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# Residue of DDT and HCH in Fish from Lakes and Rivers in the World 


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## 1. Introduction

Organochlorine pesticides such as DDT and HCH had been abundantly produced and used since the around twentieth century in all over the world and environmental pollution, food contamination and human body pollution had developed into social problem because of their high bioconcentration potential and high persistency. The use and manufacturing of DDT and HCH were forbidden in many countries including Japan in all over the world in the first half in 1970's.

In Japan, the use of organochlorine pesticides registered in persistent organic pollutants (POPs) was prohibited, for example, in 1971 for DDT and HCH and in 1986 for chlordane. Levels of DDT and HCH have been monitored annually in wildlife such as fish, shellfish and bird from a freshwater lake, 17 sea areas and 2 land areas in Japan since 1979 [1-31]. Lake Biwa, the largest in Japan, was selected as a freshwater lake and a freshwater fish, Japanese dace from the lake was selected as a wildlife sample.

In the world, a few reports have been published for long-term monitoring of POPs in aquatic biota from lakes only in USA and Sweden. In USA, the use of DDT was prohibited in 1972. Levels of POPs such as DDT, chlordanes, Mirex, Dieldrin have been monitored annually in fish from the Grate Lakes since 1970 [32, 33]. In Sweden, the use of DDT was prohibited in 1970. Levels of DDT, HCB and HCH have been monitored annually in fish from Lake Storvindeln since 1968 [34].

On the other hand, many field data have been published for temporal monitoring of DDT and HCH in fish from lakes [35-70] and rivers [40, 51, 68, 71-101].

This study was performed for the accumulation of fundamental data on DDT and HCH contamination of fish in lakes and rivers in the world to evaluate their concentration changes by POPs Regulation. The data were collected from the published reports in which
the accuracy in the chemical analyses of the pesticides was over the standard level. This chapter consisted of (1) Residue of T-DDT and T-HCH in fish from lakes and rivers in the world, (2) Long-term trends of T-DDT and T-HCH in fish from lakes in the world, (3) Composition of T-DDT and T-HCH in fish from lakes and rivers in the world.

1. Each of the T-DDT and T-HCH concentration data in fish from lakes and rivers was compared for the 38 lakes surveyed in 8 countries of Europe and America and 8 countries of Asia and Africa from 1995 to 2008 and for the 28 rivers surveyed in 8 countries of Europe and America, 4 countries of Asia, Africa and Oceania from 2000 to 2009.
2. Long-term trends of T-DDT and T-HCH in Japanese dace from Lake Biwa were shown from 1979 to 2009 and half-lives ( $\mathrm{t}_{1 / 2}$ ) were calculated for T-DDT and T-HCH. The $\mathrm{t}_{1 / 2}$ values were 9 years for T-DDT and 4 years for T-HCH. Similarly, long-term trends of TDDT in fish from Lake Biwa, Lake Ontario, Lake Michigan and Lake Storvindeln were shown and the $\mathrm{t}_{1 / 2}$ values of T-DDT were calculated. The $\mathrm{t}_{1 / 2}$ values were $9,11,8$ and 7 years, respectively, in Lake Biwa, Lake Ontario, Lake Michigan and Lake Storvindeln. There were no wide differences in the $t_{1 / 2}$ values between the four lakes.
3. Composition of T-DDT in fish from lakes and rivers in the world was compared for the 25 lakes in 15 countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa from 1996 to 2008 and for the 16 rivers in 8 countries of Europe, America, Asia, Africa and Oceania from 2000 to 2009. Similarly, composition of T-HCH in fish from lakes and rivers in the world was compared for the 16 lakes in 8 countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa from 1996 to 2008 and for the 11 rivers in 5 countries of Europe and Asia from 2001 to 2006.

## 2. Residue of T-DDT and T-HCH in fish from lakes and rivers in the world

Residue of T-DDT and T-HCH in fish from lakes and rivers in the world (Survey years: 1995~2009) was reviewed from literatures in the past. The residue data were summarized in Table 1 for the lakes [22-31, 35-70] and in Table 2 for the rivers [40, 51, 68, 71-101].

| No. | Species | $\mathrm{n}^{\text {a }}$ | Analyte | Lake | Year | Country | T-HCH ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | T-DDT ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | References |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| L-1 | Japanese dace | 5 | Muscle | Lake Biwa | 2000 | Japan | $3 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | $13 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Ministry of the Environment, Japan (2002) |
| L-2 | Japanese dace | 5 | Muscle | Lake Biwa | 2001 | Japan | $2 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | $10 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Ministry of the Environment, Japan (2003) |
| L-3 | Japanese dace | 5 | Muscle | Lake Biwa | 2002 | Japan | $\begin{aligned} & 1.79 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ & \text { wt } \end{aligned}$ | $6.5 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Ministry of the Environment, Japan (2004) |
| L-4 | Japanese dace | 5 | Muscle | Lake Biwa | 2003 | Japan | $\begin{aligned} & 0.97 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ & \text { wt } \end{aligned}$ | $8.0 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Ministry of the Environment, Japan (2005) |
| L-5 | Japanese dace | 5 | Muscle | Lake Biwa | 2004 | Japan | $\begin{aligned} & 0.55 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ & \text { wt } \end{aligned}$ | $8.4 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Ministry of the Environment, Japan (2006) |
| L-6 | Japanese dace | 5 | Muscle | Lake Biwa | 2005 | Japan | $\begin{aligned} & 0.29 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ & \text { wt } \end{aligned}$ | $9.3 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Ministry of the Environment, Japan (2007) |


| No. | Species | $\mathrm{n}^{\text {a }}$ | Analyte | Lake | Year | Country | T-HCH ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | T-DDT ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | References |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| L-7 | Japanese dace | 5 | Muscle | Lake Biwa | 2006 | Japan | $\begin{aligned} & 0.90 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ & \text { wt } \end{aligned}$ | $8.3 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Ministry of the Environment, Japan (2008) |
| L-8 | Raibow trout (male) | 4 | Muscle | Lake <br> Mashu | 2003 | Japan | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 2.98 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ \text { wt } \end{array}$ | $1.49 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Takazawa et al. (2005) |
| L-9 | Raibow trout (female) | 6 | Muscle | Lake Mashu | 2003 | Japan | $\begin{aligned} & 2.71 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ & \text { wt } \end{aligned}$ | $1.72 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Takazawa et al. (2005) |
| L-10 | Japanese dace (male) | 3 | Muscle | Lake <br> Mashu | 2003 | Japan | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 1.75 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ \text { wt } \end{array}$ | $0.66 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Takazawa et al. (2005) |
| L-11 | Japanese dace (female) | 6 | Muscle | Lake <br> Mashu | 2003 | Japan | $\begin{aligned} & 2.45 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ & \text { wt } \end{aligned}$ | $0.56 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Takazawa et al. $(2005)$ |
| L-12 | Raibow trout (male) | 3 | Muscle | Lake <br> Mashu | 2002 | Japan | $\begin{aligned} & 3.23 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ & \text { wt } \end{aligned}$ | $3.50 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Takazawa et al. $(2005)$ |
| L-13 | Raibow trout (female) | 9 | Muscle | Lake <br> Mashu | 2002 | Japan | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline 2.19 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ \mathrm{wt} \end{array}$ | $1.27 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Takazawa et al. $(2005)$ |
| L-14 | Unkown | 6 | Whole | Taihu Lake <br> Region | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 1999 \sim 20 \\ 00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | China | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \begin{array}{l} 46 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ \mathrm{wt} \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $12 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Feng et al. (2003) |
| L-15 | Carp | 3 | Whole | Lake Tai | 2000 | China | $64 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ fat wt | $980 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ fat wt | Nakata et al. (2005) |
| L-16 | Topmouth culter | 3 | Whole | Lake Tai | 2000 | China | $67 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ fat wt | $750 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ fat wt | Nakata et al. (2005) |
| L-17 | Spotted steed | 3 | Whole | Lake Tai | 2000 | China | $75 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ fat wt | $700 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ fat wt | Nakata et al. (2005) |
| L-18 | Catfish | 3 | Whole | Lake Tai | 2000 | China | $68 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ fat wt | $1000 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ fat wt | Nakata et al. (2005) |
| L-19 | Gymoncypris namensis | 4 | Muscle | Nam Co <br> Lake | 2005 | China | $\begin{aligned} & 2.57 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ & \text { wt } \end{aligned}$ | $17.2 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Yang et al. (2007) |
| L-20 | Gymoncypris waddellii | 4 | Muscle | Yamdro <br> Lake | 2005 | China | $\begin{aligned} & 1.56 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ & \text { wt } \end{aligned}$ | $2.76 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Yang et al. (2007) |
| L-21 | C. auratus | 8 | Edible <br> part | Gaobeidian <br> Lake <br> (Beijing) | 2006 | China | $\begin{aligned} & 6.41 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ & \text { wt } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21.96 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ & \text { wt } \end{aligned}$ | Li et al. (2008) |
| L-22 | M. anguillicaudat us | 5 | Edible part | Gaobeidian <br> Lake <br> (Beijing) | 2006 | China | $\begin{aligned} & 2.61 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ & \text { wt } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.08 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ & \text { wt } \end{aligned}$ | Li et al. (2008) |
| L-23 | H. <br> leuciscultures | 8 | Edible <br> part | Gaobeidian <br> Lake <br> (Beijing) | 2006 | China | $\begin{aligned} & 11.14 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \\ & \text { wet wt } \end{aligned}$ | $84.4 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Li et al. (2008) |
| L-24 | Herbivorous | 9 | Muscle | Songkhla <br> Lake <br> (Thale <br> Luang) | 1997 | Thailand |  | $170 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ fat wt | Kumblad et al. (2001) |
| L-25 | Herbivorous | 10 | Muscle | Songkhla <br> Lake <br> (Thale Sap) | 1997 | Thailand |  | $36 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ fat wt | Kumblad et al. (2001) |
| L-26 | Herbivorous | 8 | Muscle | Songkhla <br> Lake (Thale <br> Sap <br> Songkhla) | 1997 | Thailand |  | $35 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ fat wt | Kumblad et al. (2001) |
| L-27 | Channa striata | 64 | Muscle | Kolleru Lake | Unkown | India |  |  | Amaraneri \& Pillala $(2001)$ |
| L-28 | Channa striata | 56 | Liver | Kolleru Lake | Unkown | India |  |  | Amaraneri \& Pillala $(2001)$ |
| L-29 | Catla catla | 58 | Muscle | Kolleru Lake | Unkown | India |  |  | Amaraneri \& Pillala $(2001)$ |
| L-30 | Catla catla | 38 | Liver | Kolleru Lake | Unkown | India |  |  | Amaraneri \& Pillala $(2001)$ |
| L-31 | P. phuturio | 2 | Whole | Haleji Lake | 1999 | Pakistan |  | $4.55 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Sanpera et al. (2002) |
| L-32 | C. lalia | 3 | Whole | Haleji Lake | 1999 | Pakistan |  | $5.58 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Sanpera et al. (2002) |
| L-33 | G. giuris | 1 | Whole | Haleji Lake | 1999 | Pakistan |  | $5.94 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Sanpera et al. (2002) |


| No. | Species | $\mathrm{n}^{\text {a }}$ | Analyte | Lake | Year | Country | T-HCH ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | T-DDT ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | References |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| L-34 | Several kinds | 81 | Edible part | Lake Jarun | 2000 | Croatia | $\begin{aligned} & 0.40 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ & \mathrm{wt}^{*} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.80 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ & \mathrm{wt}^{*} \end{aligned}$ | Bosnir et al. (2007) |
| L-35 | Arctic char | 25 | Muscle | Lake <br> Ellasjøen | 1996 | Norway |  | $60 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Evenset et al. (2004) |
| L-36 | Arctic char | 12 | Muscle | Lake <br> Øyangen | 1996 | Norway |  | $4.3 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Evenset et al. (2004) |
| L-37 | Whitefish (Female) 100200g | 13 | Muscle | Lake <br> Stuorajavri | 2005 | Norway | ND | $0.35 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Christensen et al. (2007) |
| L-38 | Whitefish (Male) 100200 g | 10 | Muscle | Lake <br> Stuorajavri | 2005 | Norway | ND | $0.41 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Christensen et al. (2007) |
| L-39 | Pike | 5 | Muscle | Lake <br> Stuorajavri | 2005 | Norway | ND | $0.24 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Christensen et al. (2007) |
| L-40 | Brown trout | 1 | Muscle | L. Tuma (remote alpine lake) | 2003 | Switzerland |  | $1100 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ fat wt $(+$ +op') | Schmid et al. (2007) |
| L-41 | Brown trout | 1 | Muscle | L. Moesola (remote alpine lake) | 2003 | Switzerland |  | $680 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ fat wt(+op') | Schmid et al. (2007) |
| L-42 | Lake trout | 1 | Muscle | L. <br> Diavolezza <br> (remote <br> alpine lake) | 2003 | Switzerland |  | $\begin{aligned} & 130 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { fat } \\ & \mathrm{wt}(+\mathrm{op} \text { ') } \end{aligned}$ | Schmid et al. (2007) |
| L-43 | Catfish | 8 | Muscle | Lake <br> Trasimeno | 1998 | Italy | $\begin{aligned} & 14.3 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { fat } \\ & \mathrm{wt} \end{aligned}$ | $216 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ fat wt | Elia et al. (2006) |
| L-44 | Mullet (Lisa aurata) | 13 | Muscle | Lake <br> Ganzirri | 2001 | Italy |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet wt } \\ & \text { (Max.) } \end{aligned}$ | Licata et al. (2003) |
| L-45 | Landlocked | 5 | Whole | Lake <br> Maggiore | $\begin{aligned} & 2002- \\ & 2004 \end{aligned}$ | Italy |  | $2500 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ fat wt | Bettinetti et al. (2006) |
| L-46 | Whitefish | 5 | Whole | Lake <br> Maggiore | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2002- \\ & 2004 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Italy |  | $1370 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ fat wt | Bettinetti et al. (2006) |
| L-47 | Perch | 5 | Whole | Lake <br> Maggiore | $\begin{aligned} & 2002- \\ & 2004 \end{aligned}$ | Italy |  | $1860 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ fat wt | Bettinetti et al. (2006) |
| L-48 | Chub | 5 | Whole | Lake <br> Maggiore | $\begin{aligned} & 2002- \\ & 2004 \end{aligned}$ | Italy |  | $1190 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ fat wt | Bettinetti et al. (2006) |
| L-49 | Rudd | 5 | Whole | Lake <br> Maggiore | $\begin{aligned} & 2002- \\ & 2004 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Italy |  | $2770 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ fat wt | Bettinetti et al. (2006) |
| L-50 | Tench | 5 | Whole | Lake <br> Maggiore | $\begin{aligned} & 2002- \\ & 2004 \end{aligned}$ | Italy |  | $2720 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ fat wt | Bettinetti et al. (2006) |
| L-51 | Perch | 1 | Muscle | Bolsena Lake | 2002 | Italy | $0.02 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | $2.26 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Orban et al. (2007) |
| L-52 | Perch | 1 | Muscle | Bracciano <br> Lake | 2002 | Italy | $0.09 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | $0.38 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Orban et al. (2007) |
| L-53 | Perch | 1 | Muscle | Salto Lake | 2002 | Italy | $\begin{aligned} & 0.03 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ & \text { wt } \end{aligned}$ | $0.61 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Orban et al. (2007) |
| L-54 | Pelagic landlocked shad | 1 | Muscle | Lake Como (Como branch) | 2006 | Italy |  | $1010 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ fat wt | Bettinetti et al. (2008) |
| L-55 | Pelagic landlocked shad | 1 | Muscle | Lake Como (Como branch) | 2007 | Italy |  | $840 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ fat wt | Bettinetti et al. (2008) |
| L-56 | Pelagic landlocked shad | 1 | Muscle | Lake Como (Lecco branch) | 2007 | Italy |  | $610 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ fat wt | Bettinetti et al. (2008) |
| L-57 | Pelagic <br> landlocked <br> shad | 1 | Muscle | Lake Iseo | 2007 | Italy |  | $570 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ fat wt | Bettinetti et al. (2008) |


| No. | Species | $\mathrm{n}^{\text {a }}$ | Analyte | Lake | Year | Country | T-HCH ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | T-DDT ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | References |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| L-58 | Pikeperch | 4 M | Muscle | Beysehir <br> Lake | Unkown | Turkey | $70 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | $27 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Aktumsek et al. (2002) |
| L-59 | Carp | 17 | Muscle | Sir Dam <br> Lake | 2003 | Turkey | $0.21 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt* | $14.4 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt* | Erdogrul et al. (2005) |
| L-60 | Oresochromus niloticus | 4 | Muscle | Lake Burullus | 2006 | Egypt | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 1.88 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ \text { wt } \end{array}$ | $5.13 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Said et al. (2008) |
| L-61 | Clarries sp. | 4 | Muscle | Lake <br> Burullus | 2006 | Egypt | $9.83 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | $\begin{aligned} & 12.54 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ & \mathrm{wt} \end{aligned}$ | Said et al. (2008) |
| L-62 | Bagrus <br> meridionalis | 4 | Muscle | Lake <br> Malawi | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1996, \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | East Africa |  | $13.1 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Kidd et al. (2001) |
| L-63 | Buccochromis nototaenia | 2 | Muscle | Lake <br> Malawi | $\begin{gathered} 1996, \\ 1997 \end{gathered}$ | East Africa |  | $3.4 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Kidd et al. (2001) |
| L-64 | Clarius sp. | 1 | Muscle | Lake <br> Malawi | $\begin{aligned} & 1996, \\ & 1997 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | East Africa |  | $1.4 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Kidd et al. (2001) |
| L-65 | Engraulicyprus sardella | 6 | Whole | Lake <br> Malawi | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1996, \\ & 1997 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | East Africa |  | $4.5 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Kidd et al. (2001) |
| L-66 | Genyochromis mento | 5 | Whole | Lake <br> Malawi | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1996, \\ & 1997 \end{aligned}$ | East Africa |  | $1.0 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Kidd et al. (2001) |
| L-67 | Labeotropheus fuelleborni | 6 | Whole | Lake <br> Malawi | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1996, \\ & 1997 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | East Africa |  | $1.1 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Kidd et al. (2001) |
| L-68 | Boulengerochro mis microlepis | 1 | Whole | Lake <br> Tanganyik <br> a (North <br> end) | 1999 | Burundi | $288.2 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ fat wt | $794.7 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ fat wt | Manirakiza et al. (2002) |
| L-69 | Chrysichthys sianenna | 1 | Whole | Lake <br> Tanganyik <br> a (North <br> end) | 1999 | Burundi | $90.6 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ fat wt | $339.3 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ fat wt | Manirakiza et al. <br> (2002) |
| L-70 | Oreochromis niloticus | W | Whole | Lake <br> Tanganyik <br> a (North <br> end) | 1999 | Burundi | $66.2 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ fat wt | $393.1 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ fat wt | Manirakiza et al. <br> (2002) |
| L-71 | Limnothrissa <br> miodon | W | Whole | Lake <br> Tanganyik a (North end) | 1999 | Burundi | $21.2 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ fat wt | $60.7 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ fat wt | Manirakiza et al. (2002) |
| L-72 | Stolothrissa tanganyikae | 1 | Whole | Lake <br> Tanganyik <br> a (North <br> end) | 1999 | Burundi | $55.1 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ fat wt | $95.7 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ fat wt | Manirakiza et al. (2002) |
| L-73 | Nile tilapia | 43 | Edible part | Lake <br> Victoria <br> (Napoleon <br> Gulf) | $1998$ | Uganda |  | $1.39 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Kasozi et al. (2006) |
| L-74 | Nile perch | 37 | Edible <br> part | Lake <br> Victoria <br> (Napoleon <br> Gulf) | 1998 | Uganda |  | $1.67 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Kasozi et al. (2006) |
| L-75 | Nile tilapia and Nile perch |  | Muscle | Lake <br> Victoria <br> (Kome <br> Island) | 1999 | Tanzania |  | $20 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Henry \& Kishimba (2006) |
| L-76 | Nile tilapia and Nile perch |  | Muscle | Lake <br> Victoria (Katunguru ) | 1999 | Tanzania |  | $15 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Henry \& Kishimba (2006) |

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| No. | Species | $n^{\mathrm{a}}$ | Analyte | Lake | Year | Country | T-HCH ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | T-DDT c | References |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| L-77 | Nile tilapia | 10 | Muscle | Lake Taabo | Unkown | Cote d'Ivoire | $225.8 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ dry <br> wt | $124.1 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ dry <br> wt | Roche et al. (2007) |


| No. | Species | $\mathrm{n}^{\text {a }}$ | Analyte | Lake | Year | Country | T-HCH ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | T-DDT ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | References |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| L-96 | Cutthroat trout (Large size) | 10 | Whole | Lake <br> Washingto <br> n | $\begin{gathered} 2001- \\ 2003 \end{gathered}$ | USA |  | $168 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | McIntyre \& Beauchamp (2007) |
| L-97 | Yellow perch (Large size) | 9 | Whole | Lake <br> Washingto <br> n | $\begin{gathered} 2001- \\ 2003 \end{gathered}$ | USA |  | $59 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | McIntyre \& Beauchamp (2007) |
| L-98 | Smallmouth bass (Large size) | 3 | Whole | Lake <br> Washingto <br> n | $\begin{gathered} 2001- \\ 2003 \end{gathered}$ | USA |  | $63 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | McIntyre \& Beauchamp (2007) |
| L-99 | Lake trout | 10 | Muscle | Kusawa Lake | 1993 | Canada | $\begin{aligned} & 1.21 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ & \text { wt } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.85 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ & \text { wt } \end{aligned}$ | Ryan et al. (2005) |
| L-100 | Lake trout | 14 | Muscle | Kusawa Lake | 1999 | Canada | $\begin{array}{\|l} 1.68 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ \text { wt } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 122.43 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ & \text { wt } \end{aligned}$ | Ryan et al. (2005) |
| L-101 | Lake trout | 9 | Muscle | Kusawa Lake | 2001 | Canada | $\begin{aligned} & 0.91 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ & \text { wt } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49.71 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ & \text { wt } \end{aligned}$ | Ryan et al. (2005) |
| L-102 | Lake trout | 10 | Muscle | Kusawa Lake | 2002 | Canada | $\begin{array}{\|l} 0.62 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ \text { wt } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} 23.51 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ \text { wt } \end{array}$ | Ryan et al. (2005) |
| L-103 | Lake trout | 24 | Muscle | Lake <br> Laberge | 1993 | Canada | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 4.69 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ \text { wt } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} 360.87 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ \mathrm{wt} \end{array}$ | Ryan et al. (2005) |
| L-104 | Lake trout | 13 | Muscle | Lake <br> Laberge | 1996 | Canada | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 6.50 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ \text { wt } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 205.54 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ \text { wt } \end{array}$ | Ryan et al. (2005) |
| L-105 | Lake trout | 5 | Muscle | Lake <br> Laberge | 2000 | Canada | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 2.30 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ \text { wt } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 82.96 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ & \mathrm{wt} \end{aligned}$ | Ryan et al. (2005) |
| L-106 | Lake trout | 16 | Muscle | Lake Laberge | 2001 | Canada | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 0.80 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ \text { wt } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 75.09 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ & \text { wt } \end{aligned}$ | Ryan et al. (2005) |
| L-107 | Lake trout | 5 | Muscle | Lake <br> Laberge | 2002 | Canada | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 1.58 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ \text { wt } \end{array}$ | $43.56 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Ryan et al. (2005) |
| L-108 | Lake trout | 8 | Muscle | Lake <br> Laberge | 2003 | Canada | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 0.54 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ \text { wt } \end{array}$ | $55.81 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Ryan et al. (2005) |
| L-109 | Trahira <br> (Hoplias <br> malabaricus) | 10 | Muscle | Ponta <br> Grossa <br> Lake | 2005 | Brazil |  | $92.3 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ dry wt | Miranda et al. (2008) |
| L-110 | Trahira <br> (Hoplias <br> malabaricus) | 10 | Liver | Ponta <br> Grossa <br> Lake | 2005 | Brazil |  | $\begin{aligned} & 54.68 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { dry } \\ & \mathrm{wt} \end{aligned}$ | Miranda et al. (2008) |
| L-111 | Japanese dace | 5 | Muscle | Lake Biwa | 2007 | Japan | $0.51 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | $6.9 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Ministry of the Environment, Japan $(2009)$ |
| L-112 | Japanese dace | 5 | Muscle | Lake Biwa | 2008 | Japan | $0.68 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | $8.0 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Ministry of the Environment, Japan (2010) |
| L-113 | Japanese dace | 5 | Muscle | Lake Biwa | 2009 | Japan | $0.41 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | $8.0 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Ministry of the Environment, Japan (2011) |
| L-114 | Semutundu <br> (Bagrus <br> docmac) |  | Muscle | Lake <br> Edward | Unkown | Uganda |  | $33 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Ssebugere et al. $(2009)$ |
| L-115 | Mamba <br> (Protopterus aethiopinus) |  | Muscle | Lake <br> Edward | Unkown | Uganda |  | $29 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Ssebugere et al. $(2009)$ |
| L-116 | Enjunguri <br> (Haprochromis nigripinnis) |  | Muscle | Lake <br> Edward | Unkown | Uganda |  | ND | Ssebugere et al. $(2009)$ |
| L-117 | Nile tilapia (Oreochromis niloticus) |  | Muscle | Lake <br> Edward | Unkown | Uganda |  | $33 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Ssebugere et al. $(2009)$ |

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| No. | Species | $\mathrm{n}^{\mathrm{a}}$ | Analyte | Lake | Year | Country | T-HCH ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | T-DDT ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | References |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| L-118 | Male (Clarias gariepinus) |  | Muscle | Lake <br> Edward | Unkown | Uganda |  | ND | Ssebugere et al. $(2009)$ |
| L-119 | Tilapia and Catfish | 13 | Edible <br> part | Lake Volta, Lake <br> Bosumtwi, Weija Lake | 2008 | Ghana | $\begin{aligned} & 0.72 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { fat } \\ & \text { wt } \end{aligned}$ | $329.4 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ fat wt | $\text { Adu-Kumi et al. } \begin{aligned} & \text { Ad010) } \end{aligned}$ |
| L-120 | 6 kinds of fish | 60 | Muscle | Lakes (n=8) in Tibetan Plateau | $\begin{aligned} & 2006- \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | China | $\begin{aligned} & 0.55 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ & \text { wt } \end{aligned}$ | $4.0 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt (+op') | Yang et al. (2010) |
| L-121 | Common carp | 23 | Unknown | Baiyangdia n Lake | 2008 | China | $0.38 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet <br> wt | $1.28 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Dai et al. (2011) |
| L-122 | Crucian carp | 25 | Unknown | Baiyangdia n Lake | 2008 | China | $\begin{aligned} & 0.47 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ & \mathrm{wt} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $1.03 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Dai et al. (2011) |
| L-123 | Crucian carp | 1 | Muscle | Lake Como | 2007 | Italy | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 1.0 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { dry } \\ \text { wt } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.03 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { dry wt } \\ & (+ \text { op') } \end{aligned}$ | Villa et al. (2011) |
| L-124 | White fish | 1 | Muscle | Lake Como | 2007 | Italy | $\begin{aligned} & 7.35 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { dry } \\ & \text { wt } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $12.4 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ dry wt (+op') | Villa et al. (2011) |
| L-125 | Pike | 1 | Muscle | Lake Como | 2007 | Italy | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 0.4 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { dry } \\ \text { wt } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.89 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { dry wt } \\ & (+ \text { op' }) \end{aligned}$ | Villa et al. (2011) |
| L-126 | Chub | 1 | Muscle | Lake Como | 2007 | Italy | ND | $\begin{aligned} & 5.89 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { dry wt } \\ & (+ \text { op') } \end{aligned}$ | Villa et al. (2011) |
| L-127 | Perch | 1 | Muscle | Lake Como | 2007 | Italy | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 0.7 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { dry } \\ \text { wt } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.75 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { dry wt } \\ & (+ \text { op') } \end{aligned}$ | Villa et al. (2011) |
| L-128 | Pikeperch | 1 | Muscle | Lake Como | 2007 | Italy | $\begin{aligned} & 0.57 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { dry } \\ & \text { wt } \end{aligned}$ | $10.4 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ dry wt (+op') | Villa et al. (2011) |

${ }^{a}$ No. of analyzed samples; Mean ( $n \geq 2$ ) or single determination values ( $n=1$ ) are listed for PCB, T-HCH and T-DDT
( ${ }^{*}$ Median value)
${ }^{\mathrm{b}} \mathrm{T}-\mathrm{HCH}=\alpha-\mathrm{HCH}+\beta-\mathrm{HCH}+\gamma-\mathrm{HCH}$
${ }^{c} \mathrm{~T}-\mathrm{DDT}=\mathrm{pp}$ '-DDE $+\mathrm{pp}{ }^{\prime}-\mathrm{DDD}+\mathrm{PP}{ }^{\prime}-\mathrm{DDT}$
Table 1. Concentrations of T-HCH and T-DDT in fish from lakes in the world

| No. | Species | $\mathrm{n}^{\text {a }}$ | Analyte | River | Year | Country | T-HCH ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | T-DDT ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | References |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R-1 | Color gudgeon | 10 | Whole | Guanting Reservoir | 2002 | China | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 7.15 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \\ \text { wet wt } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 9.23 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ \text { wt } \end{array}$ | Sun et al. (2005) |
| R-2 | Feral carp | 10 | Whole | Guanting Reservoir | 2002 | China | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 0.72 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \\ \text { wet wt } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.04 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ & \text { wt } \end{aligned}$ | Sun et al. (2005) |
| R-3 | White fish | 1 | Unknown | Qiantang River (Downstream) | 2005 | China | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 3.96 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \\ \text { wet wt } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 13.51 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ \text { wt } \end{array}$ | Zhou et al. (2007) |
| R-4 | Crucian carp | 1 | Unknown | Qiantang River (Downstream) | 2005 | China | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 3.84 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \\ \text { wet wt } \end{array}$ | $5.64 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Zhou et al. (2007) |
| R-5 | Perch | 1 | Unknown | Qiantang River (Downstream) | 2005 | China | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 2.62 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \\ \text { wet wt } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $8.34 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Zhou et al. (2007) |
| R-6 | Snake head mullet | 1 | Unknown | Qiantang River (Upstream) | 2005 | China | $3.18 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | $\begin{aligned} & 5.01 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ & \text { wt } \end{aligned}$ | Zhou et al. (2007) |
| R-7 | Bulltrout | 1 | Unknown | Qiantang River (Upstream) | 2005 | China | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 2.85 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \\ \text { wet wt } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 2.30 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ \text { wt } \end{array}$ | Zhou et al. (2007) |
| R-8 | Ptychobarbus dipogon | 3 | Muscle | Lhasa River | 2005 | China | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 0.286 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \\ \text { wet wt } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 2.07 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ \text { wt } \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Yang et al. (2007) |
| R-9 | Schizopygopsis younhusbandi | 3 | Muscle | Lhasa River | 2005 | China | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 0.75 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \\ \text { wet wt } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.99 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ & \text { wt } \end{aligned}$ | Yang et al. (2007) |
| R-10 | C. auratus | 5 | Edible part | Huairou <br> Reservoir (Beijing) | 2006 | China | $\begin{aligned} & 0.34 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \\ & \text { wet wt } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.53 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ & \text { wt } \end{aligned}$ | Li et al. (2008) |
| R-11 | $M$. anguillicauda- tus | 6 | Edible part | Huairou <br> Reservoir <br> (Beijing) | 2006 | China | $\begin{aligned} & 5.42 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \\ & \text { wet wt } \end{aligned}$ | $44.17 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Li et al. (2008) |


| No. | Species | $\mathrm{n}^{\mathrm{a}}$ | Analyte | River | Year | Country | T-HCH |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| R-12 | P. fulvidraco | 4 | Edible part | Huairou <br> Reservoir <br> (Beijing) | 2006 | China | $1.93 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ <br> wet wt | $34.5 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet <br> wt | References |
| R-13 | Crucian carp al. (2008) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| No. | Species | $\mathrm{n}^{\text {a }}$ | Analyte | River | Year | Country | T-HCH ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | T-DDT ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | References |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R-38 | Chub | 3 | Muscle | River Nestos (Komnina) | 2004 | Greece | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 0.10 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \\ \text { wet wt } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | ND | Christoforidis et al. (2008) |
| R-39 | Barbel | 3 | Muscle | River Nestos <br> (Paranesti) | 2004 | Greece | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 0.91 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \\ \text { wet wt } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 0.47 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ \text { wt } \end{array}$ | Christoforidis et al. (2008) |
| R-40 | Barbel | 3 | Muscle | River Nestos (Komnina) | 2004 | Greece | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline 0.15 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \\ \text { wet wt } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.25 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ & \text { wt } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Christoforidis et al. (2008) |
| R-41 | Common trout | 5 | Muscle | River Turia | 2000 | Spain |  | $4.3 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Bordajandi et al. (2003) |
| R-42 | European eel | 11 | Muscle | River Turia | 2000 | Spain |  | $45.3 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Bordajandi et al. (2003) |
| R-43 | Brown trout | 28 | Whole | Two rivers in Cantabria | 2001 | Spain | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 0.55 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \\ \text { dry wt } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $20.2 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ dry wt | Guitart et al. (2005) |
| R-44 | Eurasian minnow | 17 | Whole | Two rivers in Cantabria | 2001 | Spain | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 1.04 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \\ \text { dry wt } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 23.0 ng/g dry wt | Guitart et al. (2005) |
| R-45 | European eel | 16 | Whole | Two rivers in Cantabria | 2001 | Spain | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 0.66 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \\ \text { dry wt } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $39.4 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ dry wt | Guitart et al. (2005) |
| R-46 | Barbel | 3 | Whole | Ebro River Basin (Presa de Pina) | 2003 | Spain |  | $35.9 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ dry wt | Lacorte et al. (2006) |
| R-47 | Bleak | 6 | Whole | Ebro River Basin (Presa de Pina) | 2003 | Spain |  | $71.9 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ dry wt | Lacorte et al. (2006) |
| R-48 | Common carp | 1 | Whole | Ebro River Basin (Flix) | 2003 | Spain |  | $983 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ dry wt | Lacorte et al. (2006) |
| R-49 | Bleak | 3 | Whole | Ebro River Basin (Flix) | 2003 | Spain |  | $487 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ dry wt | Lacorte et al. (2006) |
| R-50 | Barbel | 2 | Muscle | Cinca River (Upstream) | 2002 | Spain |  | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet wt } \\ & (+ \text { op' }) \end{aligned}$ | De la Cal et al. (2008) |
| R-51 | Barbel | 2 | Muscle | Cinca River (Downstream) | 2002 | Spain |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 780 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet wt } \\ (+ \text { op' }) \end{array}$ | De la Cal et al. (2008) |
| R-52 | Bleak | 1 | Whole | Cinca River (Upstream) | 2002 | Spain |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \begin{array}{l} 5 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet wt } \\ (+ \text { op' }) \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | De la Cal et al. (2008) |
| R-53 | Bleak | 2 | Whole | Cinca River (Downstream) | 2002 | Spain |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \begin{array}{l} 508 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet wt } \\ (+ \text { op' }) \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | De la Cal et al. (2008) |
| R-54 | Tilapia zilli | 2 | Unknown | Ogba River | Unkown | Nigeria |  | $56 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Ize-Iyamu et al. (2007) |
| R-55 | Catfish | 2 | Unknown | Ogba River | Unkown | Nigeria |  | $106 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Ize-Iyamu et al. (2007) |
| R-56 | Tilapia zilli | 2 | Unknown | Ovia River | Unkown | Nigeria |  | $61 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Ize-Iyamu et al. (2007) |
| R-57 | Catfish | 2 | Unknown | Ovia River | Unkown | Nigeria |  | $115 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Ize-Iyamu et al. (2007) |
| R-58 | Tilapia zilli | 2 | Unknown | Ikoro Riber | Unkown | Nigeria |  | $20 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Ize-Iyamu et al. (2007) |
| R-59 | Catfish | 2 | Unknown | Ikoro Riber | Unkown | Nigeria |  | $34 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Ize-Iyamu et al. (2007) |
| R-60 | Smallmouth bass | 3 | Whole | Willamette River (Lower Superfund) | 2000 | USA <br> (Oregon) | $\begin{aligned} & <8 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \\ & \text { wet wt } \end{aligned}$ | $320 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Sethajintanin et al. (2004) |
| R-61 | Common carp | 3 | Whole | Willamette River (Lower Superfund) | 2000 | USA <br> (Oregon) | $\begin{aligned} & <8 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \\ & \text { wet wt } \end{aligned}$ | $97 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Sethajintanin et al. (2004) |
| R-62 | Carp | 3 | Muscle | Okanogan River (Oroville) | 2001 | USA |  | $336 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt |  |
| R-63 | Mountain whitefish | 3 | Muscle | Okanogan River (Oroville) | 2001 | USA |  | $350 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Department of <br> Ecology (2003) |
| R-64 | Smallmouth bass | 3 | Muscle | Okanogan River (Oroville) | 2001 | USA |  | $157 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt |  |


| No. | Species | $\mathrm{n}^{\text {a }}$ | Analyte | River | Year | Country | T-HCH ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | T-DDT ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | References |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R-65 | Akupa sleeper fish | 1 | Unknown | Hanalei River | 2001 | USA <br> (Hawai'i) | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \hline<1 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \\ \text { wet wt } \end{array}$ | $<2 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Orazio et al. (2007) |
| R-66 | Chinook salmon |  | whole | Lower Columbia Estuary | 2001-2002 | USA |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 1800-27000 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \\ \text { fat wt (+op') } \end{array}$ | Johnson et al. (2007) |
| R-67 | Largemouth bass | 10 | whole | Mobile River basin (Lavaca) | 2004 | USA <br> (Alabama) |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 24.9 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ \text { wt } \end{array}$ | Hinck et al. (2009) |
| R-68 | Largemouth bass | 10 | whole | Mobile River basin (Mcintosh) | 2004 | USA <br> (Alabama) |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 6946 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ \mathrm{wt} \end{array}$ | Hinck et al. (2009) |
| R-69 | Largemouth bass | 10 | whole | Mobile River basin (Bucks) | 2004 | USA <br> (Alabama) |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 92.8 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ \mathrm{wt} \end{array}$ | Hinck et al. (2009) |
| R-70 | Largemouth bass | 8 | whole | Mobile River basin | 2004 | USA |  | $53.84 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Hinck et al. (2008) |
| R-71 | Largemouth bass | 6 | whole | Apalachicola- <br> Chattahoochee- <br> Flint River Basin | 2004 | USA |  | $87.45 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Hinck et al. (2008) |
| R-72 | Largemouth bass | 6 | whole | Savannah River Basin | 2004 | USA |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 18.98 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ \text { wt } \end{array}$ | Hinck et al. (2008) |
| R-73 | Largemouth bass | 6 | whole | Pee Dee River Basin | 2004 | USA |  | $\begin{aligned} & 37.84 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ & \text { wt } \end{aligned}$ | Hinck et al. (2008) |
| R-74 | Carp | 8 | whole | Mobile River basin | 2004 | USA |  | $41.58 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Hinck et al. (2008) |
| R-75 | Carp | 6 | whole | Apalachicola- <br> Chattahoochee- <br> Flint River Basin | 2004 | USA |  | $90.64 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Hinck et al. (2008) |
| R-76 | Carp | 6 | whole | Savannah River Basin | 2004 | USA |  | $\begin{aligned} & 16.42 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ & \mathrm{wt} \end{aligned}$ | Hinck et al. (2008) |
| R-77 | Carp | 6 | whole | Pee Dee River Basin | 2004 | USA |  | $20.42 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Hinck et al. (2008) |
| R-78 | Chub | 10 | Muscle | River Elbe <br> (Downstream <br> Pardubice) | 2004 | Czech <br> Republic | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { fat } \\ & \text { wt } \end{aligned}$ | $2850 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ fat wt $(+$ op' $)$ | Randak et al. (2009) |
| R-79 | Chub | 8 | Muscle | River Elbe <br> (Downstream <br> Neratovice) | 2004 | Czech <br> Republic | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 486 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \\ & \text { fat wt } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $4830 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ fat wt $(+$ op' $)$ | Randak et al. (2009) |
| R-80 | Chub | 4 | Muscle | River Elbe <br> (Downstream <br> Usti nad Labem) | 2004 | Czech <br> Republic | $\begin{aligned} & 53 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { fat } \\ & \text { wt } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6480 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { fat wt } \\ & (+ \text { op' }) \end{aligned}$ | Randak et al. (2009) |
| R-81 | Chub <br> (Leuciscus cephalus) | 10 | Muscle | Svratka River (Modřice) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr.- } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | Czech <br> Republic | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \\ & \text { wet wt } \end{aligned}$ | $34.9 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt (+op') | Lána et al. (2010) |
| R-82 | Chub <br> (Leuciscus cephalus) | 10 | Muscle | Svratka River (Modřice) | Oct.-2007 | Czech Republic | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \\ & \text { wet wt } \end{aligned}$ | $29.4 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt (+op') | Lána et al. (2010) |
| R-83 | Chub <br> (Leuciscus cephalus) | 9 | Muscle | Svratka River <br> (Rajhradice) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr.- } \\ & 2007 \end{aligned}$ | Czech Republic | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \\ & \text { wet wt } \end{aligned}$ | $40.0 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt (+op') | Lána et al. (2010) |
| R-84 | Chub <br> (Leuciscus cephalus) | 11 | Muscle | Svratka River (Rajhradice) | Oct.-2007 | Czech Republic | $2.6 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | $28.8 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt (+op') | Lána et al. (2010) |
| R-85 | Fish (Large size) |  | whole | Mississippi River (Upper) | 2004-2005 | USA |  | $11.16 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Blocksom et al. (2010) |
| R-86 | Fish (Large size) |  | whole | Missouri River | 2004-2005 | USA |  | $8.18 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Blocksom et al. (2010) |
| R-87 | Fish (Large size) |  | whole | Ohio River | 2004-2005 | USA |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 18.32 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ \text { wt } \end{array}$ | Blocksom et al. (2010) |
| R-88 | Fish (Small size) |  | whole | Mississippi River (Upper) | 2004-2005 | USA |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6.57 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ & \text { wt } \end{aligned}$ | Blocksom et al. $(2010)$ |


| No. | Species | $\mathrm{n}^{\text {a }}$ | Analyte | River | Year | Country | T-HCH ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | T-DDT ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | References |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R-89 | Fish (Small size) |  | whole | Missouri River | 2004-2005 | USA |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5.47 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ & \text { wt } \end{aligned}$ | Blocksom et al. (2010) |
| R-90 | Fish (Small size) |  | whole | Ohio River | 2004-2005 | USA |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 15.60 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ \text { wt } \end{array}$ | Blocksom et al. (2010) |
| R-91 | European eel | 30 | Muscle | Garigliano River (Campania region) | 2005-2006 | Italy |  | $\begin{aligned} & 52.91 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ & \text { wt } \end{aligned}$ | Ferrante et al. (2010) |
| R-92 | Brown trout (Salmo trutta) | 9 | Muscle | Quemquentreu river | 2006 | Argentina |  | $1.7 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Ondarza et al. (2011) |
| R-93 | Brown trout (Salmo trutta) | 9 | Liver | Quemquentreu river | 2006 | Argentina |  | $7.4 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt | Ondarza et al. (2011) |
| R-94 | Sábalo fish <br> (Prochilodus <br> lineatus) | 7 | Muscle | Río de la Plata basin | 2003-2004 | Argentina | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ & \mathrm{wt} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 340 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \mathrm{wt} \\ & (+ \text { op' }) \end{aligned}$ | Colombo et al. (2011) |
| R-95 | Eel | 10 | Muscle | Rivers in South Canterbury | 2009 | New <br> Zealand |  | $\begin{aligned} & 33.5 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ & \mathrm{wt}^{*} \end{aligned}$ | Stewart et al. (2011) |
| R-96 | Brown trout | 5 | Muscle | Rivers in South Canterbury | 2009 | New <br> Zealand |  | $\begin{aligned} & 16.8 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ & \mathrm{wt}^{*} \end{aligned}$ | Stewart et al. (2011) |
| R-97 | Largemouth bass |  | Muscle | Blackwater River (Lower) | 2004 | USA <br> (Florida) |  | ND | Karouna-Renier et al. (2011) |
| R-98 | Largemouth bass |  | Muscle | Perdido River (Lower) | 2004 | USA <br> (Florida) |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.51 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { wet } \\ & \text { wt } \end{aligned}$ | Karouna-Renier et al. (2011) |
| R-99 | Largemouth bass |  | Muscle | Yellow River (Lower) | 2004 | USA <br> (Florida) |  | ND | Karouna-Renier et <br> al. (2011) |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { R- } \\ 100 \end{gathered}$ | Tilapia | 8 | Muscle | Noha River <br> (Okinawa- <br> Manko) | 2006 | Japan | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { fat } \\ & \text { wt } \end{aligned}$ | $3800 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ fat wt | Malarvannan et al. (2011) |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { R- } \\ 101 \end{gathered}$ | Tilapia | 8 | Muscle | Hija River <br> (Okinawa- <br> Kadena ) | 2006 | Japan | $\begin{aligned} & 4.7 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g} \text { fat } \\ & \mathrm{wt} \end{aligned}$ | $1100 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ fat wt | Malarvannan et al. (2011) |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { R- } \\ 102 \end{gathered}$ | Tilapia | 8 | Muscle | Shikaza River (Okinawa-Onna village) | 2005 | Japan | $10 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ fat wt | $680 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ fat wt | Malarvannan et al. (2011) |

${ }^{\text {a }}$ No. of analyzed samples; Mean $(\mathrm{n} \geq 2)$ or single determination values $(\mathrm{n}=1)$ are listed for PCB, T-HCH and T-DDT
(* Median value)
${ }^{\mathrm{b}} \mathrm{T}-\mathrm{HCH}=\alpha-\mathrm{HCH}+\beta-\mathrm{HCH}+\gamma-\mathrm{HCH}$
${ }^{\text {c }} \mathrm{T}-\mathrm{DDT}=\mathrm{pp}{ }^{\prime}-\mathrm{DDE}+\mathrm{pp}^{\prime}-\mathrm{DDD}+\mathrm{pp}^{\prime}-\mathrm{DDT}$
Table 2. Concentarations of T-HCH and T-DDT in fish from rivers in the world
Residue of T-DDT and T-HCH in fish from lakes in the world is shown in Figures 1 and 2, respectively, for the concentration data (ng/g wet wt.) and (ng/g fat wt. and ng/g dry wt. possible to be calculated as $\mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt.). Each of the T-DDT and T-HCH concentration data was compared for the 38 lakes surveyed in 8 countries of Europe and America and 8 countries of Asia and Africa from 1995 to 2008. Each data is shown as single determination value ( $\mathrm{n}=1$ ) and mean ( $\mathrm{n} \geqq 2$ ) or mean and range values ( $\mathrm{n} \geqq 2$ ) for the surveys in plural fish species, sampling sites and survey years.

T-DDT concentrations in the fish from the lakes of America were relatively high and the higher concentrations were detected in USA like the previous report [102]. Those of Europe were relatively low except for two lakes in Italy. Those of Asia and Africa including Japan were relatively low as a whole, although relatively high concentrations were detected in a
part of lakes in China. T-HCH concentrations in the fish from the lakes in the world were relatively low. The highest T-HCH concentration was $46 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt. in Taihu Lake of China [46] and relatively low concentration of $1.4 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt. (average, $\mathrm{n}=7$ ) was detected in Lake Biwa of Japan [22-28].

Residue of T-DDT and T-HCH in fish from rivers in the world is shown in Figures 3 and 4, respectively, for the concentration data (ng/g wet wt.) and (ng/g fat wt. and ng/g dry wt. possible to be calculated as $\mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt .). Each of the T-DDT and T-HCH concentration data was compared for the 28 rivers surveyed in 8 countries of Europe and America, 4 countries of Asia, Africa and Oceania from 2000 to 2009. Each data is shown as single determination value ( $n=1$ ) and mean ( $n \geqq 2$ ) or mean and range values ( $n \geqq 2$ ) for the surveys in plural fish species, sampling sites and survey years.

T-DDT in Lake


Figure 1. Residue of T-DDT in fish from lakes in the worl

T-HCH in Lake


Figure 2. Residue of T-HCH in fish from lakes in the world

## T-DDT in River



Figure 3. Residue of T-DDT in fish from rivers in the world


Figure 4. Residue of T-HCH in fish from rivers in the world
T-DDT concentrations in the fish from the rivers of USA were relatively high like the previous report [102]. Those of Europe were relatively low except for a part of lakes in Czech Republic and Spain. Those of Asia and Africa were relatively low as a whole, although relatively high concentrations were detected in a part of rivers of China.

T-HCH concentrations in the fish from the rivers in the world were relatively low like the lakes in the world and the highest T-HCH concentration was $7.7 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{g}$ wet wt. (average, $\mathrm{n}=8$ ) in Qiantang River of China [101].

## 3. Long-term trends of T-DDT and T-HCH in fish from lakes in the world

T-HCH and T-DDT concentrations in fish were calculated as the simple sum of the constituents. T-HCH is the sum of $\alpha-\mathrm{HCH}, \beta-\mathrm{HCH}$ and $\gamma-\mathrm{HCH}$ and T-DDT is the sum of $p p^{\prime}$-DDT, $\mathrm{pp}^{\prime}$-DDD and $\mathrm{pp}^{\prime}$-DDE. For Japan, T-DDT and T-HCH concentration data in Japanese dace from Lake Biwa were cited from reports of Ministry of the Environment, Japan (1980 - 2011) [1-31]. For Canada and USA, T-DDT concentration data in lake trout from Lake Ontario and Lake Michigan were cited from a report of Environment Canada and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2007) [32] and a source figure of U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2009) [33], respectively. For Sweden, T-DDT concentration data in pike from Lake Storvindeln were cited from a source figure of Swedish EPA (2002) [34].

All data were analyzed using Microsoft Excel graph wizard. For each location and analyte, nonlinear procedure was used to fit the exponential model: $y=a e^{-k x}$, where $y$ is the concentration in each composite sample, x is the sampling date, and a and k are model parameters estimated by nonlinear procedure to obtain a specific model that best fits the data.

Long-term trends of T-DDT and T-HCH in Japanese dace from Lake Biwa are shown from 1979 to 2009 in Figure 5 along with long-term trends estimated using the first-order model. Both insecticides were found to decline in a consistent pattern. Model parameters ( $\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{k}$ ) and $R^{2}$ values were calculated for each of the data sets and are shown in Figure 5. Half-lives ( $\mathrm{t}_{1 / 2}$ ) were calculated for T-DDT and T-HCH from a parameter (k). The $t_{1 / 2}$ values were 9 years for T-DDT and 4 years for T-HCH.

Long-term trends of T-DDT in fish from Lake Biwa, Lake Ontario, Lake Michigan and Lake Storvindeln are similarly shown in Figure 6. The $\mathrm{t}_{1 / 2}$ values of T-DDT were 9, 11, 8 and 7 years, respectively, in Lake Biwa, Lake Ontario, Lake Michigan and Lake Storvindeln. There were no wide differences in the $\mathrm{t}_{1 / 2}$ values of T-DDT in the fish among the four lakes. The same extent of the decline rate in the T-DDT inflow into the four lakes was presumed from the same extent of the decline rate of T-DDT in the fish of the four lakes.


Figure 5. Long-term trends of T-DDT and T-HCH in Japanese dace from Lake Biwa


Figure 6. Long-term trends of T-DDT in fish from Lake Biwa, Lake Ontario, Lake Michigan and Lake Storvindeln

## 4. Composition of T-DDT and T-HCH in fish from lakes and rivers in the world

Composition of T-DDT in fish from lakes in the world is shown in Figure 7 for the survey data in the 25 lakes in 15 countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa from 1996 to 2008 [ $22-28,35,39,41,42,44,47,49-53,55,56,58,60,61,64,65,67,68,70]$. Few (ND~0.6 \%) or low ( $1 \sim 6 \%$ ) percentage of $P P^{\prime}$-DDT was detected in Lake Biwa and Lake Mashu of Japan, Lake Tai and three lakes of China, Lake Stuorajavri of Norway, Lake Ganzirri of Italy and Sir Dam Lake of Turkey. Metabolites of $P P^{\prime}$-DDT ( $p p^{\prime}$-DDE and $p p^{\prime}$-DDD) were detected at high percentage and long-term no use of DDT was presumed in the countries. On the other hand, high percentage ( $44 \sim 88 \%$ ) of $P P^{\prime}-$ DDT was detected in Lake Edward of Uganda, three lakes of Ghana, Lake Burullus of Egypt, Lake Victoria of Tanzania and Ponta Grossa Lake of Brazil. DDT was presumed to be used in the countries in recent years or in the sampling date. The use of organochlorine pesticids such as DDT was prohibited or restricted in the 1970's for Japan and 1980's for Europe and in 1983 for China. This corresponded well to the survey data described above. Low percentage of $P P^{\prime}$-DDT in the fish from Lake Michigan and Lake Superior of USA was reported in the previous report [102]. The percentage of $P P^{\prime}-$ DDT was similarly low ( $5 \%$ ) in the fish from Vancouver Lake in the present report. In Africa, the use of DDT was restricted in in the 1980's and low percentage of $P P^{\prime}$-DDT was reported in the fish from Manzara Lake or Idku Lake in the previous report [102]. The present result in Lake Burullus was different from the previous report and the use of DDT was presumed in recent years or in the sampling date. Details of the restriction on the use of DDT in Egypt were obscure.
Composition of T-DDT in fish from rivers in the world is shown in Figure 8 for the survey data in the 16 rivers in 8 countries of Europe, America, Asia, Africa and Oceania from 2000 to 2009 [ $51,68,73,77,79,80,83,86,88,91,94,95,98,100,101]$.

In China, relatively high percentage ( $38 \%$ ) of $P P^{\prime}$-DDT was detected in Qiantang River of China (2005). However, low percentage (2~10 \%) of $P P^{\prime}$-DDT was detected in Lhasa River, Huairou Reservoir and Qiantang River (2006). In Japan, India, Greece, Spain and USA, low percentage (ND~12 \%) of $P P^{\prime}$-DDT was similarly detected. No use of DDT was presumed in recent years or in the sampling date in all rivers except for Qiantang River of China surveyed in 2005.

Composition of T-HCH in fish from lakes in the world is shown in Figure 9 for the survey data in the 16 lakes in 8 countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa from 1996 to 2008 [22$28,35,42,44,51,53,56,58,60,61,65,68]$. Composition of T-HC in Lake Biwa of Japan ( $\alpha-$ $\mathrm{HCH} 7 \%, \beta$-HCH $91 \%$ and $\gamma$-HCH $3 \%$ ) was similar to that in Lake Tai of China ( $\alpha$-HCH 10 $\%, \beta-\mathrm{HCH} 84 \%$ and $\gamma$-HCH $6 \%$ ). It was known that technical HCH $(\alpha-\mathrm{HCH} 65 \sim 70 \%, \beta-$ HCH $6 \sim 14 \%, \gamma$-HCH 10~13 \% and $\delta$-HCH $5 \sim 8 \%$ ) had been used in China, India and former Soviet Union since 1979 [103]. In Japan, technical HCH was also used without purification until 1971. This is the reason for the similarity of HCH composition in the fish between Japan and China (Lake Biwa and Lake Tai). However, the percentage of $\beta$ - HCH in Yamdro Lake and Gaobeidian Lake was relatively low and the percentage of $\beta$-HCH in Lake


Figure 7. Composition of T-DDT in fish from lakes in the world


Figure 8. Composition of T-DDT in fish from rivers in the world


Figure 9. Composition of T-HCH in fish from lakes in the world
Biwa of Japan was higher than that in the lakes of China. There was a probability of high $\beta$ HCH percentage in Japan because $\beta-\mathrm{HCH}$ was highly persistent and the period after prohibition on the use of $\beta-\mathrm{HCH}$ was longer in Japan than in China. On the other hand, the percentage of $\beta-\mathrm{HCH}$ in Rainbow trout and Japanese dace from Lake Mashu in Japan was low. Composition of T-HC in Japanese dace from Lake Mashu ( $\alpha-\mathrm{HCH} 64 \sim 67 \%, \beta-\mathrm{HCH} 11$ $\%$ and $\gamma$-HCH $22 \sim 25 \%$ ) was much different from that of Lake Biwa ( $\alpha-\mathrm{HCH} 6 \sim 8 \%, \beta-\mathrm{HCH}$ $89 \sim 92 \%$ and $\gamma$-HCH 2~3 \%). This is probably because HCH was loaded in Lake Mashu through the atmosphere [104] and the percentage of $\alpha$-HCH in the water of Lake Mashu was much higher than that of Lake Biwa.

On the other hand, purified lindane ( $\gamma$-HCH: more than $99 \%$ ) was used in Europe and America differently from Japan, China, etc. This is probably because of the high percentage of $\gamma$-HCH in Bolsena Lake and Salto Lake of Italy, Sir Dam Lake of Turkey, Lake Burullus of Egypt, Lake Tanganyika of Burundi and three lakes of Ghana.

Composition of T-HCH in fish from rivers in the world is shown in Figure 10 for the survey data in the 11 rivers in 5 countries of Europe and Asia from 2001 to 2006 [51, 68, 73, 77, 86, 92, 100, 101].

In China, high percentage of $\gamma$-HCH was detected in Qiantang River and Huairou Reservoir differently from the survey data in the lakes. The use of lindane was presumed in the two river basins. In Korappuzha River of India, the use of technical HCH was presumed and this corresponded well to the report that technical HCH had been used in China, India and former Soviet Union since 1979 [103]. Particularly high percentage of $\gamma$-HCH was detected in Nestos River of Greece and this corresponded well to the use of lindane in Europe and

America similarly in the case of the lake. For Okinawa Prefecture in Japan, the use of technical HCH in Shikaza River and Hija River and the use of lindane in Noha River were presumed from the composition of T-HCH shown in Figure 10. The high percentage of $\gamma$ HCH in Noha River did not correspond to the use of technical HCH in Japan.


Figure 10. Composition of T-HCH in fish from rivers in the world

## 5. Conclusion

T-DDT concentrations in the fish from the lakes and rivers of America were relatively high, but those of Europe, Asia and Africa were relatively low. T-HCH concentrations in the fish were relatively low in both of the lakes and rivers in all over the world. T-DDT and T-HCH compositions were respectively compared among lakes and rivers from America, Europe, Asia and Africa. DDT was presumed to be used in Uganda, Egypt, Tanzania and Brazil in recent years or in the sampling date from the high percentage of $p p^{\prime}$-DDT in the composition of T-DDT and its metabolites in the several kinds of fish from Lake Edward, Lake Burullus, Lake Victoria and Ponta Grossa Lake. No use of DDT was presumed in USA and European countries from the low percentage of $p p^{\prime}$-DDT in the lake fish in the countries. Technical HCH was presumed to be used in Japan, China and India from the low percentage of $\gamma-\mathrm{HCH}$ in the composition of T-HCH in the lake and the river fish in the countries. On the contrary, Lindane was presumed to be used in the countries of Europe and Africa from the high percentage of $\gamma-\mathrm{HCH}$ in the lake and the river fish in the countries. Half-lives ( $\mathrm{t} / 2$ ) of TDDT in fish from lakes in Japan, Canada, USA and Sweden were calculated from the longterm monitoring data using an exponential decay model to evaluate the decline rate of DDT contamination in the lake environment. The $\mathrm{t}_{1 / 2}$ values were 9 years for Lake Biwa in Japan, 11 years for Lake Ontario in Canada, 8 years for Lake Michigan in USA and 7 years for Lake Storvindeln in Sweden. There were no wide differences in the $\mathrm{t}_{1 / 2}$ values of T-DDT in the fish among the four lakes.

## Author details

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