PWGSC

Quality in Environmental Services



Phase III Environmental Assessment

Big Thing Abandoned Mine Site

Final Report

Prepared for:

Waste Program
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Whitehorse, Yukon

Prepared by:

Environmental Services
Public Works and Government Services Canada
Pacific & Western Regions

March 1999



Public Works and Government Services Canada Travaux publics et Services gouvernementaux Canada



Phase III Environmental Assessment

Big Thing Abandoned Mine Site

Final Report

Prepared for:

Waste Program Indian and Northern Affairs Canada Whitehorse, Yukon

Prepared by:

Environmental Services
Public Works and Government Services Canada
Pacific & Western Regions

March 1999

Executive Summary

A phase II environmental assessment was conducted at the Big Thing abandoned mine site (60° 05' 01 " N, 134° 41 '01" W) in July, 1996 by Environmental Services, Public Works and Government Services Canada for the Action on Waste Program, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. Based on the findings of the Phase I investigation performed in 1993 by DIAND Technical Services, a phase II assessment was conducted to a) identify potential environmental and human health risks associated with the present condition of the mine site, and b) provide recommendations and preliminary cost estimates for remediation of those risks.

In 1997 a phase III follow-up assessment was performed based on the recommendations of the phase II assessment. The follow-up work included waste rock sampling where additional data was required, and water quality monitoring of adit water, seeps, and receiving water bodies and to identify seasonal variations in contaminant loadings upstream and downstream of the main site and waste rock piles. Laboratory leachate extraction tests were completed to characterize the soluble constituents of the waste rock.

The conclusions of the Phase III program are as follows:

- **Conclusion 1.** There is no decrease in water quality in Big Thing Creek downstream of the mine site.
- **Conclusion 2.** Acid rock generation is occurring in the waste rock but is not impacting significant receptors.
- **Conclusion 3.** Due to the age of the site, it is not expected that significant impacts are likely due to waste rock acid rock drainage.

The following recommendation regards the specific objectives outlined in this report and is to be used in conjunction with recommendations outlined in the March 1997, Phase II report where appropriate:

Recommendation. No further action regarding water quality is recommended at this time.

Phase III Environmental Assessment Big Thing Mine Site

Final Report

Table of Contents

1.	INTRO	DDUCTION AND BACKGROUND 1
2.	PURP	OSE AND SCOPE OF WORK2
3.	3.1 A 3.2 A 3.3 M	ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY - 2 Assumptions - 2 Assessment Criteria - 2 Methods - 3 Assessment Components - 3 Assessment Components - 3 Assessment Components - 3 Assessment Components - 3
4.	4.1 M 4.2 S 4.3 C 4.4 N 4.5 F	RONMENTAL SETTING -4 Mineralogy -4 Surface Hydrology -5 Climate -5 Yegetation -5 Sisheries and Wildlife Resources -5 Site Topography and Soils -5
5.	5.1	ASSESSMENT RESULTS
6.	CONC	ELUSIONS
7.	RECC	MMENDATIONS8
8.	COST	ESTIMATES TO IMPLEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS 9
REF	EREN	DES 10
Appe	endix A	Detailed Geochemical Assessment of Waste Rock and Surface Water Big Thing Mine Site
Appe	endix B	Laboratory Reports

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

In 1993, initial assessments (Phase I) of 49 abandoned Yukon mine exploration and development sites were completed under the Arctic Environmental Strategy - Action on Waste program by DIAND Technical Services. These assessments provided a) a general overview of historical activities, b) described site infrastructure, workings and wastes, c) summarized existing environmental or safety concerns on each site, and d) provided general recommendations for remediation or mitigation work. No rock, soil or water samples were collected for these assessments.

A phase II environmental assessment was conducted at the Big Thing abandoned mine site (60° 05' 01" N, 134° 41 '01" W) in July, 1996 by Environmental Services, Public Works and Government Services Canada for the Action on Waste Program, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. Based on the findings of the Phase I investigation performed in 1993 by DIAND Technical Services, a phase II assessment was conducted to a) identify potential environmental and human health risks associated with the present condition of the mine site, and b) provide recommendations and preliminary cost estimates for remediation of those risks.

Conclusions of the Phase II assessment were that the waste rock and ore currently on site are generating acid. Analytical data received to date indicate that the rock piles are not impacting the local environment. However, future impacts cannot be anticipated without an understanding of the local hydrology. At this time, it is unknown whether the environmental quality of the site, as observed during the site visit in August 1996, would remain unchanged with time. The borrow source material and the gravel sampled are not potentially acid generating and would be suitable for use in remedial work.

The recommendations of the Phase II assessment were:

- 1. A more detailed site assessment is required to assess the potential impacts of the waste rock and to develop an effective remediation plan. There is currently insufficient information to determine whether leaving the piles as is will be environmentally acceptable. It is recommended that to determine metals in WR available for transport, a leachate extraction test should be performed.
- 2. A monitoring program be undertaken to obtain water quality data during spring freshet, middle summer and late fall conditions. Samples should be collected at BTWQ/STR-101, BTWQ/STR-102, BTWQ/STR-104 and BTWQ/A-103. Any additional seeps observed at the base of the waste rock and ore stockpiles should also be sampled and analyzed. The method detection limits should be CCME for freshwater aquatic life.
- 3. A preliminary hydrology assessment be completed to estimate the surface run off from the mine site. The results can then be used to determine appropriate remediation measures and future monitoring requirements.

4.2 Surface Hydrology

Both the site and regional drainage are to the east draining into Big Thing Creek, less than 300 m south of the lower adit, and subsequently into Windy Arm of Tagish Lake, approximately 6 km east of the site.

Hydrological and water quality data are not available for Big Thing Creek.

Low seepage volumes were evident from the lower adit and drain towards the stream. Seepage was also detected from below the ore stockpile at the shaft and the site topography lends itself to seepage through the waste rock piles as a result of site drainage and surface infiltration from precipitation

4.3 Climate

The closest climatological information is from the town of Carcross, 60° 11' N, 134° 41' W; 663 m above sea level (Environment Canada, 1980). Total annual precipitation is 211.4 mm. This consists of 118.7 mm of rainfall and 101.3 mm of snowfall. Highest levels of rainfall occur in August and highest levels of snowfall occur in January. Temperatures range from -19.4° C in January to 12.7° C in July. The mean annual temperature is -1.4° C. Due to its higher elevation, Big Thing mine site is assumed to experience colder temperatures.

4.4 Vegetation

Big Thing minesite occurs within the Stikine Highlands ecoregion. Alpine tundra dominates at higher elevations including the area of the mine site, with vegetation including scrub heather, dwarf birch, willow species, grass and lichen. At lower elevations, on the access road to the site, the subalpine ecosystem is dominated by white spruce, alpine fir and white birch. Much of the area surrounding the access road consists of second growth birch and alder that appears to have been cleared in the past.

4.5 Fish and Wildlife Resources

Typical carnivores in the area include grizzly and black bear and wolf. Arctic ground squirrel, pika and yellow-bellied marmots are common rodents in the area. A small colony of hoary marmots was noted at the site. Bird species representative of this alpine habitat include several ptarmigan species and rosy finch. A number of raptors hunt and nest in the area, and waterfowl such as mergansers and harlequin ducks are found in the rivers at lower elevations. It is not currently known whether Big Thing Creek supports a fish population.

4.6 Site Topography and Soils

The soils within the Yukon Stikine Highlands ecoregion are predominantly brunisolic and regosolic. Occasionally, cryosolic soils, dystric brunisols and eutric brunisols are also

found.

The site is located on the south east side of the lower-middle slope of an unnamed peak, approximately 2 km south west of Sugarloaf Mountain. The mine site is situated within a wide valley running approximately east-west with Montana Mountain forming the south side of the valley. Big Thing Creek runs along the valley floor. The north side of the valley is vegetated and gradually sloped with few rock outcroppings.

5.0 SITE ASSESSMENT RESULTS

5.1 Surface Water Quality

Results of analysis of water quality samples are summarized in Table 5.1. Complete analytical methods and results are provided in Appendix A.

Water was flowing from the lower adit only in August 1997 (BTWQ-A-103). A seep sample was collected from below the low grade ore stockpile approximately 50m southwest of the upper adit along the roadcut in August 1996 and 1997 (BTWQ-S-101 and 97-BTWQ-SE1-1). This seep was not flowing in October 1997. Three samples were collected on Big Thing Creek: 500m upstream (97-BTWQ-STR104) and 500m downstream (97-BTWQ-STR102) of the dam, and 100m below the dam (97-BTWQ-STR208). Spring sampling was not completed in this program.

The seep water quality was similar at both sampling events, with near neutral pH and low conductivity (40 μ S/cm to 44 μ S/cm). Concentrations of aluminum, arsenic, cadmium, and iron were above the CCME guidelines during at least one sampling event. The seep disappears into the ground approximately 10 m from where it surfaces.

The flow in Big Thing Creek in August 1997 was 0.137 m³/s. All samples from the creek had near-neutral pH values and low conductivities. Metals concentrations were below the CCME guidelines for all metals except selenium and aluminum. The selenium concentration was above the guideline in all August 1997 samples (range = 0.004 mg/L to 0.007 mg/L). Selenium is commonly associated with granitoid intrusions, and the elevated concentrations are likely attributable to a high stream load resulting from recent high rainfall. The aluminum concentration in the upstream sample in August 1996 was 1.6 mg/L, significantly higher than other measurements of aluminum in the creek. This high value is probably a result of analytical error. No significant change in water quality was seen between the upstream and downstream samples.

Table 5.1 Significant Results - Big Thing Surface Water Samples

Sample ID	Sample Location	Sample Date	рН	Cond. (μS/cm)	Parameters > CCME FAL Criteria
BTWQ-SE-1	seep 50m SW of adit	Aug 1997	7.02	40.2	Al, As, Cd, Fe
·		Aug 1996	6.62	44.2	As
BTWQ-ST1-104	500m upstream	Aug 1997	7.0	18.7	Se
		Aug 1996	6.8	15.1	AI
BTWQ-A1-1	lower adit seepage	Aug 1996	5.13	56.1	Al, Cd, Fe, Zn
BTWQ-STR-208	100m upstream	Oct 1997	7.04	49.0	
	L	Aug 1997	6.98	29.3	Se
		Aug 1996	7.08	21.7	
BTWQ-STR-102	500m downstream	Oct 1997	7.11	35.0	
		Aug 1997	7.23	31.3	Se
		Aug 1996	6.68	22.6	

Notes: FAL = Freshwater Aquatic Life corrected for hardness.

5.2 Soluble Metals Concentrations

Samples BT-WR-P302 and BT-WR-P305-1 were analyzed using bottle roll tests. Sample P302 was collected from near the base of the rock pile below the upper inclined shaft. Sample P305-1 was located on the surface of the rock pile beneath the rail car tracks outside the lower adit.

Sample P302 had a laboratory paste pH value of 3 and a field paste conductivity of 750 μ S/cm. The NP/AP ratio was <0.1 indicating that the sample is potentially acid generating. Sample P305-1 had a laboratory paste pH of 8 and field paste conductivity of 140 μ S/cm. The NP/AP ratio was 1.

After nine days of testing, the slurry of sample P302 had a pH of 3.7 and a conductivity of 4300 μ S/cm. The sulphate concentration in the filtered leachate of this sample contained over 4000 mg/L sulphate and had no measurable alkalinity. The slurry of sample P305-1 was alkaline with a pH of 9.2. Over the course of testing, the conductivity of this sample increased from 750 μ S/cm to 1580 μ S/cm. The sulphate concentration of the filtered leachate was 785 mg/L and the sample had 57 mg/L CaCO3 eq. alkalinity. The high sulphate concentration in both samples indicates that they contain sulphides that are oxidizing and producing acid. The high pH of sample P305-1 indicates that this samples

contains some buffering capacity.

The filtered leachate from sample P302 contained high concentrations of aluminum (54 mg/L), arsenic (38 mg/L), cadmium (0.45 mg/L), iron (352 mg/L), and zinc (6.8 mg/L). Metals concentrations in the leachate from sample P305-1 were also elevated but were much lower. For example, arsenic and iron concentrations were 2.9 mg/L and <0.03 mg/L, respectively.

Table 5.2 Summarized Waste Rock ABA and Bottle Roll Test Sample Results

Sample ID	Summary of 1996 ABA Test Results	Summary of 1997 Bottle Roll Test Results
BT-WR-P302	Potentially Acid Generating (NP/AP=<0.1); paste pH = 2.63; S0 ₄ = 31%;high As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Fe, Pb, Ag, Zn	Conductivity increased from 750 uS/cm to 4,300 uS/cm; low alkalinity, sulphate, and Al, As, Cd, Fe, Zn
BT-WR-P305- 1	Potentially Acid Generating; paste pH = 6.35; (NP/AP=1); high As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Fe, Pb	Conductivity increased from 140 uS/cm to 1,580 uS/cm; high alkalinity, sulphate, and lower metals (though elevated)

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of phase III work conducted at the Big Thing abandoned mine site, the following conclusions associated with water quality have been drawn:

- **Conclusion 1.** There is no decrease in water quality in Big Thing Creek downstream of the mine site.
- **Conclusion 2.** Acid rock generation is occurring in the waste rock but is not impacting significant receptors.
- Conclusion 3. Due to the age of the site, it is not expected that significant impacts are likely due to waste rock acid rock drainage.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommended remediation and management actions are compliant with applicable federal or territorial regulations and criteria, rely upon available technology, and intended to be appropriate for local conditions and sensitivities.

The following recommendation regards the specific objectives outlined in this report and

is to be used in conjunction with recommendations outlined in the March 1997, Phase II report where appropriate:

Recommendation. No further action regarding water quality is recommended at this time.

8.0 COST ESTIMATES TO IMPLEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

There are no costs associated with implementing the above recommendation in accordance with the specific objectives outlined in this report.

REFERENCES

Boojum Research Ltd., A Synthesis and Analysis of Information on Inactive Hardrock Mine Sites in Yukon and Northwest Territories, Volume III Yukon, M. Kalin, for Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Northern Environment Directorate, 1985.

Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment, 1991. Interim Canadian Environmental Quality Criteria for Contaminated Sites. The National Contaminated Sites and Remediation Program.

Carson, Brenda E., Sheila C. Greer, Roger Hulstein & Amanda Wearmouth, Carcross Region Heritage Report.

DIAND Technical Services, 1993. Assessment Report, 105 D-02-2, Big Thing Abandoned Mine Assessment. Prepared for Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

DIAND Exploration and Geological Services Division, 1994. Yukon Minfile # 105D - 009, Big Thing (Arctic, Caribou).

Energy, Mines & Resources. 1974, National Atlas of Canada. 4th Edition. Environment Canada Atmospheric Environment Service. Canadian Climate Normals. 1961-1990.

Environment Canada Atmospheric Environment Service. Canadian Climate Normals. 1951-1980.

Environmental Protection and Assessment Branch, June 1996. Draft, Contaminated Sites Regulations. Yukon Renewable Resources.

Environment Canada Atmospheric Environment Service. Canadian Climate Normals. 1961-1990.

Environment Canada Atmospheric Environment Service. Canadian Climate Normals. 1951-1980.

Findlay, D.C., 1968. The Mineral Industry of Yukon Territory and Southwestern District of Mackenzie, 1967. Geological Survey of Canada Paper 68-68.

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. 1992. "Mine Reclamation in Northwest Territories and Yukon". Prepared by Steffen, Robertson and Kirsten (B.C.) Inc. for DIAND Northern Affairs Program, April 1992.

Midnight Arts, Montana Mountain Research & Inventory Project, Heritage Branch, Government of Yukon, 1995.

MMLE, 1977. Metal Mining Liquid Effluent Regulations. Canada Gazette part II, Vol. III, No. 5.

Omni Resources Inc. 1987. Project Overview of Omni Resources Inc's Skukum Creek Project.

Public Works and Government Services Canada 1997. "Phase II Environmental Assessment of the Big Thing Mine Site." Prepared for Action on Waste Program, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada by Public Works and Government Services Canada Environmental Services, March 1997

Steffen, Robertson, and Kirsten (B.C.), 1992. Mine Reclamation in Northwest Territories and Yukon. Prepared for Northern Water Resource Studies, Northern Affairs Program, DIAND. Report No. QS-8476-000-EF-A1, Minister of Supply and Services Canada.

APPENDIX A

Detailed Geochemical Assessment of Waste Rock and Surface Water

Big Thing Mine Site



1CP001.00

YUKON ABANDONED MINE SITES ASSESSMENT REPORT ON 1997 FOLLOW-UP

YUKON ABANDONED MINE SITES ASSESSMENT REPORT ON 1997 FOLLOW-UP

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In 1993, DIAND Technical Services completed Phase I environmental assessments of 49 abandoned exploration and mine sites in the Yukon Territory as part of the Arctic Environmental Strategy Action on Waste. These initial assessments included a literature review of the historical activities at each site, described the mine infrastructure, workings and waste, summarized environmental and/or safety concerns, and made general recommendations for remediation. No waste rock or water quality samples were collected. The results of this work indicated that an assessment of the environmental impacts of the sites was required before decisions could be made regarding remediation.

In 1996, environmental assessments were conducted by Environmental Services, Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC). These assessments included investigations of the current impacts of mining activities on receiving water, as well as the potential for future impacts on receiving water from waste rock and tailings disposed of on site. Current impacts were assessed by water quality sampling whereas future impacts were estimated by determining the acid generating potential and metal content of the waste. Waste at the site was mapped, described, and representative samples collected. Samples were then analzyed for acid generating potential using Acid Base Accounting (ABA), and for metals concentrations using Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP). Professional geologists conducted the geochemical investigations. The assessment results were presented in SRK (1997), Norecol Dames and Moore (1997), and Geoviro (1997).

Based on the 1996 work, the PWGSC identified six abandoned mined sites for which additional geochemical or geotechnical information were required in order for decisions to be made regarding reclamation. In 1997, PWGSC retained Steffen, Robertson and Kirsten (Canada) Inc. (SRK) to conduct a follow-up geochemical assessment of the six sites. SRK had conducted evaluations of 15 abandoned sites during the 1996 program and, thus, were familiar with several of the mines requiring additional work (SRK, 1997).

The waste at all of the sites was deposited prior to 1985 and, therefore, has been exposed for more than 10 years. Much of the waste rock at the six sites was already generating acid or, if neutral, had been exposed for sufficient time that acidic conditions would be unlikely to develop in the future. The impact of the waste on receiving waters appeared to be small. However, sampling was conducted in August and September, generally a dry season in the Yukon Territory, when flow in local seeps and streams was low. It was, therefore, recommended that a year of water quality monitoring be conducted in order to measure seasonal variability in metal concentrations. In order to estimate the impact of the waste on receiving waters under high flow conditions, it was also recommended that the soluble metal concentrations associated with the waste rock be measured.

1.2 Objectives

The objectives of the 1997 field program were to conduct a follow-up assessment of the environmental impact, or potential environmental impact, of mining or exploration activities conducted at six abandoned sites in the Yukon Territory. The follow-up work included waste rock sampling where additional data was required, and water quality monitoring of adit water, seeps, and receiving water bodies. Laboratory leachate extraction tests were completed to characterize the soluble constituents of the waste rock.

2.0 FIELD/LABORATORY TECHNIQUES

2.1 Sample Collection

In the 1996 Assessment Reports, water quality monitoring was recommended for the six abandoned mine sites that were revisited. Samples were collected from adits, seeps, and receiving water upstream and downstream of the mine in August and in October of 1997. The sampling protocol used was provided in SRK (1997).

Waste samples were only collected during the August 1996 and 1997 visits. Waste rock sampling protocols were provided in the SRK (1997).

2.2 Flow Measurement

During the August 1997 field trip, flow in streams and seeps were measured using a Price Current meter. Stream depth and velocity measurements are taken at several locations across the stream, and averaged to obtain a value for the stream.

2.3 Analytical Techniques

Water samples were analyzed for immediate parameters (pH, electrical conductivity, hardness, alkalinity, ionic balance, and total dissolved solids), and sulphate, chloride, bicarbonate, nitrate, nitrite, and metals concentrations.

To estimate the soluble metal load in the waste rock, large-scale leach extraction tests were conducted on selected samples. These tests involved sieving a waste rock sample to obtain 1 kg of material passing through a 5-mm screen. This material was combined with 1 litre of distilled water and agitated on a rolling device. Every 24 hours the bottle was removed from the roller and allowed to settle. The solution was sampled, and the pH and conductivity measured. Once the pH and conductivity of the solution stabilized, the solution was filtered and analyzed for immediate parameters (e.g. pH, conductivity, acidity, alkalinity, etc.), sulphate, and total metals concentrations. The resulting concentrations represent a measure of the soluble contaminants stored in the waste. A detailed protocol is provided in Appendix A. Results of bottle roll tests are presented in Tables 1 and 2.

3.0 ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

The freshwater aquatic criteria of the Interim Canadian Environmental Quality Criteria for Contaminated Sites (CCME, 1995) were used to assess impacts to surficial receiving

waters. These criteria provide numerical limits that are designed to protect, maintain, or improve environmental quality and human health at contaminated sites.

8.0 BIG THING

8.1 Background

Much of the waste rock at the Big Thing site is acidic and is oxidizing. Monitoring is being conducted to determine the impact of the site on Big Thing Creek.

Gold and silver ores of the Big Thing deposit comprise a series of northeast striking quartz veins that cut a porphyritic granodiorite intrusion. Mineralization consists of pyrite (FeS2), arsenopyrite (FeAsS), sphalerite ((Zn,Fe)S), galena (PbS), and minor chalcopyrite (CuFeS2).

8.2 Observations

Unlike in 1996, water was flowing from the lower adit during the 1997 site visits. The seep from the low grade ore stockpile was flowing in August 1997, but not in October of that year.

8.3 Water Quality

Water was flowing from the lower adit only in August 1997 (BTWQ-A-103). A seep sample was collected from below the low grade ore stockpile approximately 50m southwest of the upper adit along the roadcut in August 1996 and 1997 (BTWQ-S-101 and 97-BTWQ-SE1-1). This seep was not flowing in October 1997. Three samples were collected on Big Thing Creek: 500m upstream (97-BTWQ-STR104) and 500m downstream (97-BTWQ-STR102) of the dam, and 100m below the dam (97-BTWQ-STR208).

Results of water quality analyses are presented in Table 8. The seep water quality was similar at both sampling events, with near neutral pH and low conductivity (40 μ S/cm to 44 μ S/cm). Concentrations of aluminum, arsenic, cadmium, and iron were above the CCME guidelines during at least one sampling event. The seep disappears into the ground approximately 10 m from where it surfaces.

The flow in Big Thing Creek in August 1997 was 0.137 m3/s (Photograph 7). All samples from the creek had near-neutral pH values and low conductivities. Metals concentrations were below the CCME guidelines for all metals except selenium and aluminum. The selenium concentration was above the guideline in all August 1997 samples (range = 0.004 mg/L to 0.007 mg/L). Selenium is commonly associated with granitoid intrusions, and the elevated concentrations are likely attributable to a high stream load resulting from recent high rainfall. The aluminum concentration in the upstream sample in August 1996 was 1.6 mg/L, significantly higher than other measurements of aluminum in the creek. This high value is probably a result of analytical error. No significant change in water quality was seen between the upstream and downstream samples.

8.4 Soluble Metals Concentrations

Samples BT-WR-P302 and BT-WR-P305-1 were analyzed using bottle roll tests. Sample P302 was collected from near the base of the rock pile below the upper inclined shaft. Sample P305-1 was located on the surface of the rock pile beneath the rail car tracks outside the lower adit. Sample locations are shown on Figure 5.

Sample P302 had a laboratory paste pH value of 3 and a field paste conductivity of 750 μ S/cm. The NP/AP ratio was <0.1 indicating that the sample is potentially acid generating. Sample P305-1 had a laboratory paste pH of 8 and field paste conductivity of 140 μ S/cm. The NP/AP ratio was 1.

Bottle roll test results are listed in Tables 1 and 2. After nine days of testing, the slurry of sample P302 had a pH of 3.7 and a conductivity of 4300 μ S/cm. The sulphate concentration in the filtered leachate of this sample contained over 4000 mg/L sulphate and had no measurable alkalinity. The slurry of sample P305-1 was alkaline with a pH of 9.2. Over the course of testing, the conductivity of this sample increased from 750 μ S/cm to 1580 μ S/cm. The sulphate concentration of the filtered leachate was 785 mg/L and the sample had 57 mg/L CaCO3 eq. alkalinity. The high sulphate concentration in both samples indicates that they contain sulphides that are oxidizing and producing acid. The high pH of sample P305-1 indicates that this samples contains some buffering capacity.

The filtered leachate from sample P302 contained high concentrations of aluminum (54 mg/L), arsenic (38 mg/L), cadmium (0.45 mg/L), iron (352 mg/L), and zinc (6.8 mg/L). Metals concentrations in the leachate from sample P305-1 were also elevated but were much lower. For example, arsenic and iron concentrations were 2.9 mg/L and <0.03 mg/L, respectively.

8.5 Discussion

There appears to be no decrease in the quality of water in Big Thing Creek downstream of the mine site. Selenium concentrations are above the CCME guideline both upstream and downstream of the site.

8.6 Recommendations

The water quality of Big Thing Creek should sampled during the spring freshet. No other action is recommended.

Table 1 Results of Physical Parameters in Bottle Roll Test Leachates

								V661114	200				}						FILTERED LEACHATE	EACHATE		, Andrews	Service And Andread
		anos									2	1	+	7	CNC CNC CNC	REDOX		ACIDITY	ALKALINITY		SULPHATE BICARBONATE CARBUNATE UPLUMOS	CARGONIE	
SAMPLE	¥	Conductivity NP/AP	NP/AP		•	Ŧ.			8	ء 1	CONDUCTIVITY (MAYOR)			Ę.	(mg/gm)		•	I. pH 8.3		2	CaCOS (mg/L)	Caccos (mort.)	Ę
				=	, 5	(mount)	3	216	\$. 22	72 120 144 216	3	216			Ì	١	(mg/L CaCO3)	(mg/L CeCO3)	6			
STILWRP1-1	8,	230	2.5	1	2	3	8.0	3	'	1410	2260 2	2700 2	2800	7.97	4450	288	0.0	10.5	289.0	3160	g -	v v	9 9
STU-WR.P4-1	9.	3	60.1	·	0.2	4.0	.	1	1	7020		824	ı	?							Ş	v	\$
PAD-WR-1-1	7.7	5;	٥.		0 F	7.7	7.8	2.5	1 1	6 8	780 1490 1 670 1290 1	2 08 5 2 0 0 2 0	2 2 2 0 0 0	8.31 8.28	3280 2780	38 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58		9 9	, 20 10 10	1470	5	t	ţ
PAD-WR-Z-1	?	: 1	3	l	;				1		2800 1	000	1	7.82	4180	282	0.0	6.0	32.0	2140	U	V 1	Į:
FO-WR-P302	6 4	<u>2</u> 1	0.4 0.0 0.0	1 1	6 0	3 3	3	1		90		3900	1	4.00	6280			•			ī	7	3
			40.1	4	4.7	1	ı	1	376	420	ŧ		1	6.02	623	287	0.0	31.0	0.00	208	z v	ए ए	2 %
QV206PAD1-16	•	:	60.1		2.0	1		1	1620	1560	1	*	1	2 .10			-				• •	,	
BT-WR-P302	•	780	40.1			3:	4.0	3.7	1 1	780 1065		1240	0069	2 2 3 8	6750 2250	242	9 0 9 0	0.0 0.0	o e	786	ğ Ş	7 ¥	ě
BT-WR-P308-1	•	3	-	l				}		8	5		- 1	7.93	-			•	133.6	9860	Ţ	₹ '	7
VEWR-206	;-	v 1990 0 0	0 -	1 1	6 6 6) 9	3.3	1 1	1	88	3200	8		\$	3610	267	0.0	0.0		l	₹	₹	:

*800 g sample was used with 500 mi of distilled solution. ... a not analyzed for this element.

Table 2 Dissolved Metals Concentrations in Bottle Roll Test Leschates

							115-WR-7305 VE-WR-711	S INTERPRETARION	VOCEDADL1	AT.WR-P302	3T-WR-P305-1	VE-WR-P305 \	Æ-WR-311
Ale Ma		1STU-WR-P3-1	STU-WR-P3-1 STU-WR-P4-1 PAD-WR-1-1 PA	PAD-WR-1-1	PAD-WR-2-1	FO-WR-P302 I	FOR-WR-P307/2	GVZOOFADI-3	4073	4069	4068	4071	4070
Service of the servic	ş	4062	4063	4084	4065	4067	4066	4012	2				
DEC. CONTINUES.					;	•	•	4	67.2	53.9	0.2	7	8
W-44-44	Y	40.2	₹	7 8	Q .2	7.0	.) e	20	40.2	0.3	7 8	807
		0	₹	8	9 9	807	7	3 3	7	2	2.9	4.	7.7
Amenday		98.0	0.593	0.0335	0.0104	0.0133	0.0124	0.128	r 6	8	200	3	0.03
7	Ę	3.6	8	200	9	800	0 .98	3	200	3 6	800	8	8000
Bertum	Ę,	4 8	3 8	9000	<0.005	\$0.00	c 0.03	6 0.00	0.015	3	3		
Beryffum	Ę Š	90.00	3							,	Š		8
				•	•	Ę	80	6	5.		₹	3	,
	2	07	0.7		5	- -	9 6	7	20	0.2			5
		-	9	₩.	ö	0.	9 5			977.0	9000	90.0	89. 88.
B 000	Ę	- i	2 4	5	500	0.02	1.2	6.0	0.42	2			۶
Cadmida	Ę		5.5		5	A14	488	5	8	9	3	3 6	3
Calchum	Ą	8	513	ē	3 3	2 5	5	8	0.02	8	6 .9	5.0	7
	Ž	8	8 8	0 .0	5	5	3						
									6	270	5	200	<u>6</u>
	,	•	200	č	600	<u>6</u>	0. 14.0	0.11	21.0	Š (3	6
100	Ę	3	7	5 6	5	500	0.12	ឧ	2.57	*	670.0	3 5	
<u>Cooo</u>	Ę	8	0.07	5 6	7 5	3 8	187	1.58	5	SS SS	8.8	3.5	3
3	Z	8.8	8	8 .03	3.5	3 3	<u> </u>	Ç	0.30	0.77	8 .8	8.8	8 0.02
3		8	3.0	<u>.</u>	0.013	0.22		2 5	5	20	8	0. 61.0	8
		2 2	8	0.14	0.07	9 0.0	0.82	0.0	¥	•			
5	Ę	3	3	;						;		\$	107
		-		•	777	78.4	2	4.0 8	17.0	2	8	3 8	8
Mechaelm		ž	8	2		2	7.70	7.57	19.2	3.	0.021	077	
Managed		16.6	\$	1997			20000	1000	40.0000	9 00009	6 0000	40.0000	
2	Age.	90000	0.0000	40.0000	40.0000	9000		S	000	80.08	0.07	8	0.0
1 fest design	Š	800	7. 8	8.8	 	3.5	; ;	3 5	2	0.0	8	0.07	8.8
	Ž	0.0	9 :0	8.8	8.8	\$ 0.02	77	3	ļ	•			
<u> </u>	.						•	•	•	É	8	6.3	8.0
		•	S	6	6 0.3	& &	8	3	3		2	111	7.
- Hosphorn	_	} :	9	S	72	8	ୡ	R	y :		3 2	6	8
	Ę	8				8	₹	8	8	6.00.0	9	7 7	5
Setentura	する	0.0015	0.0028		3	ā	30.3	1.29	6 0.2	ቅ	10.3	A: 6	3 9
Silicon	를	102	- 5	3 6	\$ 5	000	900'0	6 .0	6 .0	8 9	0.0	5	Ş
SEA	Ę	5.0	9.3	7						į	į		2
	,	_	•	\$	787	280	\$	æ	8	į		2 5	3 8
Sodium	Ę	3	5 6	3 6	0.625	0.306	0.045	0.07	<u>5</u>	0.754	0.329	9.5	3
Stronger	Ę	7.7	9 t		·	8	90	₽.	o. 3	0.7	- ·	- S	7 9
F	Ę	₩.	9	7 9	;	8	07	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	20.03	3 6
£	Ę	 8.	97	3	3	3 3	5	2	600	6	8	8	5.0
There	Ą		8.8	<u>8</u>	0.0	5	3	5	•	•			
						•	2000	90000	0.0062	0.0152	0.0042	0.0038	0.0065
Crarken	10E	0.0031	0000	0.0067	900		36	800	0.03	6 0.03	8.0	8.8	8.8
Vanedum	Z	0 .03	8	8	3 5	3.5	1 £	880	2.73	9.3	0.015	6.01	0.066
Zho	퉏	0.175	. 6	1.18	0.057	0.024	136	****					

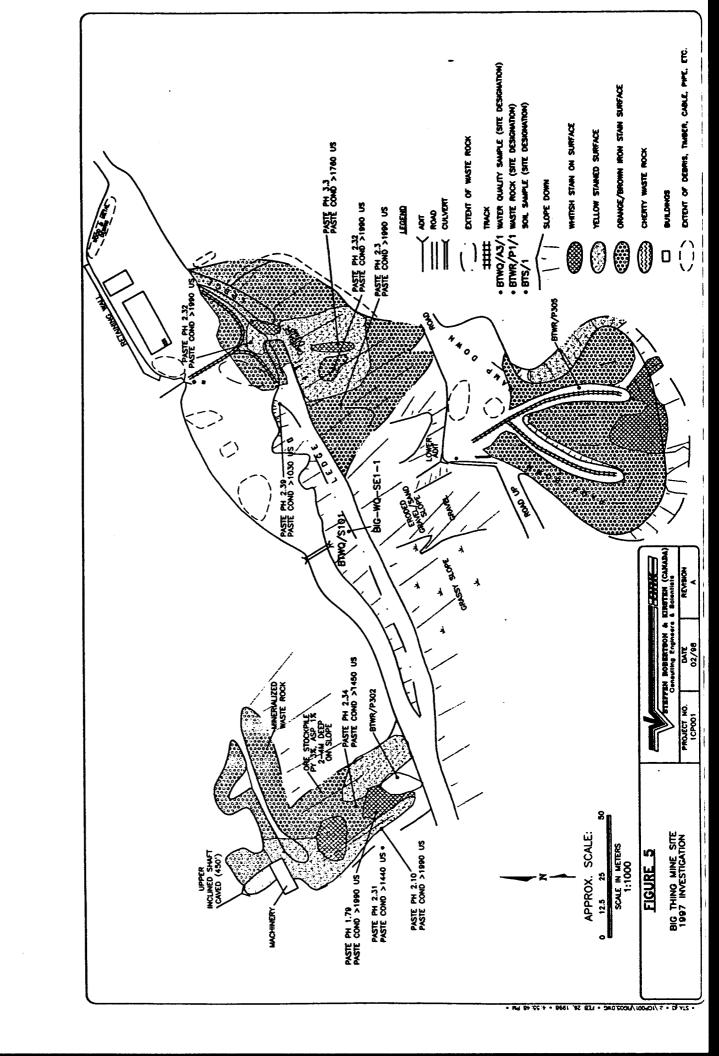
Table 8 Water Quality Data Big Thing Mine

						Mary Cree	ATWO-STR-104	BTWQ-STR-206	8	BT-WO-STRAMS
PASSANETED	STIND	0.1.0	BTWQ-A-103	5	BIG-WQ-SE1-1	Aug-86	Aug-67	Aug-00	Aug-07	
PAKAMETER Socializa Buent			Aug 06	VIO-60	i				Ann an downstratem	
			lower adit	109 dees	seep 50 m SW of adit	600 m upetreem	petreem			
Location								2	98	7.04
					2	00	~	81		0.04
-		5	5.13	6.62	3.	***	18.7	21.7		9
Ł	-	2	28	4.2	707	<u>.</u>	1	•	o i	.
Electrical conductivity		-		2	13.4	1 ;	7	4.5	ĸ	7
Herthee	30 /	5		ď	7	4.8	- ,		9.0	121
Allegally	Ą	_		3 6	4.8	1.6	2.	}		
	Ē	0.3	8.	0.0 0	}					0 M31
Suchas							0000	40.2	0.00	
				8			300	8	40.00	3
Attended	Ę	00000		;	9000	40.2	40.000	16	200	8
	2	9000	875	7		6	00	7.00		900000
Antimony		0				1 6	90000	60.0	40.0000	
Amenio	Ę		İ	8		- C	200	234	226	0.14
Cardonium	Ę	0,000		44.4	4.7	6.12	107	3	€0.0000	40.0008
T to	Ą	0.005		2 6	90000	— 8.9	40.0000	3 3	500000	40,00003
	Ę	0.0000	5	2	0.0000	<u>8</u>	40 :00003	5 3	£0000 97	40,00003
	Ž	0.00003		5.5	10000	8	8000°	6 0.0		79000
Nego Cope		EUU000		8	12100.0	3	0.033	8.8	70.0	
Copper	Ę			90:0	• *	9 7		8	€0:000	20.00
- Con	Ę	33.		90:0	0000	8.9		8	0.00017	0.000/6
	E A	0.0003		9	0.00033	o.19	90000	4	0.583	1.07
Estra I	Ę	0.0000		7	0.638	X .0	0.323	2 8	40 00002	0.00022
The state of the s	Aom	0.00		- 8	0.00767	900.0	0.00026	3	1000	8 .000
	Aon Tom	0.00002		3		1	6 .000	1	0.000	0 00028
Name of the Party		0000		1		8	0.00001	8	0.0021	
Mercury	Ē			8.8	0.00648	3 3	*000	6 002	40,0001	2000
Molybdenum	Ę	3	_	900	0.0002	20.02	0000	6		8.66
and the same	Ę	0.000	_	5		- 0 2	:: 61	9	90000	90000
Selection	Ę	0.003	9.7	9 6	0.0001		40.0000		D 0002	0,0013
2000	ጀ	0.0000			40,0002	0.012	40.000Z			
	AQE Y	0.0002								
777										

not analyzed for this perameter.
 Detection Limit for analyses of 1997 samples.
 COME = Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment, Canadian Water Quality Guidelines

Table 8 Water Quality Data Big Thing Mine

Sampling Event	STIND	• T	BTWQ-STR-102	BTWG-STR-102 Aug-67	BI-WGSIRIUS Oct-07	3	
		1					
Location				500 m downstreem			
		3	86	27.23	7.11		0.0
Ŧ.	100	3 2	22.0	31,3	35.0		
Electrical conductivity		; ;	į ·	41.1	12.8		
Hardness	Ē	; •	*	~	ĸ		
Athelinity Sudohete	퇕퇕	- 8.	3.6	4.6	6.6		
					7 900 0	-	
1	J oe	90000	0 .0	0.023	0.0284	;	
Authorn	1	9000	80.2	90:09	€0.00€		,
Andmony		3 5	É	60	0.02	800	90
Areand	E		1 6	€0,0000	€0 ,0000	0.0002	
Cadmium	Ē	2000	976	3.42	3.62		
Calcium	Ę	90000	3 6	90000 05	900000	0.002	
Chromitum	ڇ	0.000	5 6	\$0000	\$00000		
Cobell	Z Z	0.00003	5 6	\$0000 G	20000	0.002	0.3
Cooper	Ę	0.00003	5	20000	0.0460	6	
	Age.	0.003	8.8	0.024	00.00	3	
5	Ē	0.0003	8.8	\$000 %	€0.0003	5	Y S
	ě	0.0000	600	9 0000 0	96000'0		
	V	0 000	0.47	0.836	0.828		
Magnetin		00000	9000	0.00024	0.00034		
Manganese	į	1	2	40,0001	€0001	9.000	
Mercury	2	1000	£	0.00443	0.00030		
Molybdenum	Ę	333	3 5	10000	40 0001	0.026	0.6
Notes	를	0.0001	70.02	10000	0000	2	
Selenium	Ę	0.003	8	200	90000		
200	Ę	0.00005	9.0	4 0.0000	60,0000		•
	É	0.0002	90'09	0.0220	0.0000	37.0	3



APPENDIX B

Laboratory Reports



EDMONTON CALGARY LANGLEY LETHBRIDGE WINNIDEG





DATE 28 AUG 97 10:06

P.O. NO.

W.O. NO. 3 138316

PAGE 4

PUBLIC WORKS CANADA ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES 1000, 9700 JASPER AVE EDMONTON, AB T5J 4E2 MIKE NAHIR WATER/BASELINE

WATER ANALYSIS REPORT

SAMPLE		4	5	6
		VEWQ-S201	VE-WQ-S2-1	BTWQ-STR-102
			VENUS MINE AUDT	YUKON MINE PHIII
			2 WP PILE BELOW	500M DOWSTREAM
TRACE ICP, TOTAL				
IRON	mg/L	0.044	0.029	0.024
LEAD	mg/L	<0.0003	0.0014	<0.0003
LITHIUM	mg/L	0.0149	0.0143	<0.00006
MANGANESE	mg/L	0.00048	0.00117	0.00024
MAGNESIUM	mg/L	23.6	23.1	0.836
MOLYBDENUM	mg/L	0.00888	0.0129	0.00443
NICKEL	mg/L	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
PHOSPHORUS	mg/L	<0.006	0.059	0.038
POTASSIUM	mg/L	2.04	<0.60	<0.60
SILVER	mg/L	<0.00005	<0.00005	<0.00005
SELENIUM	mg/L	0.007	0.004	0.007
SILICON	mg/L	3.36	3.66	1.76
STRONTIUM	mg/L	0.995	0.988	0.0199
SODIUM	mg/L	5.25	5.31	0.796
THALLIUM	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
SULPHUR	mg/L	22.7	22.4	1.67
TITANIUM	mg/L	<0.00002	<0.00002	0.00028
TIN	mg/L	<0.0002	<0.0002	<0.0002
VANADIUM	mg/L	<0.00003	<0.00003	0.00018
ZINC	mg/L	<0.0002	0.0355	0.0226

Lab Manager:

140



28 AUG 97 10:06

P.O. NO.

w.o. no. 3 138316

5

PUBLIC WORKS CANADA ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES 1000, 9700 JASPER AVE **EDMONTON, AB** T5J 4E2

MIKE NAHIR WATER/BASELINE

	ď.																				
				×																	
																				æ	

SAMPLE	·	7	8	9
		97-BTWQ-STR104	97-BTWQ-STR 208	BIG-WQ-SE1-1
		YUKON MINE 500M	YUKON MINE 100M	SEPAGE 50M WEST
		UPSTREAM	BELOW DAM	OF UPPER AUDIT
ROUTINE WATER				
рĦ		7.00	6.98	7.05
ELECTRICAL COND	us/cm	18.7	29.3	40.2
CALCIUM	mg/L	1.6	2.9	4.3
MAGNESIUM	mg/L	0.3	0.6	0.7
SODIUM	mg/L	0.7	0.8	1.2
POTASSIUM	mg/L	<0.60	<0.60	<0.60
IRON	mg/L	<0.04	<0.04	0.12
MANGANESE	mg/L	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003
SULPHATE	mg/L	1.9	5.6	4.8
CHLORIDE	mg/L	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
BICARBONATE	mg/L	25	25	26
T ALKALINITY	mg/L	21	21	21
HARDNESS	mg/L	5.3	9.5	13.4
T DIS SOLIDS	mg/L	18	23	25
IONIC BALANCE	*	-32.2	~44.1	~58.3
WATER NUTRIENTS				
NO24NO3-N	mg/L	<0.05	<0.05	0.60
TOTAL, COLD VAPO				
MERCURY	mg/L	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
TRACE ICP, TOTAL				
ALUMINUM	mg/L	0.033	0.023	0.119
ANTIMONY	mg/L	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
ARSENIC	mg/L	0.01	0.02	0.43
BARIUM	mg/L	0.00087	0.00089	0.00031
BERYLLIUM	mg/L	<0.00001	<0.00001	<0.0000
BISMUTH	mg/L	<0.0004	<0.0004	<0.0004
BORON	mg/L	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002
		<0.00006	<0.0006	0.00040
	31K3 / 3:			
CADMIUM	mg/L		3.23	4.70
CADMIUM CALCIUM	mg/L	2.01	3.23 <0.00006	
CADMIUM	_			4.70 <0.00006 0.00012

Lab Manager:



EDMONTON CALGARY LANGLEY LETHBRIDGE WINNIPEG





DATE 28 AUG 97 10:06

P.O. NO.

w.o. no. 3 138316

PAGE 6

PUBLIC WORKS CANADA ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES 1000, 9700 JASPER AVE EDMONTON, AB T5J 4E2

MIKE NAHIR WATER/BASELINE

WATER ANALYSIS REPORT

SAMPLE		7	8	9
75W-W		97-BTWQ-STR104	97-BTWQ-STR 208	BIG-WQ-SE1-1
		YUKON MINE 500M	YUKON MINE 100M	SEPAGE 50M WEST
		UPSTREAM	BELOW DAM	OF UPPER AUDIT
TRACE ICP, TOTAL				
IRON	mg/L	0.033	0.017	0.306
LEAD	mg/L	<0.0003	<0.0003	0.0004
LITHIUM	mg/L	<0.0006	0.00017	0.00033
MANGANESE	mg/L	0.00026	<0.00002	0.00767
MAGNESIUM	mg/L	0.323	0.583	0.631
MOLYBDENUM	mg/L	0.00091	0.00211	0.00641
NICKEL	mg/L	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0002
PHOSPHORUS	mg/L	<0.006	<0.006	0.047
POTASSIUM	mg/L	<0.60	<0.60	2.89
SILVER	mg/L	<0.00005	<0.00005	0.0001
SELENIUM	mg/L	0.005	0.004	0.00
SILICON	mg/L	1.27	1.40	2.9
STRONTIUM	mg/L	0.0114	0.0168	0.010
SODIUM	mg/L	0.573	0.655	1.0
THALLIUM	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	<0.00
SULPHUR	mg/L	0.705	1.98	1.6
TITANIUM	mg/L	0.00030	0.00022	0.0007
TIN	mg/L	<0.0002	<0.0002	<0.000
VANADIUM		0.00017	0.00013	0.0002
ZINC	mg/L mg/L	<0.0002	<0.0002	<0.000

Lab Manager:

Kel





28 AUG 97 10:06 DATE

P.O. NO.

3 138316 W.O. NO.

7

PUBLIC WORKS CANADA ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES 1000, 9700 JASPER AVE **EDMONTON, AB**

MIKE NAHIR WATER/BASELINE

T5J 4E2

WATER ANALYSIS REPORT

PH REPORTED AT ROOM TEMP *note* pH

note ELECTRICAL COND 'ELECTRICAL COND' (EC) is in microsiemens/cm and is a measure of solids in

solution

E.C. CORRECTED TO 25C

note T ALKALINITY

note HARDNESS

note N02&N03-N

'ALKALINITY' is CARBONATE/BICARBONATE expressed as CALCIUM CARBONATE

'HARDNESS' is calcium and magnesium expressed as CALCIUM CARBONATE

is expressed as nitrogen

Lab Manager:	
Lay Manayor.	







28 AUG 97 10:06 DATE

P.O. NO.

w.o. no. 3 138316

8 PAGE

PUBLIC WORKS CANADA ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES 1000, 9700 JASPER AVE EDMONTON, AB T5J 4E2

MIKE NAHIR WATER/BASELINE

WATER ANALYSIS REPORT

Parameter	- DATE OF- ANALYSIS	ANALYZED BY	Parameter	DATE OF- ANALYSIS	ANALYZED BY-
рĦ	27Aug97	DARREN CRICHTON	ELECTRICAL COND	27Aug97	DARREN CRICHTON
CALCIUM	27Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN	MAGNESTUM	27Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN
SODIUM	27Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN	POTASSIUM	27Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN
IRON	27Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN	manganese	27Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN
SULPHATE	27Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN	CHLORIDE	27Aug97	THERESA LIEU
BICARBONATE	27Aug97	DARREN CRICHTON	T ALKALINITY	27Aug97	DARREN CRICHTON
HARDNESS	28Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN	T DIS SOLIDS	28Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN
IONIC BALANCE	28Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN	NO2 ENO3 - W	27Aug97	THERESA LIEU
MERCURY	27Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN	ALUMINUM	27Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN
ANTIMONY	27Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN	ARSENIC	27Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN
BARIUM	27Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN	BERYLLIUM	27Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN
BISMUTH	27Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN	BORON	27Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN
CADMIUM	27Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN	CALCIUM	27Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN
CHROMIUM	27Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN	COBALT	27Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN
COPPER	27Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN	IRON	27Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN
LEAD	27Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN	LITHIUM	27Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN
MANGANESE	27Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN	MAGNESIUM	27Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN
MOLYBDENUM	27Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN	NICKEL	27Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN
PHOSPHORUS	27Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN	POTASSIUM	27Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN
SILVER	27Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN	SELENIUM	27Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN
SILICON	27Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN	STRONTIUM	27Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN
SODIUM	27Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN	THALLIUM	27Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN
SULPHUR	27Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN	TITANIUM	27Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN
TIN	27Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN	VANADIUM	27Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN
ZINC	27Aug97	LANG QUE TRAN			
	_				

Lab Manager:	
--------------	--





28 AUG 97 10:06 DATE

P.O. NO.

3 138316 W.O. NO.

PAGE

PUBLIC WORKS CANADA ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES 1000, 9700 JASPER AVE EDMONTON, AB T5J 4E2

3. MSS

MIKE NAHIR WATER/BASELINE

WATER ANALYSIS REPORT

The following published METHODS OF ANALYSIS were used: Reported as CaCO3 10301L pН Ref. APHA 2340 B Electrometric (pH meter) Ref. APHA 4500-H+ 00203 T DIS SOLIDS SUM OF IONS CALCULATION ELECTRICAL COND 02041L Ca + Mg + K + Na + SO4 + Cl + 0.6*T Alk Conductance meter Ref. APHA 1030 F Ref. APHA 2510 B NWL4994 IONIC BALANCE CALCIUM 20103 ICP spectroscopy @ 317.9 nm 00100 IONIC BALANCE 2 *Diff=(Sum Cations-Sum Anions)/ Ref. APHA 3120 B MAGNESIUM (Sum Cations+Sum Anions) *100 12102L Ref. APHA 1030 P ICP spectroscopy @ 285.2 nm 07105L NO2 & NO3 - N Ref. APHA 3120 B Automated colorimetry Cadmium reduction 11102L SODIUM Ref. APHA 4500-NO3-,F 19111 POTASSIUM Diss., ICP Spectroscopy, Ref. APHA 3120 B 26304L IRON SULPHATE 16306L ICP spectroscopy @ 180.7 nm Ref. APHA 3120 B 17203L CHLORIDE Automated colorimetry, Thiocyanate Ref. APHA 4500 Cl-,E BICARBONATE 06201L Potentiometric titration with standard acid to pH 8.3 and pH 4.5 Ref. APHA 2320 B T ALKALINITY 10101 Potentiometric titration with standard acid to pH 4.5 & pH 8.3. Report as CaCO3 Ref. APHA 2320 B 10602 HARDNESS Calculation from 2.5*Ca + 4.1*Mg Method References: Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 1. APHA American Public Health Assoc., 17th ed. a. Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical 2. EPA Methods SW-846, 3rd ed., US EPA, 1986 b. Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastewater, US EPA, 1983 Manual on Soil Sampling and Methods of Analysis, Cdn. Soc. of

* NORWEST SOIL RESEARCH LTD has been accredited by the STANDARDS COUNCIL of CANADA for specific tests registered with the COUNCIL.

Soil Science, J. A. McKeague, 2nd ed.

Lab Manager:	
--------------	--





Norwest

H. (403) 438-552 H. (403) 291-202 H. (604) 530-434 H. (403) 329-926 H. (204) 982-863



DATE 23 OCT 97 07:58

P.O. NO.

w.o. no. 3 143128

PAGE 1

PUBLIC WORKS CANADA ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES 1000, 9700 JASPER AVE EDMONTON, AB

T5J 4E2

WATER ANALYSIS REPORT

CLANT E		1	2	3
SAMPLE		BT-WQ-STR102	BT-WQ-STR208	ro-wq-st1-1
		97/10	97/10	
ROUTINE WATER				
	····	7.11	7.04	8.01
pH	us/cm	35.0	49.0	566
ELECTRICAL COND	mg/L	3.6	5.7	113
CALCIUM	mg/L	0.9	1.2	23.1
MAGNESIUM	mg/L	1.6	1.7	2.5
SODIUM	mg/L	1.22	1.11	<0.60
POTASSIUM	mg/L	6.6	12.7	216
SULPHATE	mg/L	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
CHLORIDE	mg/L	26	25	174
BICARBONATE	mg/L	21	. 21	142
T ALKALINITY	mg/L	12.8	19.0	377
HARDNESS	mg/L	27	35	441
T DIS SOLIDS IONIC BALANCE	# %	~59.0	~67.9	~104
WATER NUTRIENTS				
NO2&NO3-N	mg/L	0.30	0.33	0.10
ICP METALS, EXTR				
IRON	mg/L	0.02	<0.02	0.05
MANGANESE	mg/L	<0.003	<0.003	0.140
DISS, COLD VAPOR				
MERCURY	mg/L	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
METALS, DISS, AAS				40.000
SELENIUM	mg/L	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
TRACE ICP, DISS				
IRON	mg/L	0.0150	0.0064	0.0395
ALUMINUM	mg/L	0.0284	0.0131	0.00172
ANTIMONY	mg/L	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
ARSENIC	mg/L	0.02	0.03	<0.01
BARIUM	mg/L	0.00099	0.00148	0.0524
BERYLLIUM	mg/L	<0.00001	<0.00001	<0.00001
BISMUTH	mg/L	<0.0004	<0.0004	<0.0004
BORON	mg/L	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002

Lab Manager:

jege



NORWEST

23 OCT 97 07:58 DATE

P.O. NO.

w.o. no. 3 143128

2 PAGE

PUBLIC WORKS CANADA ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES 1000, 9700 JASPER AVE **EDMONTON, AB**

T5J 4E2

WATER ANALYSIS REPORT

MIKE NAHIR

SAMPLE		1	2	3 Fo-WQ-ST1-1
		BT-WQ-STR102 97/10	BT-WQ-STR208 97/10	IO-MÖ-SII-I
		31/10		
TRACE ICP, DISS				0 00047
CADMIUM	mg/L	<0.00006	<0.0006	0.00047
CALCIUM	mg/L	3.62	5.72	106
CHROMIUM	mg/L	<0.00006	<0.0006	<0.00006
COBALT	mg/L	<0.00003	<0.00003	<0.00003
COPPER	mg/L	<0.00003	<0.0003	<0.00003
LEAD	mg/L	<0.0003	<0.0003	<0.0003
LITHIUM	mg/L	0.00095	0.00078	0.00833
MANGANESE	mg/L	0.00034	0.00022	0.137
MAGNESIUM	mg/L	0.828	1.07	20.0
MOLYBDENUM	mg/L	0.00030	0.00025	0.00029
NICKEL	mg/L	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0009
PHOSPHORUS	mg/L	<0.006	<0.006	<0.006
POTASSIUM	mg/L	1.22	1.11	<0.60
SILVER	mg/L	<0.00005	<0.00005	<0.00005
SELENIUM	mg/L	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003
SILICON	mg/L	2.03	2.20	3.33
STRONTIUM	mg/L	0.0170	0.0247	0.226
SODIUM	mg/L	0.765	0.885	1.41
THALLIUM	mg/L	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
SULPHUR	mg/L	2.16	4.16	66.5
TITANIUM	mg/L	0.00037	0.00015	<0.00002
TIN	mg/L	0.0003	0.0002	0.0009
URANIUM	mg/L	0.0034	0.0018	0.0057
VANADIUM	mg/L	<0.00003	<0.00003	<0.00003
ZINC	mg/L	0.0008	0.0013	0.0507
ZIRCONIUM	mg/L	<0.00004	<0.00004	<0.00004

Lab Manager:



23 OCT 97 07:58 DATE

P.O. NO.

w.o. no. 3 143128

11 PAGE

PUBLIC WORKS CANADA ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES 1000, 9700 JASPER AVE EDMONTON, AB T5J 4E2

MIKE NAHIR

WATER ANALYSIS REPORT

PH REPORTED AT ROOM TEMP *note* pH

note ELECTRICAL COND 'ELECTRICAL COND' (EC) is in microsiemens/cm and is a measure of solids in solution

E.C. CORRECTED TO 25C

note T ALKALINITY

note HARDNESS

note NO2sNO3-N

'ALKALINITY' is CARBONATE/BICARBONATE expressed as CALCIUM CARBONATE

'HARDNESS' is calcium and magnesium expressed as CALCIUM CARBONATE

is expressed as nitrogen

Lab Manager:



DATE

23 OCT 97 07:58

P.O. NO.

w.o. no. 3 143128

PAGE 12

PUBLIC WORKS CANADA ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES 1000, 9700 JASPER AVE EDMONTON, AB T5J 4E2 MIKE NAHIR

WATER ANALYSIS REPORT

PARAMETER	DATE OF- ANALYSIS	ANALYZED BY	PARAMETER	DATE OF- ANALYSIS	ANALYZED BY-
PH CALCIUM SODIUM SULPHATE CARBONATE P ALKALINITY HARDNESS IONIC BALANCE IRON MERCURY IRON ANTIMONY BARIUM BISMUTH CADMIUM COPPER LITHIUM MAGNESIUM NICKEL POTASSIUM SELENIUM THALLIUM	210ct97 220ct97 220ct97 210ct97 210ct97 210ct97 0 0 210ct97 230ct97 220ct97	DARREN CRICHTON LANG QUE TRAN LANG QUE TRAN LANG QUE TRAN DARREN CRICHTON DARREN CRICHTON LANG QUE TRAN	ELECTRICAL COND MAGNESIUM POTASSIUM CHLORIDE BICARBONATE T ALKALINITY T DIS SOLIDS NO2 £NO3 - N MANGANESE SELENIUM ALUMINUM ARSENIC BERYLLIUM BORON CALCIUM COBALT LEAD MANGANESE MOLYBDENUM PHOSPHORUS SILVER SILICON SODIUM SULPHUR TIN	210ct97 220ct97 210ct97 210ct97 210ct97 210ct97 210ct97 210ct97 220ct97	DARREN CRICHTON LANG QUE TRAN THERESA LIEU DARREN CRICHTON DARREN CRICHTON LANG QUE TRAN THERESA LIEU LANG QUE TRAN
TITANIUM URANIUM	220ct97 220ct97 220ct97	LANG QUE TRAN LANG QUE TRAN	VANADIUM ZIRCONIUM	220ct97 220ct97	LANG QUE TRAN LANG QUE TRAN
ZINC	2200031	Train Ann seem			

Lab Manager:	
Lan managon.	



H. (403) 438-5522 FAX (403) 438-039 H. (403) 231-2022 FAX (403) 231-202 H. (504) 530-4344 FAX (504) 531-899 H. (403) 323-9266 FAX (403) 327-852 H. (204) 982-8630 FAX (204) 275-601

MIKE NAHIR

DATE 23 OCT 97 07:58

P.O. NO.

w.o. no. 3 143128

PAGE 13

PUBLIC WORKS CANADA ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES 1000, 9700 JASPER AVE EDMONTON, AB

T5J 4E2

3. MSS

WATER ANALYSIS REPORT

_	Who foll	lowing published METHODS OF ANALYSIS were used:		'			
		pH		Ref. APHA 2320 B			
}	10301L	pn Electrometric (pH meter)	10101	T ALKALIBITY			
		Ref. APHA 4500-H+		Potentiometric titration with standard			
ij	02041L	ELECTRICAL COND		acid to pH 4.5 & pH 8.3. Report as CaCO3			
Ł	0204TP	Conductance meter		Ref. APHA 2320 B			
•		Ref. APHA 2510 B	10602	Hardness			
-	20103	CALCIUM		Calculation from 2.5*Ca + 4.1*Mg			
	20102	ICP spectroscopy @ 317.9 nm		Reported as CaCO3			
		Ref. APHA 3120 B		Ref. APHA 2340 B			
	12102L	MAGNESIUM	00203	T DIS SOLIDS			
•	121020	ICP spectroscopy @ 285.2 nm		SUM OF IONS CALCULATION			
•		Ref. APHA 3120 B		Ca + Mg + K + Na + SO4 + Cl + 0.6*T Alk			
	11102L	SODIUM		Ref. APHA 1030 F			
	11102L 19111	POTASSIUM	NWL4994	IONIC BALANCE			
l	13111	Diss., ICP Spectroscopy, Ref. APHA 3120 B	00100	IONIC BALANCE 2			
,	16306L	SULPHATE		%Diff=(Sum Cations-Sum Anions)/			
-	10200	ICP spectroscopy @ 180.7 nm		(Sum Cations+Sum Anions)*100			
l		Ref. APHA 3120 B		Ref. APHA 1030 F			
	17203L	CHLORIDE	07105L	NO24NO3-N			
	Tizoso	Automated colorimetry, Thiocyanate		Automated colorimetry Cadmium reduction			
1		Ref. APHA 4500 Cl-,E		Ref. APHA 4500-NO3-,F			
<i>!</i>	06301L	CARBONATE	26321	IROW			
	A03ATP	Potentiometric titration with standard		Acid extr., ICP Spectro. Ref. APHA 3120 B			
4		acid to pH 8.3 and pH 4.5	25321	Manganese			
į		Ref. APHA 2320 B		Acid extr., ICP Spectro. Ref. APHA 3120 B			
,	06201L		80016	MERCURY			
4	VVZVL	Potentiometric titration with standard		Dissolved, cold vapor atomic absorption			
l		acid to pH 8.3 and pH 4.5		spectroscopy, with H2SO4/K2S2O8 digest			
j.		Ref. APHA 2320 B		Ref. EPA 245.2			
	10151	P ALKALINITY	34102	SELENIUM			
1	14142	Potentiometric titration with standard		Dissolved, perchloric acid digest, auto.			
Į.		acid to pH 8.3. Report as CaCO3		hydride atomic absorption spectroscopy			
,	Wethod	References:		_			
.	1. APHA		ter and Wa	istewater,			
l	*• •	American Public Health Assoc., 17th ed.					
į	2. EPA		, Physical	1/Chemical			
		Methods SW-846, 3rd ed., US EPA, 1986		•			
À		a see a	2 11				

* NORWEST SOIL RESEARCH LTD has been accredited by the STANDARDS COUNCIL of CANADA for specific tests registered with the COUNCIL.

Manual on Soil Sampling and Methods of Analysis, Cdn. Soc. of

Soil Science, J. A. McKeague, 2nd ed.

b. Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastewater, US EPA, 1983

Lab Manager:	
Lab Manager:	



NORWEST LABS

MONTON PH. (403) GARY PH. (403) IGLEY PH. (804) HBRIDGE PH. (403) NIPEG PH. (204)



DATE 23 OCT 97 07:58

P.O. NO.

w.o. no. 3 143128

PAGE 14

PUBLIC WORKS CANADA ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES 1000, 9700 JASPER AVE EDMONTON, AB

T5J 4E2

MIKE NAHIR

WATER ANALYSIS REPORT

Ref. APHA 3114 C

Method References:

- APHA Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, American Public Health Assoc., 17th ed.
- 2. EPA a. Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods SW-846, 3rd ed., US EPA, 1986
 - b. Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastewater, US EPA, 1983
- 3. MSS Manual on Soil Sampling and Methods of Analysis, Cdn. Soc. of Soil Science, J. A. McKeague, 2nd ed.
- * NORWEST SOIL RESEARCH LTD has been accredited by the STANDARDS COUNCIL of CANADA for specific tests registered with the COUNCIL.

Lab Manager:	
--------------	--