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ORDER/ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ORDRE/ADRESSE DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES

8555-421-1952

Q-1952 | Mr. Angus (Timmins—James Bay) | September 27, 2018/Le 27 septembre 2018

RETURN BY THE LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
DÉPÔT DU LEADER DU GOUVERNEMENT À LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES

Mr. Lamoureux

PRINT NAME OF SIGNATORY
INSCRIRE LE NOM DU SIGNATAIRE

SIGNATURE
MINISTER OR PARLIAMENT SECRETARY
MINISTRE OU SECRÉTAIRE PARLEMENTAIRE

November 19, 2018

(TABLED FORTHWITH / DÉPOSÉ AUSSITÔT)

NOV 19, 2018

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INQUIRY OF MINISTRY DEMANDE DE RENSEIGNEMENT AU GOUVERNEMENT

PREPARE IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH MARKING "ORIGINAL TEXT" OR "TRANSLATION"
PRÉPARER EN ANGLAIS ET EN FRANÇAIS EN INDIQUANT "TEXTE ORIGINAL" OU "TRADUCTION"

QUESTION NO./N ^o DE LA QUESTION Q-1952	BY / DE Mr. Angus (Timmins-James Bay)	DATE September 27, 2018
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Reply by the Minister of Indigenous Services
Réponse de la ministre des Services aux Autochtones

Signed by Dan Vandal

PRINT NAME OF SIGNATORY
INSCRIRE LE NOM DU SIGNATAIRE

SIGNATURE
MINISTER OR PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY
MINISTRE OU SECRÉTAIRE PARLEMENTAIRE

QUESTION

With regard to the Department of Indigenous Services and the Department of Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs: (a) do the departments collect data about incidence and impacts (health, social, etc.) of mold in on-reserve housing; (b) if the answer to (a) is affirmative, (i) which First Nations communities, listed by region, reported incidents of mold in housing, (ii) how many such incidents did they report, (iii) what were the reported or assessed impacts; and (c) if the answer to (a) is negative, why do the departments not collect this information and do they plan to do so in the future?

REPLY / RÉPONSE

ORIGINAL TEXT
TEXTE ORIGINAL

TRANSLATION
TRADUCTION

Insofar as Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) is concerned, the response is the following:

ISC collects data on incidences of mold in on-reserve housing through environmental public health inspections conducted by ISC Environmental Public Health Officers (EPHO). On-reserve housing inspections are requested by community members, housing departments, health services and/or community leadership. EPHOs offer public health inspections which include an assessment of potential health and safety hazards such as indoor air quality, contaminants, pest control, water supply, sanitation, solid and liquid waste disposal, general safety, ventilation, general structural concerns and overcrowding. During inspections, they also raise awareness of the potential health effects of mould, and provide guidance for mold prevention and remediation. EPHOs are Certified Public Health Inspectors who are funded or directly employed by ISC.

To protect individual's privacy, personal health information is not captured during environmental public health inspections. Community members with health concerns are encouraged to seek medical attention with their health professional.

On-reserve housing inspections are conducted on an as requested basis.

- (a) (i) The following includes First Nation communities, listed by region, where inspections identified the presence of mold in at least one house in on-reserve housing. A community would be included on the list even if one house had an incident of mold regardless of size or magnitude.

Housing inspections are typically requested when there is a concern expressed by the occupant or community leadership about the living conditions in a house on-reserve.

Please note that the list includes data from inspections conducted by ISC employed EPHOs during the time period of November 4, 2015 to September 27, 2018. Data from British Columbia First Nations communities and transferred communities in Saskatchewan, Ontario, Quebec and Alberta are not included. Transferred communities, who are communities which have taken on management and operating responsibilities of health programming, conduct their own inspections and capture data in various databases. This data needs to be requested from each directly. Given the principles of

Ownership, Control, Access and Possession (OCAP), ISC does not have direct access nor control of the data.

Atlantic Region

Abegweit
Bear River
Buctouche MicMac
Eel Ground
Eel River Bar First Nation
Elsipogtog First Nation
Esgenoopetitj First Nation
Eskasoni
Glooscap First Nation
Indian Island
Kingsclear
Lennox Island
Madawaska Maliseet First Nation
Membertou
Millbrook
Oromocto
Paqtnkek Mi'kmaw Nation
Pictou Landing
Saint Mary's
Sipekne'katik
Tobique
Wagmatcook
Woodstock

Quebec region

Algonquins of Barriere Lake
Atikamekw d'Opitciwan
Bande des Innus de Pessamit
Conseil de la Première Nation Abitibiwinni
Eagle Village First Nation - Kipawa
La Nation Innu Matimekush-Lac John
Les Atikamekw de Manawan
Les Innus de Ekuanitshit
Listuguj Mi'gmaq Government
Long Point First Nation
Micmacs of Gesgapegiag
Mohawks of Kanesatake
Montagnais de Natashquan
Montagnais de Pakua Shipi
Montagnais de Unamen Shipu
Montagnais du Lac St-Jean
Nation Anishnabe du Lac Simon
Nation Huronne Wendat
Odanak
Première Nation des Abénakis de Wôlinak
Timiskaming First Nation

Ontario Region

Aamjiwnaang
Albany
Alderville First Nation
Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation
Anishnabe of Wauzhushk Onigum
Atikameksheng Anishnawbek
Attawapiskat
Aundeck-Omni-Kaning
Batchewana First Nation
Bearskin Lake
Beausoleil

Big Grassy
Biigtigong Nishnaabeg
Biinjitiwaabik Zaaging Anishinaabek
Cat Lake
Chippewas of Georgina Island
Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point
Chippewas of Nawash First Nation
Chippewas of Rama First Nation
Chippewas of the Thames First Nation
Constance Lake
Couchiching First Nation
Curve Lake
Deer Lake
Eabametoong First Nation
Eagle Lake
Fort Severn
Fort William
Garden River First Nation
Grassy Narrows First Nation
Iskatewizaagegan #39 Independent First Nation
Kasabonika Lake
Kashechewan
Kee-Way-Win
Lac La Croix
Lac Seul
M'Chigeeng First Nation
Michipicoten
Mishkeegogamang
Mississaugas of the Credit
Mitaanjigamiing First Nation
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte
Moose Cree First Nation
Moose Deer Point
Moravian of the Thames
Munsee-Delaware Nation
Muskrat Dam Lake
Naicatchewenin
Naotkamegwanning
Neskantaga First Nation
Nibinamik First Nation
Nigigoonsiminikaaning First Nation
Nipissing First Nation
North Caribou Lake
Northwest Angle 37 Windigo
Northwest Angle No.33
Ojibway Nation of Saugeen
Ojibways of Onigaming First Nation
Oneida Nation of the Thames
Pikangikum
Poplar Hill
Rainy River First Nations
Sachigo Lake
Sandy Lake
Saugeen
Seine River First Nation
Sheguiandah
Six Nations of the Grand River
Slate Falls Nation
Thessalon
Wabauskang First Nation
Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation
Walpole Island

Wapekeka
Wasauksing First Nation
Webequie
Whitefish River
Whitesand
Wiwemikong

Manitoba Region

Barren Lands
Berens River
Black River First Nation
Bloodvein
Brokenhead Ojibway Nation
Bunibonibee Cree Nation
Canupawakpa Dakota First Nation
Chemawawin Cree Nation
Cross Lake Band of Indians
Dakota Plains
Dakota Tipi
Ebb and Flow
Fisher River
Fort Alexander
Fox Lake
Garden Hill First Nations
God's Lake First Nation
Hollow Water
Keeseekoowenin
Kinonjeoshtegon First Nation
Lake Manitoba
Little Grand Rapids
Little Saskatchewan
Long Plain
Manto Sipi Cree Nation
Mathias Colomb
Misipawistik Cree Nation
Mosakahiken Cree Nation
Nisichawayasihk Cree Nation
Northlands
Norway House Cree Nation
O-Chi-Chak-Ko-Sipi First Nation
Opaskwayak Cree Nation
O-Pipon-Na-Piwin Cree Nation
Pinaymootang First Nation
Poplar River First Nation
Red Sucker Lake
Rolling River
Roseau River Anishinabe First Nation Government
Sandy Bay
Sapotaweyak Cree Nation
Sayisi Dene First Nation
Shamattawa First Nation
Sioux Valley Dakota Nation
Skownan First Nation
St. Theresa Point
Swan Lake
Tataskweyak Cree Nation
Tootinaowaziibeeng Treaty Reserve
Wasagamack First Nation
Waywayseecappo First Nation Treaty Four - 1874
Wuskwi Sipiik First Nation
York Factory First Nation

Saskatchewan Region

Cote First Nation 366
Cowessess
Day Star
Fishing Lake First Nation
Kawacatoose
Muskowekwan
Onion Lake Cree Nation
Sakimay First Nations
Thunderchild First Nation
White Bear

Alberta Region

Alexander First Nation
Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation
Beaver Lake Cree Nation
Bigstone Cree Nation
Blood Tribe
Chipewyan Prairie First Nation
Cold Lake First Nations
Dene Tha'
Driftpile First Nation
Duncan's First Nation
Enoch Cree Nation
Fort McKay First Nation
Frog Lake First Nation
Kapawe'no First Nation
Kehewin Cree Nation
Little Red River Cree Nation
Loon River Cree
Mikisew Cree First Nation
O'Chiese First Nation
Paul First Nation
Piikani Nation
Saddle Lake Cree Nation
Stoney Tribe
Sturgeon Lake Cree Nation
Sucker Creek First Nation
Sunchild First Nation
Swan River First Nation
Tallcree First Nation
Tsuu T'ina Nation
Whitefish Lake #128 Band (Goodfish)
Whitefish Lake First Nation (Atikameg)
Woodland Cree First Nation

- (b) (ii) Total number of houses that were inspected where mold was observed during the time span requested (November 4, 2015 - September 27, 2018) is 1,294. This is based on housing inspections entered in the databases used to track ISC environmental public health inspections as of October 15, 2018.
- (b) (iii) EPHOs conduct environmental public health inspections on-reserve upon request from community members, housing departments, health services and / or community leadership. The EPHO issues a report to the occupant and Chief/Council of the First Nation on the findings and recommendations to address any observed deficiency. ISC EPHOs also provide public health education to assist communities in understanding the environmental health risk of things such as mold.

Chiefs and council are primarily responsible for addressing housing deficiencies, such as mold and implementing inspection recommendations.

EPHOs perform inspections or provide guidance on preventative measures if requested by the community.