (Lheidli T’enneh Band)
• Baseline Bio-monitoring of Heavy Metals and PAHs at Important Food Social Ceremonial Harvesting Areas
  (Metlakatla Band)
• Community Exposure to Hydrocarbon Contaminants in the Gitga’at Traditional Territory
  (Gitga’at First Nation)
• Assessment of Seasonal Changes in Contaminant Levels in Marine Shellfish in Important Harvesting Areas
  (Sliammon First Nation)
• Halalt First Nation and the Crofton Mill (Halalt First Nation)
• Testing for Contaminants in Resident Food Fish in the Lower Similkameen River
  (Lower Similkameen Indian Band)
• Mercury Testing in Nicola Lake Food Fish: Traditional and Introduced Species (Upper Nicola Band)
• Assessment of Contaminants in Traditional Marine Foods Project - Phase 2 (Tsleil-Waututh Nation)

2010

• Assessing Risks to Human Health on Gitanyow Territory - Environmental Toxins in Food Fish
  (Gitanyow Fisheries Authority)
• Decontamination of Traditional Shellfish Resources (Kwakiutl First Nation)
• Traditional Foods and Environmental Contaminants - Community and Youth Involvement in the Development
  of Risk-Benefit Understanding in Coastal First Nations Communities (Snuneymuxw First Nation)
• Assessment of Contaminants in Traditional Marine Foods Project (Tsleil Waututh Nation)
• Community Exposure to Hydrocarbon Contaminants in Gitga’at Traditional Territory (Gitga’at First Nation)
• Looking at Safety of Traditional Food Consumption (Tsawataineuk First Nation)
• Impacts on Nlaka’pamux Resources, Phase II (Boothroyd Indian Band)
• The Preservation and Awareness of Chawathil’s Traditional Foods and Medicines - Phase III
  (Chawathil First Nation)
• Barnston Island Contaminants Study - Phase 4 (Katzie First Nation)
• Mercury Contamination Testing in Douglas Lake Food Fish (Upper Nicola Indian Band)
• Splats’in Water Systems Contamination Research - Inactive Dump Sites and Contaminants
  (Splats’in First Nation)
• Protecting Our Traditional Food Resources, and Improving the Health of Our People (St. Mary’s Indian Band)
- Diet of Carrier Sekani First Nations and the Potential Health Impacts (Carrier Sekani Family Services)
- Assessment of Documented Environmental Contaminant Sites in Stellat'en First Nations Territory (Stellat'en First Nation)

2009:

- Collection of Baseline Data on Some Fish Species Consumed by Alexis Creek First Nation - Year II (Alexis Creek First Nation)
- Establishing Impacts on Nlaka’pamux Resources (Boothroyd Indian Band)
- Preservation and Awareness of Chawathil Traditional Foods and Medicines, Phase II (Chawathil First Nation)
- Tracking the Impacts from Railways (Cook’s Ferry Band)
- Barnston Island Contaminants Study - Phase 3 (Katzie First Nation)
- Baseline Consumption Levels of Traditional Marine Foods Following a Diesel Spill near Metlakatla (Metlakatla First Nation)
- Is the Nadleh Whut’en Subsistence Food Safe to Eat? (Nadleh Whut’en Band)
- Landscape, Development, and West Nile Virus Risk (Osoyoos First Nation)
- Wild Plant Harvesting by the Splats’in and Contaminated Areas (Splats’in First Nation)
- Understanding Environmental Contaminants in Our Territory & Tools to Manage Health Risks (Stellat’en First Nation)
- The Environmental Effects of BC Rail on Takla Lake First Nations Traditional Territory (Takla Lake First Nation)

2008

- Collecting Baseline Data on Metal Contaminants in Fish Species (Alexis Creek First Nation)
- Identifying Contaminant Levels Present in Traditional Foods (Ditidaht First Nation)
- Siska Salmon & Human Health Project (Siska Indian Band)
- Analysis of Potential Traditional Food Contaminants - Fraser Lake & Community (Nadleh Whut’en Band)
- Endocrine Disruptors in the Okanagan Basin (Okanagan Indian Band)
- Testing for Contaminants in Okanagan Basin Food Fish (Penticton Indian Band)
- Assessing the Risk of Shellfish Consumption in Sliammon Territory (Sliammon First Nation)
- Toxin Free Community Project (Seton Lake Indian Band)
- Analysis of Tl’azt’en Nation Health Survey Data & Contaminants Levels - Traditional Food (Tl’azt’en Nation)
- Marine Foods: Part II Analysis & Inter-Comparison with Local First Nations (1Tseycum First Nation)
- Environmental Risk Inventory (Whispering Pines Indian Band)
- Strategize a Plan to Minimize Risk to Safety & Security of Traditional Foods/Medicine (1Chawathil First Nation)
- Testing for Contaminants in Upper Nicola & Douglas Lakes Food Fish (Upper Nicola Indian Band)
- Testing for Contaminants in Resident Fish Food (Lower Similkameen Indian Band)
The Infection Risk to Tick-Borne Diseases for the Osoyoos Indian Band (Osoyoos Indian Band)
Assessment of Contamination of Food Social Ceremonial Harvesting Areas (Clam Beds) Following a Diesel Fuel Spill Near Metlakatla (Metlakatla First Nation)

2007

- Analysis of Potential Traditional Food Contaminants (Cheslatta Carrier Nation)
- Contaminant Investigation on Traditional Lands, Phase 2 (Katzie First Nation)
- Decontamination of Traditional Shellfish Resources (Kwakiutl First Nation)
- Assessing Metal Levels in the Tissues of Food-Wildlife Species (Lake Babine Nation)
- Smalqmix Traditional Food & Medicinal Plant Contamination (Lower Similkameen Indian Band)
- Additional Testing for Contaminants in Fish in the Okanagan Basin (Okanagan Nation Alliance)
- Siska Salmon & Human Health Project (Siska Indian Band)
- An Evaluation of Accumulated Analytical Data of Traditional Food Sources (Tl’azt’en Nation)
- Traditional Food Harvesting Program (Tseycum First Nation)
- Monitoring & Assessment of Contaminants in Traditional Marine Foods (Tsleil-Waututh Nation)

2006

- Assessment of Columbia Valley Landfill (Akisqnuk First Nation)
- Study of Toxicity Effects of Area Effluent (Cape Mudge First Nation)
- Exposure to Bioaccumulated Contaminants (Cowichan Tribes)
- Monitoring Air Quality (Fort Nelson First Nation)
- Potential Environmental Degradation - Open Net Cage Finfish Aquaculture (Homalco First Nation)
- Mapping Contaminants & Health Effects in Traditional Use Areas (Hupacasath First Nation)
- Environmental Contaminant Project (Katzie First Nation)
- Environmental Trends Related to Human Health (Ktunaxa Nation Council)
- Microbial Source Tracking, Phase II (Kwakiutl First Nation)
- Assessing the Risks of Clam Consumption within Harvest Areas (Kyuquot First Nation)
- Landfill Leachate Study (Melakatla First Nation)
- Fish Health Testing & Review of Fish Consumption Guidelines (Okanagan Nation Alliance)
- Environmental Risk Inventory (Seabird Island Band)
- Environmental Risk Inventory (Shackan Indian Band)
- Groundwater Protection Plan (Soowahlie First Nation)
- Air Shed Monitoring Program (T’tq’et First Nation)
- Algal Analysis and Monitoring Project (Xeni Gwet’in First Nations Government)
- Environmental Contaminants Inventory (Yale First Nation)