

Polybrominated diphenyl ethers and traditional organochlorine pollutants in fulmars (*Fulmarus glacialis*) from the Faroe Islands

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Abstract

The observed high-level burdens of organohalogens among the residents of the Faroe Islands, needs to be explained. Long-finned pilot whale (*Globicephala melas*) blubber and meat are known sources of environmental exposure. The present study focus on the organohalogen contamination of the fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*). The compounds quantified in fulmar muscle, fat, and egg are PCBs, DDTs, hexachlorobenzene (HCB), and polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs). The dominating pollutants are the 4,4'-DDT metabolite 4,4'-DDE and the two PCB congeners, CB-153 and CB-180, which are present in geometric mean concentrations of 7100, 4700 and 2500 ng/g lipid weight (l.w.), respectively, in adult fulmar muscle. 4,4'-DDT and HCB concentrations are approximately 250 ng/g l.w., each. Concentrations in the eggs are about 50% of the fulmar muscle levels, due to differences in lipid amounts, 4% in muscle and 10% in the eggs, the exposure contribution on a fresh weight basis is almost the same. As a result, both the egg and the adult fulmar muscle may lead to a significant exposure risk, if consumed by humans.

BDE-153, the most abundant PBDE congener in fulmar muscle, with a geometric mean concentration of 6.5 ng/g l.w., is much lower than the individual PCB congeners and 4,4'-DDE concentrations. In the adult fulmar muscle, the relative PBDE congener pattern is different from that previously observed in biota, with BDE-153 and BDE-154 as the dominating congeners, rather than BDE-47. In contrast, BDE-47 is the most abundant congener in juvenile muscle and subcutaneous fat. The Σ PBDE concentrations are almost the same in egg, muscle (adult and juvenile) and subcutaneous fat (juvenile). For the polybrominated biphenyl (BB-153) the concentrations are considerably higher in the adult bird and egg than in the juvenile bird; this is also seen for the PCB and 4,4'-DDE concentrations.

PCB concentrations found in fulmar egg and muscle are in the same range as seen in the pilot whale, i.e. 590-5700 ng/g l.w. for CB-153. Hence humans are also exposed to PCBs at a reasonable degree via intake of fulmar and/or fulmar egg and not only via pilot whale blubber.

Keywords: PBDE, PCB, egg, muscle,

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Introduction

The Faroe Islands are located in the North Atlantic, far-away from known point sources of organohalogen contaminants. High trophic-level marine species, like whales and seabirds, have all been shown to contain rather high concentrations of organohalogen substances (OHS) like polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), 2,2-bis(4-chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloroethene (4,4'-DDE) and polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) (Dam and Bloch, 2000; Fångström et al., 2004; Lindström et al., 1999). The pilot whales constitute an important part of the traditional diet, with PCB and PBDE concentrations ranging between 5-24 µg/g lipid weight (l.w.) and 1-3 µg/g l.w., respectively (Dam and Bloch, 2000; Lindström et al., 1999). Besides the pilot whale, the Faroese eat local seabirds, such as fulmars (*Fulmarus glacialis*), and their eggs in considerable numbers.

PBDE concentrations have been extensively studied in humans, other mammals, fish, and birds (Hites, 2004). In pooled guillemot egg samples from the Baltic Proper, PBDE concentrations have shown a rapid increase from the late 1970s to the early 1980s (de Wit, 2002; Sellström et al., 1993). The increase in PBDE concentrations in the guillemot egg was followed by a decrease starting in 2000 (Sellström et al., 2003). This is probably due to the awareness of PBDEs as persistent pollutants, and, accordingly, voluntary changes in the use of PBDEs in countries such as Sweden and Japan. In North America, the PBDE concentrations are still increasing, as seen both in herring gull eggs and in human serum (Hites, 2004; Norstrom et al., 2002; Sjödin et al., 2003). From 1981 to 2000, the PBDE concentrations in herring gull eggs from the Great Lakes increased 20-75-fold, mainly due to the tetra- and penta-BDE congeners, BDE-47, BDE-100 and BDE-99 (Norstrom et al., 2002).

The concentrations of PCBs and 4,4'-DDE in guillemot eggs, from the Baltic Proper, have decreased since the 1970s (Bignert et al., 1995). Likewise, a time trend study of PCB and 4,4'-DDE levels in seabird eggs from the Canadian Arctic shows the overall trend for OHS is declining or, in some cases, shows no significant change in concentrations from 1975 to 1998 (Braune et al., 2001).

In remote arctic areas, the PCB concentrations in whales, seals and seabirds are in the ppm range, while the PBDE concentrations are still in the ppb range. (Law et al., 2003). However, the PBDEs in wildlife in the arctic have shown an exponential increase from 1981 to 2000 (Ikonomou et al., 2002). The origin of OHS in Arctic biota seems to be due long-range atmospheric or sea current transport (Law et al., 2003; Vorkamp et al., 2004a; Vorkamp et al., 2004b; Wania, 2003). The degree of deposition is dependent on the different OHS's physical-chemical properties and the environment they encounter (Wania and Mackay, 1996). In a study of atmospheric transport of PCBs and PBDEs, it has been shown that airborne PCBs were mainly found in the gaseous phase, while most of the PBDEs were detected adsorbed to particles. PBDEs were therefore more effectively removed from the atmosphere by precipitation than the PCBs (ter Schure et al., 2004).

The fulmar is a widely occurring seabird with a food intake mainly consisting of fish, fish viscera, and carrion. Egg contamination reflects the OHS body burden of the parent bird (Braune et al., 2001). The aim of the present study is to determine concentrations of PCBs, 4,4'-DDT, 4,4'-DDE and PBDEs in muscle of adult and juveniles, subcutaneous fat of juveniles and eggs, collected in 2000 and 2001 in the Faroe Islands, to produce baseline observations with possible relevance to future human exposure assessments in the Faroe Islands.

Material and methods

Sample collection

Fulmars (*Fulmarus glacialis*) and fulmar eggs were collected in the Faroe Islands. Collection month and year, area, number of samples, and sex were recorded and given in Table 1. The samples collected were intended to represent a typical consumer choice. The samples were prepared at the Swedish Museum of Natural History. The fulmar muscle and subcutaneous fat were prepared and divided into portions of 1 g and half a gram, respectively. The egg content was removed through a hole drilled in the shell. The yolk and egg white were homogenized and divided into 1 g portions. All samples were frozen at -20°C, until taken out for analysis.

Table 1. Muscle, subcutaneous fat and eggs from Fulmars were collected at the Faroe Islands: matrix, collection year and month, area, number of samples and sex are given in the table; F=Female, M=Male, O=Sex unknown

Matrix	Collection year/month	Area	n	F/M/O
Egg	2000/May	Skudoy	9	
	2001/May	Hestur	10	
Muscle				
Adult	2000/November		10	3/7
Adult	2001/August	Norderoerna	5	1/4
Juvenile	2000/August	Sudero	9	-/5/4
Subcutaneous fat, juvenile	2000/August	Sudero	9	-/5/4

Chemicals: The pesticide standards, hexachlorobenzene (HCB), 2,2-bis(4-chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloroethene (4,4'-DDE), 2,2-bis(4-chlorophenyl)-1,1,1-trichloroethane (4,4'-DDT) and the individual PCB congeners (numbered according to (Ballschmiter et al., 1993) CB-53, CB-101, CB-105, CB-118, CB-128, CB-138, CB-153, CB-156, CB-170, CB-180, CB-183 and CB-200 were purchased from Larodan Fine chemicals AB, Malmö, Sweden). The individual PBDE congeners (also numbered according to (Ballschmiter et al., 1993) BDE-47, BDE-77 BDE-99, BDE-100, BDE-138, BDE-153, BDE-154 and BDE-209 were synthesized in house (Marsh et al., 1999; Örn et al., 1996)). All solvents were of pesticide analysis quality. Methyl *tert*-butyl ether (HPLC-grade; Rathburn, Walkerburn, Scotland) was glass-distilled prior to use. Silica gel (<0.063 mm) was purchased from Macherey-Nagel (Duren, Germany) and activated before use. Deionized water was produced in an Elga stat (Elga Ltd, UK).

Instruments: Gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS) was performed utilising a Finnigan TSQ 700 instrument (ThermoFinnigan, Bremen, Germany) connected to a Varian 3400 gas chromatograph equipped with a AS200S CTC autosampler. The transfer line temperature was set to 290°C and the ion source temperature maintained at 200°C. On-column injections were made using a septum equipped temperature programmable injector (SPI) fitted with a high performance insert directly connected to a DB-5 HT capillary column (15m x 0.25 mm i.d., 0.1 µm film thickness; J&W Scientific) with helium as carrier gas at a head pressure of 3 psi. The injector was temperature programmed from 60°C to 320°C at 150°C/min and the oven from 80°C (1 min), 15°C/min to 300°C (16 min). The PBDE congeners were analysed with selected ion monitoring (SIM) by scanning for the negative bromide ion (isotopes m/z 79 and 81) formed by electron capture reactions during chemical ionization (ECNI) with methane (5.0, AGA, Stockholm, Sweden) as the electron thermalization buffer gas was at 5.6 torr and a primary electron energy of 70 eV. The analyses of the coeluting substances BDE-154 and BB-153 were performed on a Finnigan SSQ 710

instrument with the exact same instrumental parameters and modes as above. The substances were differentiated from each other by scanning for the negative ion isotopes m/z 159 and 161 $[\text{HBr}_2]^-$ for BDE-154 and m/z 626 and 628 $[\text{M}+4]^-$, $[\text{M}+6]^-$ for 2,2',4,4',5,5'-hexabromobiphenyl (BB-153). All chromatographic data were collected, analysed and quantified using the proprietary ICIS2 software from Thermofinnigan.

Analysis by gas chromatography (GC) was performed on a Varian 3400 gas chromatograph, equipped with a Varian 8200 autosampler (Varian Associates, Walnut Creek, CA, USA), an electron capture detector (ECD), and a split-splitless injector operated in the splitless mode. Hydrogen was used as carrier gas and nitrogen as a make-up gas. For PCB and pesticide analysis, a DB-5 column (30 m x 0.25 mm i.d. and 0.25 μm film thickness; J& W Scientific, Folsom, CA, USA) was used. The column temperature was: 80°C (2 min), 10°C/min to 300°C (10 min). The injector temperature was 250°C and the detector temperature 360°C. The data were collected and processed using a PC-based ELDS Pro v2.0 system (Chromatographic Data System AB, Stockholm, Sweden).

Clean up procedure: Fulmar muscle and subcutaneous fat samples (1 g and 0.5 g, respectively) were homogenized with an IKA T25 homogenizer (Labassco AB, Partille, Sweden) in n-hexane:acetone (2:5) and extracted with n-hexane:MTBE (9:1) in a down-scaled version of a previously described method (Jensen et al., 1983). The surrogate standards, CB-200 (20 ng and 200 ng, respectively) and BDE-138 (2 ng), was added, and the extractable lipids were then determined gravimetrically. The samples were treated with concentrated sulfuric acid to remove the bulk of lipids, followed by an additional clean up step to obtain lipid free samples. This was done on a column containing 1 g silica gel impregnated with sulfuric acid, (2:1, w:w) with n-hexane (10 ml) as the mobile phase. The PCB/pesticide and PBDE were separated on a column of activated silica gel (0.9 g); the PCB congeners were eluted first with hexane (5 ml) and the PBDEs were eluted in a subsequent dichloromethane (DCM) (8 ml) fraction. Recoveries of the internal standards were determined by addition of injection standards for the PCB fraction (CB-53) and for the PBDE fraction (BDE-77).

The fulmar egg samples (1 g) were treated similarly to the muscle samples. The homogenization step was excluded since the eggs were homogenized at the time of sample preparation. The surrogate standards, CB-200 (100 ng) and BDE-138 (2 ng), was added prior the extraction.

Procedure solvent blank samples representing every fourth sample were cleaned up and analyzed in the same way as the other samples. The overall recoveries and standard deviation (SD) of the different surrogate standards for egg, muscle, and subcutaneous fat were $98 \pm 3.5\%$, $98 \pm 3.6\%$ and $95 \pm 5.8\%$, respectively, for CB-200 and $116 \pm 11\%$, $90 \pm 12\%$ and $86 \pm 12\%$, respectively, for BDE-138.

Statistical methods: Many of the measured contaminants showed significant right skewed distributions despite the relatively few samples. This is usually the case for these kinds of data (Esmen and Hammond, 1977). Although log-transformation eliminated most of the skew, heteroscedasticity was still present between the various matrices for several contaminants using Bartlett's test of homogeneity of variances. Therefore a non-parametric multiple comparisons test described in (Sokal and Rohlf, 1981) was applied to test differences between various tissues.

Table 2. Concentrations (ng/g lipid weight) of five polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) congeners, ΣPBDE and BB-153 in egg, muscle and subcutaneous fat from fulmars collected at the Faroe Islands: the geometric mean (GM), 95 % confidence interval (c.i.) and ranges are given.

	Fulmar egg (n=19)			Fulmar muscle						Fulmar subcutaneous fat Juvenile (n=9)		
	GM	95 % c.i.	range	GM	95 % c.i.	range	GM	95 % c.i.	range	GM	95 % c.i.	range
Lipid amount (%)	10	9.9-11	9.1-11	4.3	3.8-4.8	3.0-5.8	7.6	6.2-9.3	4.0-9.4	88	86-89	84-91
BDE-47	4.3	3.2-5.6	1.2-14	2.5	1.4-4.5	0.70-45	4.5	2.5-7.9	1.8-16	8.4	5.2-14	4.8-36
BDE-99	4.6	3.8-5.5	2.5-10	1.8	1.1-3.2	0.35-18	1.8	0.88-3.8	0.67-15	3.0	1.9-4.7	1.4-7.9
BDE-100	1.6	1.3-2.0	0.65-5.6	0.80	0.45-1.4	0.23-17	1.2	0.56-2.6	0.40-8.1	2.3	1.3-4.0	1.2-12
BDE-153	5.0	4.0-6.1	2.5-10	6.5	5.0-8.4	3.3-15	1.1	0.53-2.2	0.53-11	1.2	0.86-1.6	0.67-2.4
BDE-154	5.0	4.0-6.3	1.9-10	3.4	2.0-5.8	0.54-16	3.1	1.3-7.4	1.3-19	4.0	2.0-7.8	1.6-19
BDE-209	<0.27 ^a	-	-	1.2	0.39-3.4	<0.27 ^a -62	<0.27 ^a	-	-	<0.27 ^a	-	-
ΣPBDE*	21^a	18-25	11-42	16	11-24	5.8-110	11	6.1-22	4.7-68	19	12-30	11-78
BB-153	11	8.2-14	3.7-51	17	12-23	6.2-44	0.76	0.29-1.9	0.26-2.6	1.1	0.52-2.3	0.34-3.3

*ΣPBDE = BDE-47, BDE-99, BDE-100, BDE-153 and BDE-154

^a) Limit of quantification (LOQ) = <0.27 ng/g l.w. for BDE-209, for the calculations of the geometric mean half the LOQ value was used.

Table 3. Concentrations (ng/g lipid weight) of HCB, DDE, DDT and 10 PCB congeners in egg, muscle and subcutaneous fat from fulmars collected at the Faroe Islands: the geometric mean (GM), 95 % confidence interval (c.i.) and ranges are given.

	Fulmar egg			Fulmar muscle						Fulmar subcutaneous fat		
	GM	(n=19)		GM	Adult (n=14)		GM	Juvenile (n= 9)		GM	Juvenile (n= 9)	
95% c.i.		range	95% c.i.		range	95% c.i.		range	95% c.i.		range	
CB-105	190	160-230	110-360	340	280-420	160-540	31	21-45	21-66	22	16-31	15-48
CB-118	810	660-990	440-1700	1400	1200-1700	620-2400	89	62-130	42-180	100	71-160	58-230
CB-128/CB-167	210	160-260	100-450	440	360-530	240-720	26	19-38	17-61	19	14-27	11-40
CB-138	850	680-1100	390-2100	1700	1400-2100	750-2900	160	100-250	88-380	160	96-280	65-450
CB-153	2500	1900-3300	1200-7500	4700	3700-5800	2200-9200	230	160-330	120-470	340	210-550	130-760
CB-156	170	130-210	86-320	330	260-400	160-630	19	11-37	13-41	13	9.3-19	7-25
CB-170	440	340-580	200-1400	900	710-1100	400-1800	–	–	–	32	22-48	15-66
CB-180	1300	970-1800	600-4200	2500	1900-3200	1000-5300	130	84-200	58-260	110	64-170	42-270
CB-183	200	150-260	86-640	430	350-540	190-830	26	13-50	9-100	17	12-26	8-37
ΣPCB*	6800	5200-8700	3300-18000	13000	10000-16000	5800-24000	740	540-1000	400-1400	880	560-1400	380-2100
HCB	330	260-400	74-580	250	180-350	92-590	49	26-92	16-100	25	22-140	15-100
4,4'-DDE	2800	2100-3600	1000-7000	7100	4700-11000	1700-20000	530	320-900	260-1800	610	340-1100	230-2000
4,4'-DDT	230	200-290	110-450	240	150-580	51-1200	37	20-84	18-110	83	47-140	41-320

*ΣPCB = CB-105, CB-118, CB-128/CB-167, CB-138, CB-153, CB-156, CB-170, CB-180 and CB-183.

Results

The concentrations of six PBDE congeners in fulmar eggs, muscle, and fat are given as a geometric mean, 95% confidence interval, and ranges, along with the Σ PBDE (sum of BDE-47, BDE-99, BDE-100, BDE-153 and BDE-154) in Table 2. The concentrations are reported on a lipid weight basis. When comparing the Σ PBDE concentrations determined in the eggs from year 2000 and year 2001, no significant difference is found. The geometric mean Σ PBDE concentration for each year was 22 ng/g l.w. and 21 ng/g l.w., respectively. The concentrations of BB-153, in the different samples, are also given in Table 2. The geometric mean concentration of BDE-47, BDE-99, BDE-100, BDE-153, BDE-154, and BB-153 are graphically presented in Fig. 1 on a molar basis (pmol/g l.w.) in the fulmar matrices analysed.

The concentrations, reported as geometric mean, 95% confidence interval, and ranges on a lipid weight basis, of the 10 major PCB congeners and the Σ PCB (sum of detected PCB congeners), HCB, 4,4'-DDE, and 4,4'-DDT are presented in Table 3. The Σ PCB geometric mean concentration in the egg samples collected in May 2001 (5300 ng/g l.w.) is somewhat lower compared to the preceding year (8800 ng/g l.w.). On the other hand, the Σ PCB range is slightly wider for the samples collected in May 2001 compared to the samples collected in May 2000 (i.e. 3300-18000 ng/g l.w. and 3500-13000 ng/g l.w., respectively). The Σ PCB concentration range in the muscle from adult fulmars (5800-24000 ng/g l.w.) was similar to the Σ PCB concentration ranges in the eggs. The lipid amount in muscle varied between juvenile and adult fulmars, with values of 7.8% and 4.3% lipid, respectively. Both muscle and subcutaneous fat from the juvenile fulmars showed significantly lower Σ PCB concentrations, while the Σ PBDE concentrations did not differ significantly between the adult and the juvenile fulmars.

Discussion

The PBDE concentrations in fulmar and fulmar eggs from the Faroe Islands are lower than those determined in other bird eggs, studied so far (Lindberg et al., 2004; Norstrom et al., 2002; Sellström et al., 2003; Vorkamp et al., 2004b). For example, in guillemot eggs from the Baltic Sea and in guillemot from East Greenland, the PBDE concentrations are about 5 times higher than the levels found in the Faroese fulmar eggs. In herring gull eggs from the Great Lakes, the PBDE concentrations are two – three orders of magnitude higher (Norstrom et al., 2002; Sellström et al., 2003; Vorkamp et al., 2004b). This implies a yet limited contamination of PBDEs in the Faroe Islands area. The Σ PBDE concentrations were about 2-5% of the Σ PCB concentration in the herring gull eggs and in the black guillemot eggs (Norstrom et al., 2002; Vorkamp et al., 2004b), while they were only 0.3% in the Faroese fulmar eggs. Subcutaneous fat and muscle from the juvenile fulmars also indicating low PBDE concentrations at the Faroe Islands. However, Σ PBDE concentrations were 2% and 1.6% of the Σ PCB concentration in juvenile fulmar fat and muscle, respectively (Table 2 and 3). The lower Σ PBDE/ Σ PCB ratio in the fulmar egg may indicate different efficiency in transfer from the bird to egg, of these two classes of contaminants. The typical PBDE congener concentration pattern previously documented for wildlife has revealed BDE-47 as the most abundant PBDE congener followed by BDE-99, BDE-100, BDE-153 and BDE-154 as seen in guillemot eggs from the Baltic, black guillemot from Greenland and herring gull eggs from the Great Lakes (Norstrom et al., 2002; Sellström et al., 2003; Vorkamp et al., 2004b). In muscle and subcutaneous fat from juvenile fulmars (Fig. 1 and Table 2) BDE-47 is the dominating congener also in this study. However, in the juvenile fulmars the relative PBDE pattern is slightly different, BDE-47 is followed by BDE-154 instead of BDE-99. In contrast, almost all muscle samples from adult fulmars showed a higher relative contribution of BDE-

153 compared to BDE-47 (Fig. 1 and Table 2). This difference in PBDE pattern between adult and juvenile fulmars is difficult to explain and we do not want to speculate at this stage.

The BB-153 concentrations follows the PCBs, 4,4'-DDT, 4,4'-DDE and HCB with higher concentrations in the adult than in the juvenile bird (Table 3). The PCB concentrations in this study are in a similar range as has previously been reported in fulmars from the Faroese, by Dam et al. (2001). The CB-138, CB-153 and CB-180 concentrations are the highest among all PCB congeners and similar to 4,4'-DDE, i.e. in the low ppm range. HCB and 4,4'-DDT concentrations are almost 10% of the most abundant contaminants (Table 3). The fulmars are highly contaminated with the PCBs and DDE while the PBDE concentrations over all seems moderately high. These data are in agreement with in general lower contamination of PBDEs in the environment where these fulmars live and hatch compared to wildlife exposure in the Baltic Sea and the Great Lakes areas (Norstrom et al., 2002; Sellström et al., 2003). Also the BB-153 follow the same pattern as the PCB-congeners and DDTs with a BB-153/ Σ PBDE ratio of about 7% in the juvenile bird compared to 110% in the adult bird (c.f. Table 2 and 3). It is notable that the PBDE concentrations did not differ significantly between the adult and the juvenile fulmars (Fig. 1) while the PCB concentrations did. This may indicate that the fulmars are exposed to the PBDEs more recently than to PCBs and PBBs. Possibly the adult fulmars have been exposed to PCBs and PBBs when migrating along the Atlantic coastlines south of the Faroe Islands.

As shown here and by others (Ikonomou et al., 2002; Lindberg et al., 2004; Olsson et al., 2000; Vorkamp et al., 2004b) the location of the sampling site and where the species roam do have a major influence on the PBDE, PCB and PBB concentrations. Similarly, as shown in a study on herring gulls, a colony from the Great Lakes near a heavily industrial area had higher PBDE concentrations compared to other colonies at remote locations (Norstrom et al., 2002).

BDE-209 was detected in almost all muscle samples from the adult fulmar, but neither in the egg nor in the juvenile bird (Table 2). Peregrine falcon eggs from Sweden were reported to contain BDE-209 at concentrations about 50 times higher than those observed in the fulmar muscle (Lindberg et al., 2004). It can not be excluded that the concentrations and pattern of BDE-209 and BDE-153 is influenced by BDE-209 metabolism but this statement still need to be proven.

Earlier epidemiological studies have shown that Faroese residents may be highly exposed to PCBs, probably due to a traditional diet that includes whale and seabirds (Fängström et al., 2002; Fängström et al., 2004; Grandjean et al., 1995). In a birth cohort from 1987, relatively high levels of PCBs were detected in four pools of human milk samples, with ranges between 1.9 and 2.5 $\mu\text{g/g}$ l.w (Grandjean et al., 1995). In another cohort from 1994, PCB and OH-PCB concentrations were determined in serum from pregnant women, with ranges of 0.15-22 $\mu\text{g/g}$ l.w. and 0.02-1.8 $\mu\text{g/g}$ l.w., respectively. The concentration ranges were very wide and there were considerable difference in concentration between the lowest and the highest detected concentrations, which probably reflects the variations in diet (Fängström et al., 2002). The PCB concentration in the fulmar egg and muscle are rather high and in the same range as seen in pilot whale blubber (mean 13 $\mu\text{g/g}$ l.w., range 4.7-24 $\mu\text{g/g}$). The geometric mean Σ PCB concentration in the fulmar muscle is 13 $\mu\text{g/g}$ l.w., which is approximately twice the concentration in the egg, with a geometric mean of 6.8 $\mu\text{g/g}$ l.w. Human exposure via food is dependent on the lipid content of the food items. In the fulmar egg, the lipid amount (10%) is higher than in the muscle (4.3%). This difference makes the exposure contribution on a fresh weight basis almost the same (Fig. 2). The present study shows that the OHS exposure contribution from fulmar and fulmar egg should not be neglected as a potential source for these compounds. For some Faroese, the consumption of fulmars might represent a considerable contribution to their total PCB exposure. Every year

about 15000 - 20000 adult, 40000 - 100000 juvenile fulmars, and 5000 - 10000 fulmar eggs are caught and consumed at the Faroe Islands. In a study from Quebec, it was shown that the PCB exposure in fishermen was significantly associated with the seabird egg consumption, and only a weak correlation was observed to fish consumption (Ryan et al., 1997).

Neither the fulmar nor the pilot whale are stationary species in the Faroe Islands area and both are rather common species belonging to the North western Atlantic. Despite the great distance to industrial sources of OHS, PBDEs are present in marine wildlife, as well as traditional OHS. It must now be considered evident that this group of brominated flame retardants – the PBDEs – constitute ubiquitous environmental pollutants.

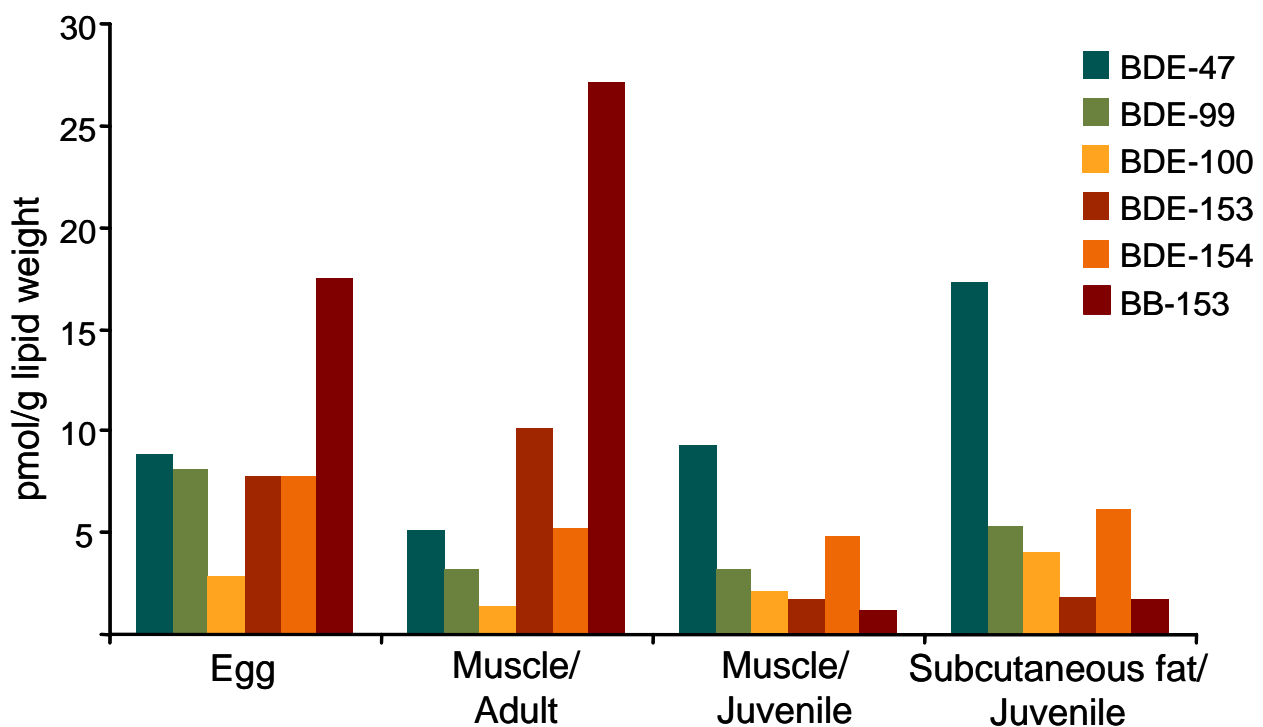


Figure 1. The geometric mean concentration of BDE-47, BDE-99, BDE-100, BDE-153, BDE-154, and BB-153 (pmol/g lipid weight) in fulmar eggs (n=19), adult muscle (n=14), juvenile muscle (n=9), and juvenile subcutaneous fat (n=9) samples are given.

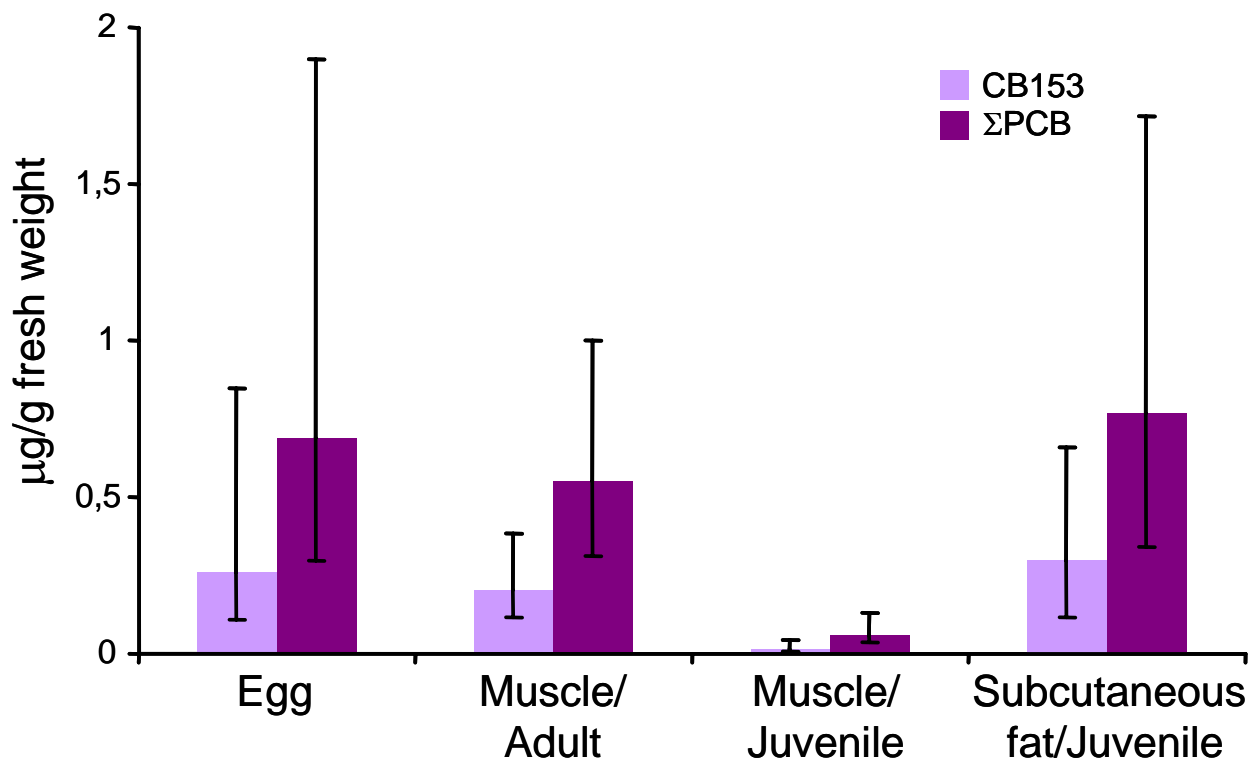


Figure 2. The geometric mean concentration of CB-153 and Σ PCB (sum of detected PCB congeners) on a fresh weight basis ($\mu\text{g/g}$) are given for fulmar eggs ($n=19$), adult muscle ($n=14$), juvenile muscle ($n=9$) and juvenile subcutaneous fat ($n=9$). The bars indicate minimum and maximum concentrations.

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