ENVIRONMENT CANADA
CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
PACIFIC AND YUKON REGION
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.

BABINE LAKE MONITORING
- June 19-22, 1990 -

REGIONAL DATA REPORT: DR 92-10

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Benoit Godin, Michael Hagen, and Gerry Mitchell

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Noranda Mines Limited started operation of Bell Mine on the Newman Peninsula area of Babine Lake in 1972 (Figure 1). The mine stopped operations in 1982 and resumed in 1985. A previous report was produced in 1985 to address the mine discharges during the close-out period (Godin et al., 1985). The present report is intended to address the state of the environment in Babine Lake in light of a report sponsored by the company in 1988 (Hatfield, 1989). Various major sub-basins of the lake close to the mine were surveyed, supplementing information provided by the company. Work included examination of benthic invertebrates, surface sediment chemistry, and sediment cores. In addition, sediment sequential extractions and sediment bioassays were performed (Table 1).



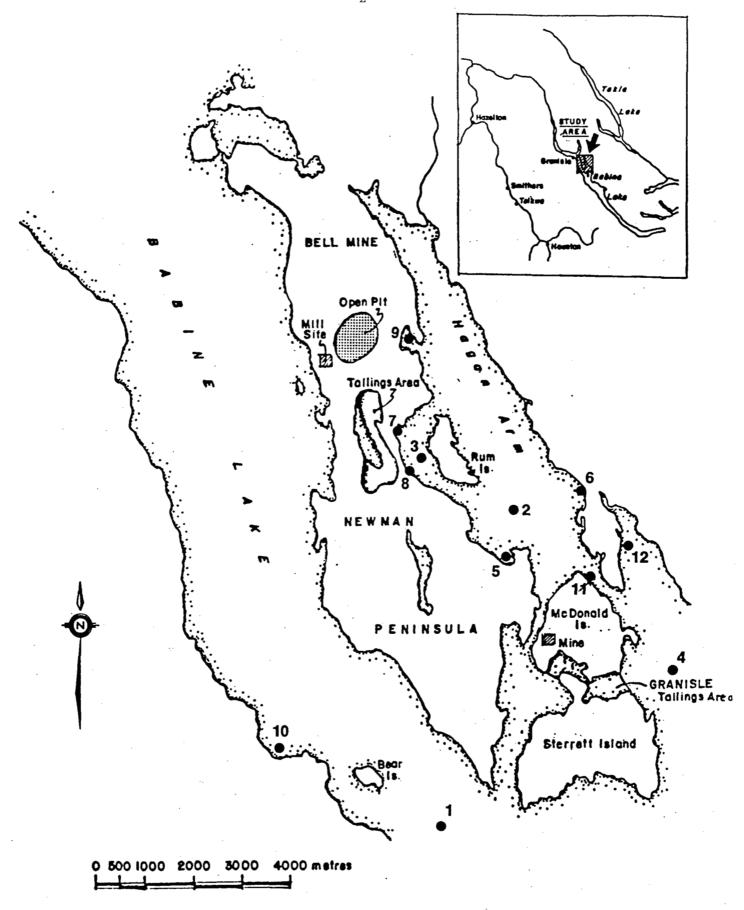


FIGURE 1: LOCATION OF SAMPLING STATIONS ON BABINE LAKE

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

Sample stations were established on Babine Lake to evaluate a number of parameters with respect to possible influence from the mine. Station locations, depths, and assessments carried out are presented in Table 1.

TABLE 1: SITE DESCRIPTION AND ASSESSMENTS

Station	Location	Water Depth	Assessments
1	Babine Lake Main Arm	103 m	Core, surface sediment, water profile, zooplankton, sediment bioassay, water chemistry
2	Hagan Arm	98 m	Core, surface sediment, water profile, zooplankton, sediment bioassay, water chemistry, sequential extraction
3	Rum Bay	75 m	Core, water profile, surface sediment, zooplankton, sediment bioassay, water chemistry, sequential extraction
4	Granisle Bay	20 m	Core, water profile, surface sediment, zooplankton, sediment bioassay, water chemistry
5	Little Bay, S. Hagan Arm	8 m	Surface sediment, benthic invertebrates
6	North Bay, N. Hagan Arm	8 m	Surface sediment, benthic invertebrates
7	Small Bay, N. Rum Bay	8 m	Surface sediment, benthic invertebrates
8	Tailings Pond S. Rum Bay	8 m	Surface sediment, benthic invertebrates
9	Wolverine Bay	9 m	Surface sediment, benthic invertebrates, sediment bioassay
10	Babine Main Arm, near shore	8 m	Surface sediment, benthic invertebrates, sediment bioassay
11	Granisle Bay, near AMD	8 m	Surface sediment, benthic invertebrates, sediment bioassay, sequential extraction
12	Granisle North Bay	8 m	Surface sediment, benthic invertebrates, sediment bioassay

3.0 MATERIALS AND METHODS

The site was visited June 19 to 22, 1990. Water profile data and surface sediment, sediment core, water chemistry, zooplankton, and bioassay samples were taken at four main stations in Babine Main Arm, Hagan Arm, Rum Bay, and Granisle Bay. Surface sediment, benthic invertebrate, and sediment bioassay samples were collected from eight other stations (Table 1).

3.1 Water Chemistry

Lake profiles were performed at several stations using a Hydrolab digital 4041 indicator unit and a 4021 Sonde unit. Conductivity, temperature, and pH were recorded.

Water quality analysis included alkalinity, total and dissolved organic carbon, total and dissolved inorganic carbon, total residues, non-filterable residues, sulphate, and metals. Samples were taken from the surface, near the bottom, and at two intermediate depths at four sites using Van Dorn bottles. The samples were packed with ice until analysis. Dissolved metal samples were filtered the same day through a 0.45 micron cellulose nitrate membrane filter. Total and dissolved metals were preserved with 0.5 ml nitric acid per 100 ml. All samples were collected in clean polyethylene bottles. The bottles for metal analysis were previously acid washed. Hardness was determined from the dissolved metal sample.

Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma (ICAP) Emission Spectroscopy was used for the total and dissolved metal analysis and gave a reading of twenty-eight metals. Cadmium, copper, and lead samples were re-analysed with the graphite furnace when results were less than twice the detection limit of the ICAP procedure. Analytical procedures were in accordance with the Environment Canada, Pacific Region, Laboratory Manual (Anon., 1979).

3.2 Sediment Collection

Lake bottom metal profiles were obtained by lowering a Phleger corer into the sediments. After corer penetration of about 35 - 40 cm, visual examination of the transparent core liner showed no evident disturbance of the top sediment with no turbidity above the sediment-

water interface. Sediment was extruded and fractioned at every centimetre based on a modification of the close-interval fractionator described by Fast and Wetzel (1974). Sediment fractions were pushed above a Flexiglas plate by a plastic rod fitted with a rubber bung. The extruded sediment was cut off and contained by a sliding plastic ring and deposited into a sampling bag. The plate and ring were rinsed in water prior to each section.

Sediment was also collected from the benthic invertebrate sample sites using a ponar dredge. The top one centimetre of sediment was scooped with an acid-washed cut bottle, and a subsequent sample of approximately the same thickness was taken from immediately below. The samples were transferred into kraft bags and kept cool until analysed. Core samples were air dried, sieved to <150 μ m, digested with aqua regia, and analysed for heavy metals using ICAP. Surface sediments were sieved to <63 μ m.

3.3 Sequential Extraction

Sediment sequential extraction was performed at Stations 2, 3, and 11 to evaluate the potential mobility of metals in the sediment. A sample from Babine Main Arm was also collected but the analysis could not be performed due to lack of material. The methodology was based on that of Tessier et al. (1979). Samples were air dried, sieved to <63 μ m, and rolled to homogenise. The samples were weighed into 50 ml centrifuge tubes and subjected to a sequential leaching procedure designed to partition trace metals into the following fractions:

- 1) F(a): Exchangeable metals. Sediment sample is extracted with 1M $MgCl_2$ initially at pH 7 at room temperature for one hour on a wrist action shaker.
- 2) F(b): Metals bound to carbonates or specifically adsorbed. The residue from (a) is leached with 1M sodium acetate adjusted to pH 5 with acetic acid at room temperature for five hours on a wrist action shaker.
- 3) F(c): Metals bound to Fe-Mn oxides. The residue from (b) is extracted at 96°C for six hours with 0.04M NH_4OH .HCl in 25% (vol/vol) acetic acid.

- - -

4) F(d): Metals bound to organic matter and sulphides. The residue from (c) is extracted at 85 T for five hours with 0.02M HNO, and 30% $\rm H_2O_2$ adjusted to pH I with HNO, and then at room temperature with 3.2M NH₂CAc in 20% vol/vol) HNO, for 30 minutes on a wrist action shaker.

5) F(e): Residual metals. The original dried samples are weighed in Teflon digestion vessels and digested with HNO3 and HCl in a microwave oven, resulting in a total fraction (MT). The residual F(e) is calculated via F(e) = MT - [F(a) + F(b) + F(c) + F(d)].

Analysis was performed via Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma (ICAP) Emission Spectroscopy. The internal laboratory reference material TATS-1 was used to evaluate the performance of the procedure.

3.4 Sediment Bioassay

The <u>Chironomus tentans</u> emergence test was used on eight sediment samples, including three samples used for sequential extraction, to indicate toxic effects. Sediments were placed in the test container and covered by a screen to retain adults. The 3 cm deep sediment layer was covered by 15 cm of gently aerated water. At the start of the test, larvae were added to the test containers. A food mixture of Cerophyl, fish food, and distilled water was given to the larvae at the start of the test and again on Day 8, 14, and 18. Adults start to emerge after 20 days. The test was continued for another 5 days to count all emerging adults and to observe any delayed development.

3.5 Benthic Invertebrates

Benthic invertebrates were collected using a Ponar dredge sampling a surface area of 529 cm². All benthic invertebrates for Babine Lake surveys were collected at a depth of eight metres to facilitate comparisons with a Hatfield Consultants report (1989). The sample was field sieved through a 350 μ m mesh screen. The insects were preserved with Kahle's solution (15 parts ethyl alcohol, 30 parts deionized water, 6 parts 40% buffered formalin, and one part glacial acetic acid). Rose bengal was added to help in sorting the biota. A single grab sample was taken at all sites except for the Babine Main Arm station where four replicates were collected.

Diversity indices were calculated from the bottom fauna data using the Shannon-Weiner diversity index described by Pielou (1975) and modified as follows:

Species Diversity (H') = -
$$\Sigma$$
 (P_i log₁₀ P_i)
i=1

Where $P_i = n_i/N$

 n_i = total number of individuals in the i^{th} genus

N = total number of individuals identified to genus level

g = total number of genera

The use of individuals identified to genus level instead of to species level results in slightly lower diversity index values.

The diversity of the benthic invertebrate community depends on the number of species and the evenness with which the individuals are apportioned among them. The method of measuring evenness is described by Pielou (1975) and is given by:

Evenness
$$(J') = \underline{H'}$$

log g

Where H' = the species diversity g = the number of genera

The diversity of benthic invertebrates also depends on the species richness (Boyle et al., 1990). Margalef's formula is used to calculate this index:

Species Richness (D) =
$$\underline{S} - \underline{I}$$

ln (I)

where S = total number of species in the community

I = total number of individuals in the community

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Water Chemistry

Metal concentration results are presented in Table 2, general parameters are in Table 3, and temperature/conductivity profiles are in Table 4.

Non-filterable residues were less than 5 mg/L in all samples, and total residues ranged between 60 and 80 mg/L. Metal values were correspondingly low. Dissolved aluminum, antimony, arsenic, beryllium, boron, dissolved cadmium, dissolved chromium, cobalt, dissolved manganese, molybdenum, nickel, phosphorus, potassium, selenium, silver, tin, titanium, vanadium, and zinc were all near or below their detection limit in all samples except zinc at the surface at Station 4 (0.033 mg/L). Barium (0.020 - 0.028 mg/L), calcium (11.1 - 13.1 mg/L), magnesium (2.6 - 3.2 mg/L), (silicon 1.65 - 1.80 mg/L), sodium (2.0 - 2.3 mg/L), and strontium (0.080 - 0.095 mg/L) values were similar at all stations and depths. Total cadmium and total chromium had sporadic elevated values at various depths and stations. Iron (0.184 mg/L) and total manganese (0.003 mg/L) were highest at Babine Main (Station 1). Copper (0.0157 mg/L) was elevated in Hagan Arm samples (Station 2). Total aluminum (0.39 mg/L) and lead (0.0070 mg/L) were also greatest at Babine Main and Hagan Arm, but concentrations declined with depth.

Waters had low alkalinity (37-39 mg/L) and hardness (37.6 - 45.9 mg/L). Carbon values were normally 6 - 8 mg/L. Sulphate was lowest in Babine Main samples (4.7 - 4.9 mg/L), highest in Rum Bay samples (9.5 - 12.2 mg/L), and concentrations tended to increase with depth.

The temperature conductivity profile showed that the thermocline was very close to the surface in Babine Lake, between 1 and 3 metres for all four sub-basins. The conductivity was very low with values between 12.9 to 17.5 μ mhos/cm. The hypolimnion in Rum Bay and Hagan Arm had the highest conductivity levels. The waters were alkaline and pH was within a narrow range of values (7.5 to 7.9).

WATER QUALITY - BABINE LAKE June 19-22, 1990

TABLE 2:

₹ ¥	AG/L MG/L	DISICP AG MG/L	TOTICP AL NG/L	DISICP AL MG/L	TOTICP AS MG/L	DISICP AS MG/L	TOTICP B MG/L	DISICP B MG/L	TOTICP BA MG/L	DISICP BA MG/L	TOTICP BE MG/L	DISICP BE NG/L	TOTICP CA NG/L	DISICP CA MG/L
Ş	8	40.01	0.39	0.03	0.05	\$0.05		0.03	0.021	0.019	0.001	40,001	11.7	10.8
¥	20.0		0.32	0.07	<0.03	<0.05		40.01	0.025	0.019	<0.001	60.00	11.5	10.8
~	0.01		0.25	<0.05	<0.05	0.03		0.01	0.021	0.019	40.001	¢0.00	11.4	10.8
•	c0.01		0.26	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	0.02	0.01	0.020	0.019	40.001	40,001	12.5	10.7
•	10.01		0.16	<0.05	0.02	60.05		0.01	0.021	0,019	40,001	40,001	12.3	12.0
	40.01		0.16	0.03	. <0.05	\$0.05		40.01	0.020	0.020	<0.001	¢0.00	12.9	12.4
	0.01		0.14	40.05	<0.05	<0.05		0.02	0,020	0.020	¢0,00	0.00	12.6	12.9
	0.01	40.01	0.11	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	0.01	40.01	0.020	0.020	40.001	40,001	12.6	12.5
	40.01		0.14	co.05	\$0.05	0.05		0.01	0.022	0.020	40,001	(0.001	12.3	12.3
	c0.01		60.0	60.03	<0.05	0.05	Ī	0.03	0.023	0.020	¢0,00	0.00	12.4	12.3
	40.01		9.0	60.03	<0.05	\$0.05	40.01	60.0 1	0.021	0.020	0.00	¢0.00	12.4	12.4
	40.0 1	, <0.01	<0.05	<0.05	0.05	<0.05	Ţ	40.01	0.023	0.020	c0.001	co.001	13.1	13.1
	40.01		·	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05		0.01	0.021	0.019	40,001	40.001	11.7	11,4
	0.03			0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	0.01	0.03	0.023	0.018	0.00	60.00	11.5	11.0
	0.01			<0.05	<0.05	\$0.05		40.01	0.028	0.018	40.00	0.00	11.7	11.2
	40.01		0.07	\$0.05	<0.05	<0.05		40.01	0.020	0.018	40.001	c0.001	11.1	11.0
•	40.01	0.03	0.46	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	0.04	40.01	0.001	40.001	40.001	0.001	1.1	, co. 1
	40.0 1	(0.01 (0.01	0.11	40.05	<0.03	<0.05	•	0.01	0.002	60.001	40.001	60.00	0.1	40. 1

TABLE 2	TABLE 2 (Cont.):	••			. •	WATER OL	Jality - June 19-	WATER QUALITY - BABINE LAKE June 19-22, 1990	AKE								
Station	Depth N			DISICP CD NG/L	DISGF CD NG/L	TOTICP CO NG/L	DISICP CO MG/L	TOTICP CR MG/L	DISICP CR MG/L	TOTICP CU MG/L	TOTGF CU MG/L	DISICP CU MG/L	DISGF CU MG/L	TOTICP 1 FE 1 NG/L 1	DISICP FE NG/L	TOTICP K NG/L	DISICP K MG/L
		Surface (0.005 1 (0.005 4 (0.005 105 (0.005	0.0002 0.0009 0.0002	•	(0.005 (0.0001 (0.005 (0.0001 (0.005 (0.0001	60.005 60.005 60.005 60.005	60.005 60.005 60.005	(0.005 0.011 0.001	60.005 60.005 60.005 60.005	0.005	0.0049 0.0073 0.0030	0.000	0.0038 0.0034 0.0033	0.104 0.184 0.057	0.012 0.013 0.010	9999	9999
, (4)	Surface 8 11 95	Surface (0.005 8 (0.005 11 (0.005 95 (0.005	(0.005 0.0005 (0.005 (0.0001 (0.005 (0.0001 (0.005 (0.0001	60.00 60.00 60.00 60.00 60.00	(0.005 0.0001 (0.005 (0.0001 (0.005 (0.0001	(0.005 (0.005 (0.005	60.005 60.005 60.005 80.005	0.006	60.005 60.005 60.005	0.017 0.012 0.010 0.012	0.0116 0.0157 0.0118 0.0100	0.007 0.010 0.010	0.0096 0.0091 0.0114 0.0091	0.026 0.018 0.035	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	3333	9999
. ต	Surface 5 8 8 70	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	Surface (0.005 (0.0001 5 (0.005 0.0003 8 (0.005 0.0002 70 (0.005 (0.0001		(0.005 (0.0001 (0.005 0.0001 (0.005 0.0001 (0.005 0.0001	60.005 60.005 60.005 60.005	60.005 60.005 60.005 60.005	60.005 60.005 60.005 80.005	60.005 60.005 60.005 60.005	0.012 0.008 0.008	0.0117 0.0117 0.0096 0.0110	0.009 0.009 0.009	0.0088 0.0088 0.0089	0.036 0.031 0.046 0.016	0.009	9999	9999
4	Surface 1 4 18	Surface (0.005 1 (0.005 4 (0.005 18 (0.005	0.0016		(0.005 (0.0001 (0.005 (0.0001 (0.005 (0.0001 (0.005 (0.0001	0.005 0.005 0.005 0.005	(0.005 (0.005 (0.005	0.012		0.008		0.007 0.005 0.005 0.005	0.0065 0.0036 0.0080	0.028 0.103 0.055 0.029	0.010	0000	9999
Blank Blank		0.00		<0.003 <0.003	<0.005 <0.0001 <0.005 <0.0001	<0.005 <0.005	0.005 0.005	0.00	60.00 60.005	0.00	(0.005 (0.0006 (0.005 (0.0006	60.00 60.00 805	0.0007	0.026	0.00 0.005	99	33

WATER GUALITY - BABINE LAKE June 19-22, 1990

TABLE 2 (Cont.):

Station	Depth .	TOTICP NG NG/L	DISICP NG NG/L	DISICP TOTICP EN NG/L NG/L NG/L NG/L NG/L NG/L NG/L NG/	ISICP IN IG/L	TOTICP NO NG/L	DISICP NO NG/L	TOTICP NA MG/L	DISICP NA NG/L	TOTICP NI MG/L	DISICP NI MG/L	TOTICP P MG/L	DISICP P MG/L	TOTICP PB MG/L	TOTGF PB NG/L	DISICP PB MG/L	DISGF PB MG/L
	Surface	2	2.7	0.003	(0.001	(0.01	(0.01	2.0	2.2	0.02	0.02	40,1	co.1	¢0.05	0.0058	<0.05	0.0011
	ч ,	2.6	2.6	0.003	40.001	0.03	000	2.1	2.1	40.02		60.1		\$0.02	0.0025	0.02	<0.0005
	4	2	5.6	0.001	40°001	0.01	0.01	2.1	2.1	0.05		co.1		60.03	0.0022	<0.05	<0.0005
,	105	e e	5.6	0.003	c0.001	60. 01	c0.01	2.3	2.1	40. 02		co.1		<0.05	0.0016	c0.05	0.0008
	Surface		3.0		8	(0.01	40.01	2.3	2.2	<0.02		0.1	40.1	<0.05	0.0036	<0.05	0.0007
7	89		3.1		\$	60.03	0.01	2.5	2.3	<0.02		¢0.1	40.1	\$0.05	0.0070	<0.05	0.0007
	11	3.0	3.2		40.001	0.03	0.01	2.3	4.4	c0.02	-	60.1	1.00	\$0.05	0.0019	<0.05	0.0014
	8	3.0	3,1	0.002	ô	40.01	40.01	2.2	2.3	c0.0 2	<0.02	40.1	c0.1	0.02	0.0014	<0.05	0,0009
	Surface		3.1			(0,01	40,01	2.2	2.3	40.0 2	40.0 2	40.1	40.1	60.05	0.0023	<0.05	0,3007
ღ	s 0	3.0	3.0		(0.00	0.03	40.01	2.2	2.3	<0.02	40.0 2	00.1	40.1	<0.05	0.0025	<0.05	0.0005
	8	3.0	3.1			10.01	<0.01	2.2	2.3	40.02	<0.02	40.1	60.1	\$0.05	0.0013	<0.05	0.0009
	2	3.2	3.2			40.01	40.01	2,3	2.4	c0. 02	c0.0 2	٥٥.1	co.1	<0.05	0,0009	<0.05	<0.000\$
	Surface		2.8			40.01	40.01	2.2	2.2	<0.02		40.1		0.03	0,0020	<0.05	0.0010
4	7	2.8	2.7			0.03	40.01	2.1	2.1	<0.02		¢0.1	co.1	<0.05	0.0014	<0.03	0,0010
	4	2.9	2.8.	-		40.01	<0.01	2.2	2.2	<0.02		40.1		\$0.03	0.0013	<0.03	0.0014
	18	2.8	2.7		c0.001	40.01	0.01	2.1	2.2	90.0	40.0 2	40.1		\$0.03	0.0010	<0.05	0,0009
Blank		0.1	Ĭ	0,00	0.001	0.03	40.01	¢0.1	0.1	c0.02	i	40.1	;	0.03	-	<0.05	<0.000\$
Blank		40.1	40.1	40.001	<0.001	0.01	<0.01	co.1	co. 1	<0.02	<0.02	40.1	co.1	\$0.05	40.0006	<0.05	<0.000\$
												-					

Purphy TOTICP DISICP TOTICP T	TABLE	TABLE 2 (Cont.)					WATER O	WATER GUALITY - BABINE LAKE June 19-22, 1990	BABINE -22, 1994	CAKE								
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Surface (0.05 (0.05 (0.05 (0.05 (0.05 1.59 1.46 (0.05 (0.05 0.094 0.092 (0.002 (0.002 (0.001 (0.002 0.002 0.092 (0.002 (0.002 (0.002 (0.002 0.092 (0.002 (0.002 (0.002 0.092 (0.002 0.092 (0.002 (0.002 (0.002 0.092 (0.002 0.092 (0.002 0.092 (0.002 0.092 (0.002 0.092 (0.002 0.092 (0.002 0.092 (0.002 0.092 (0.002 0.092 (0.002 0.092 (0.002 0.092 (0.002 0.092 (0.002 0.092 0.092 (0.002 0.092 0.092 (0.002 0.092 0.092 0.092 (0.002 0.092 0.092 0.092 0.092 (0.002 0.092 0.092 0.092 0.092 0.092 (0.002 0.09	: : : : : : : :	Surface 1 105	0.00	i	i	i .	1.72	1.49 1.49 1.55	0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05	:	0.083 0.081 0.080 0.093	0.076 0.074 0.075	60.002 60.002 60.002	60.002 60.002 60.002	0.00	0.000	(0.002 (0.002 (0.002	60.002 60.002 60.002 60.002
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	95	•••		44.0	44.1		,	10		ო	10.1	•		2
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TABLE 4: TEMPERATURE-CONDUCTIVITY PROFILES - BABINE LAKE - June 19-22, 1990

Station 1: Babine Main Arm

Depth (m)	Conductivity (µmhos/cm)	Temperature (°C)	На
1	15.6	8.5	7.9
2	14.3	6.9	7.8
3	14.4	6.6	7.9
4	14.5	6.1	7.8
4 5	14.1	6.1	7.8
6	14.1	6.1	7.9
7	14.1	6.1	7.9
10	14.1	6.0	7.8
20	14.3	5.2	7.8
30	14.0	5.1	7.8
40	13.8	4.4	7.8
50	13.8	4.1	7.8
75	13.5	3.7	7.8
90	12.9	3.7	7.7
100	12.9	3.6	7.7

Station 2: Hagan Arm

Depth (m)	Conductivity (µmhos/cm)	Temperature (°C)	рН
0	15.8	10.4	7.8
	15.6	10.0	7.9
2	15.6	9.8	7.9
1 2 3	15.7	9.6	7.9
4	15.4	9.4	7.9
4 5 6 7•	15.8	9.1	7.9
6	15.5	8.9	7.9
	15.7	8.4	7.9
8	15.4	8.0	7.8
. 9	15.5	7.7	7.8
10	15.1	6.4	7.8
11	15.5	6.1	7.7
1 5	16.9	4.7	7.7
20	17.0	4.3	7.7
30	17.4	3.9	7.7
50	17.5	3.9	7.7
70	17.5	3.6	7.7
90	17.1	3.6	7.5
95	17.1	3.7	7.5

TABLE 4 (Cont.): TEMPERATURE-CONDUCTIVITY PROFILES - BABINE LAKE - June 19-22, 1990

Station 3: Rum Bay

Depth (m)	Conductivity (µmhos/cm)	Temperature (°C)	рН
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20 30 50 70 72 73	16.1 15.5 15.6 15.8 15.9 15.7 16.2 16.0 16.0 16.1 16.8 16.9 17.4 17.4 17.1	10.5 10.4 10.2 9.0 8.6 8.4 8.1 7.6 7.1 7.0 6.7 5.0 4.6 4.1 3.9 3.7 3.7 3.7	7.9 7.9 7.9 7.9 7.8 7.8 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.7

Station 4: Granisle Bay

Depth (m)	Conductivity (µmhos/cm)	Temperature (°C)	Нд
0	14.5	14.5	7.9
1	14.3	14.0	7.9
2	14.1	12.3	7.9
3	14.8	9.4	7.9
4	15.2	8.9	7.9
5	15.4	8.1	7.8
6	15.0	7.0	7.8
10 💉	15.1	5.0	7.8
15	15.1	4.8	7.8
18	14.8	4.7	7.8

4.2 <u>Sediment Quality</u>

Surface sediment quality results are presented in Table 5, sediment core profiles are in Table 6. Copper and manganese core profiles are displayed in Figures 2 and 3.

Antimony, cobalt, and tin were below their detection limit in all surface sediment samples. Arsenic, cadmium, molybdenum, lead, and silver were near or below their detection limit except for isolated higher values in the top layer of sediments at a few sites, especially Rum Bay. Copper concentrations tended to be much higher in the top centimetre sample, the maximum value was 1410 μ g/g from Granisle Bay near an acid mine seepage (Station 11). Mercury concentrations ranged from 0.040 to 0.186 μ g/g, tending to be highest at the deep water sites. Zinc values ranged from 181 μ g/g to 776 μ g/g, and tended to be higher in the top sediment layer. Other metal values tended to be those typical in the sediments of the area, though elevated levels were common in sediments from the deep water sites (Stations 1, 2, 3, and 4), and Station 10 on the Babine Main Arm. Sediments collected near the acid mine drainage and the tailings pond (Stations 8, 9, and 11) were not anomalous except for copper as mentioned above.

The enrichment of copper in Hagan Arm and Rum Bay far exceeds the rate at which such a phenomenon might occur in the Babine Main Arm (Figure 2). This seems to reflect the mine discharges to Rum Bay. Manganese levels show a strong diagenesis effect, but the surface sediments of Rum Bay have a reduced concentration (Figure 3). It is not possible to determine the nature of this effect since no information on the sedimentation rate is available at the moment. This reduction could be due to the loss of manganese to surface water because of anoxic conditions or it could be a reflection of the December 1989 tailings spill.

Profiles for cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, silicon, and zinc did not decline with depth to any great extent.

3280 5090 **4**890 **4**660 **4**300 6490 5950 SEDICP MG SEDICP K UG/G 2100 2400 2900 2600 3800 0.186 0.092 0.091 0.045 0.060 0.081 0.070 0.069 0.094 SEDHG HG UG/G 63000 48500 39700 40800 18800 16900 26500 21400 27700 21400 113000 SEDICP FE UG/G 33200 29800 22400 135000 54100 23100 27200 43400 SEDICP CU UG/G SEDINENT QUALITY - BABINE LAKÉ (<63 um) June 19, 1990 SEDICP SEDICP
CO CR
UG/G UG/G 21.0 27.0 33.5 18.7 39.6 27.8 29.1 6 5 6 7 8 88 8 8 88 88 88 SEDICP CD UG/G 40.8 0.8 0.8 8.0 7.4 60.8 8.03 60.8 60.8 40.8 60.8 40.8 6.03 40.8 60.8 SEDICP CA UG/G 15600 16200 7550 7450 8520 6690 6330 18300 5490 11600 SEDICP SEDICP SEDICP SEDICP
AG AL AS BA BE
UG/G UG/G UG/G UG/G **615**0 636 307 159 224 225 207 219 21400 25300 28100 20500 30400 14500 14200 12000 23800 19000 20500 20800 34200 10 (0-1 cm) 10 (1-2 cm) 11 (0-1 cm) 11 (1-2 cm) 1 (0-1 cm) 1 (1-2 cm) 2 (0-1 cm) 2 (1-2 cm) 5 (0-1 cm) 5 (1-2 cm) 9 (0-1 cm) 9 (1-2 cm) 6 (0-1 cm) 6 (1-2 cm) 3 (0-1 cm) 3 (1-2 cm) 7 (0-1 cm) 7 (1-2 cm) 8 (0-1 cm) 8 (1-2 cm) 4 (0-1 CM) (depth) TABLE S: Granialé Bay 1 Babine Hegen Arm Rus

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850000 846000 859000 871000 902000 867000 859000 868000 918000 **853000** 892000 889000 852000 **74**2000 **7**26000 831000 877000 893000 ----799000 856000 484 201 SEDICP ZN UG/G 184 234 288 261 335 556 181 SEDICP V 0/00 SEDICP TI UG/G 564 617 679 712 69.0 59.1 45.2 SEDICP SR UG/G 53.6 52.8 58.1 SEDIMENT QUALITY - BABINE LAKE ((63 um) SEDICP SN UG/G SEDICP SI UG/G 3320 2930 1840 1950 1700 2110 1890 1960 1450 1320 June 19, 1990 SEDICP SB UG/G SEDICP PB UG/G 2080 1500 960 SEDICP P 1400 1200 800 4370 1200 870 6220 06/6 SEDICP SEDICP SEDICP
NO NA NI
UG/G UG/G UG/G 540 550 340 330 310 360 350 850 490 560 780 390 99 SEDICP NN UG/G 125000 10 (0-1 cm) 10 (1-2 cm) 11 (0-1 cm) 11 (1-2 cm) 12 (0-1 cm) 12 (1-2 cm) 1 (0-1 CM) 1 (1-2 CM) 2 (0-1 cm) 2 (1-2 cm) 5 (0-1 cm) 5 (1-2 cm) 3 (0-1 cm) 3 (1-2 cm) 4 (0-1 cm) 4 (1-2 cm) 6 (0-1 cm) 6 (1-2 cm) 7 (0-1 cm) 7 (1-2 cm) 8 (0-1 cm) 8 (1-2 cm) 9 (0-1 cm) 9 (1-2 cm) Station TABLE 5 (Cont.) (depth) Granisle Babine

Hagan

Rum

TABLE 6								SEDI	MENT O	SEDIMENT CORE PROFILE June 19, 1990	FILE -	BABINE	BABINE LAKE (<150 um)	(en 05			
Station Depth CM	*pth	AG UG/G	AL UG/G	A3 UG/G	a s	BA UG/G	BE UG/G	CA 76/6		2 9/9n	9/90	CR UG/G	9/90	FE UG/G	HG UG/G	0/9n	#G UG/G
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	Φ.0	∵ \		2 2	e :	473		9,4	8	0 0 0 0	ğ					8 28	6880
	, 5			2 2	1 9	378		7 -	920	9 0	3 8					3600	8 8
٠	1	; V		۶ ک	9 9	362		• •	60	9.09	8 8					288	6280
	1	: U	3840	2	8	473		9	980	60,8	ğ					4300	7280
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	2 5	J 1		2 2	9 9	246			9 8	8.0	ğ						0440 0440
	11			2 8	; 9	224		• •	9	0.0	3 8						3620
	23	· ·		2	8	Ş		8	1180	8.03	ö						6240
	3	υ -	2 286¢	8	8	319		1	810	1.0	ö						5970
6.0	,	,•,	7 2764	8	83	1160			0220	8.03	Š						3220
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	. 27		Q					6	69	1290	68					ĸ
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FIGURE 2: BABINE LAKE SEDIMENT PROFILE -COPPER - June 1990

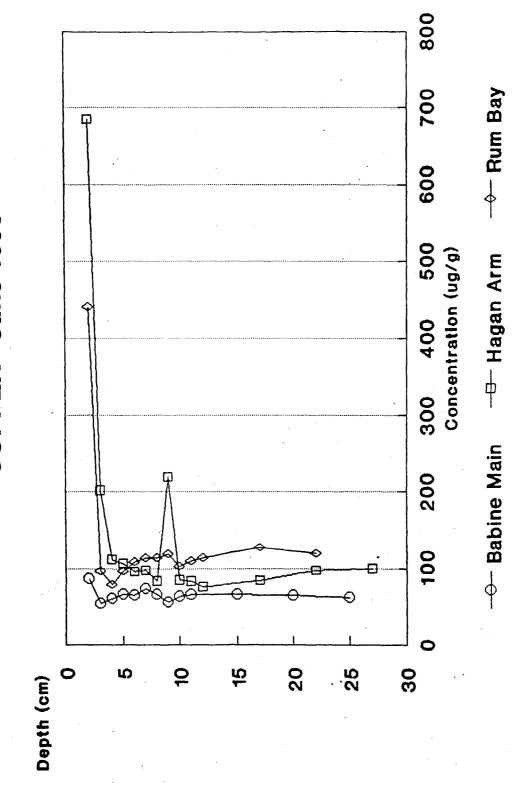
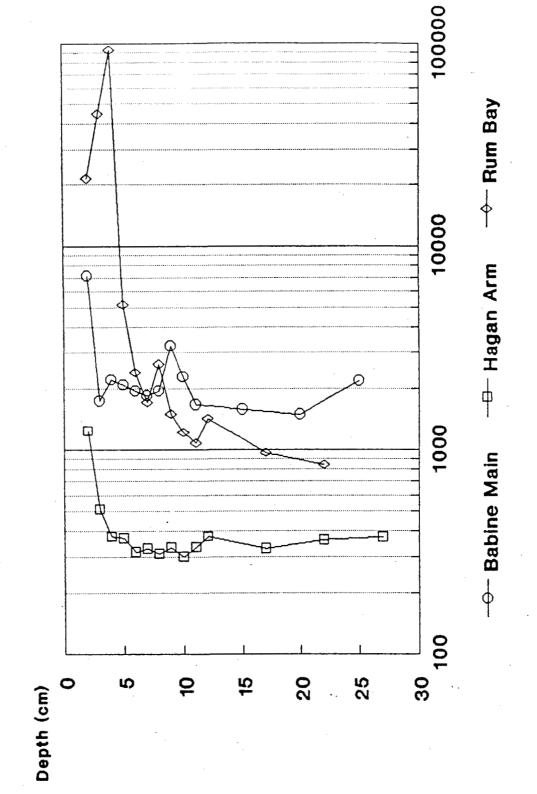


FIGURE 3: BABINE LAKE SEDIMENT PROFILE - MANGANESE - June 1990



4.3 Sequential Extraction and Sediment Bioassays

Sequential extraction results are given in Tables 7 to 9. Selected metal results are shown in Figures 4 to 7. Bioassay results are in Table 10.

Sequential extraction gives an indication of the biological availability of a metal. The amount present in the exchangeable and carbonate fractions is considered more easily taken up by organisms. Low arsenic, cadmium, and lead levels occurred in the exchangeable or carbonate fractions of sediment from the three sites tested (Stations 2, 3, and 11 in Hagan Arm, Rum Bay, and Granisle Bay, respectively).

The three sediment samples evaluated by sequential extractions to determine the bioavailability of heavy metals present were also tested for chronic effects with the <u>Chironomus tentans</u> emergence test. It was found that Rum Bay and Hagan Arm samples showed delayed fly emergence toxicity while the sample from Granisle Bay (Station 11) showed acute toxicity. At Station 11, high levels of exchangeable aluminum (450 μ g/g), copper (111 μ g/g), and zinc (90.3 μ g/g) may have been responsible for this effect. The Hagan Arm sample had less mobile aluminum and copper (Al, 3 μ g/g; Cu, 2.8 μ g/g) but more reactive zinc (196 μ g/g).

It is difficult to determine the reasons for the chronic toxicity in the Rum Bay sample. None of aluminum, copper, arsenic, cadmium, copper, lead, or zinc were above the detection limit in the exchangeable fraction and these metals were not particularly high in the carbonate fraction either. On the other hand, total metals that were high in this sample but not in the other two include silver (23 μ g/g), arsenic (356 μ g/g), and cadmium (7.4 μ g/g).

Five other samples were analysed for fly emergence. Only the sample from Station 1 showed some chronic toxicity. Unfortunately not enough material was available to perform a sequential extraction. It could be inferred from the surface sediment quality that the elements arsenic, copper, and zinc could be involved in the toxicity. It is impossible to tell if aluminum would have participated in such an effect.

TABLE 7: SEQUENTIAL EXTRACTION - STATION 2, HAGAN ARM - JUNE 20, 1990 (98 metres deep)

Metals (μg/g)	Exchange- able	Carbonates	Fe+Mn Oxide	Organic & Sulphides	Residual	Total
Ag	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<2	<2
Al	3	25	990	3630	25800	30400
As	<2	<2	2	5	<1	<8
Ва	56.2	22.6	46.4	22.1	160	307
Ве	<0.04	0.04	0.53	0.1	0.33	1
Ca	4940	469	320	400	1420	7550
Cđ	0.4	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.4	<0.8
Co	<4	<4	<4	<4	<20	<20
Cr	0.5	0.2	2.4	7.76	22.6	33.5
Cu	2.8	18.6	46.7	259	. 198	525
Fe	<2	18	6620	, 4080	22500	33200
K	100	<80	<80	<80	3300	3400
Mn	155	70.4	126	36	334	721
Mo	<0.4	<0.4	0.6	3	NIL	<2
Ni	1	1	3	4	24	33
P	<4	20	200	1110	270	1600
Pb	<2	<2	<2	4.5	<15.5	20
Sb	<2	<2	<2	<2	<8	<8
Sn	<2	<2	<2	<2	<8	<8
Sr	33	4.47	4.32	3.6	25.3	70.7
Ti	<0.08	<0.08	<0.08	147	, 144 ,	291
V	<0.4	<0.4	9.4	9.8	53.8	73
Zn	196	83.9	90.4	28.4	157	556

TABLE 8: SEQUENTIAL EXTRACTION - STATION 3, RUM BAY - JUNE 20, 1990 (75 metres deep)

Metals (μg/g)	Exchange- able	Carbonates	Fe+Mn Oxide	Organic & Sulphides	Residual	Total
Ag	<0.5	<0.5	5.4	6.9	10.7	23
Al	<2	5.2	269	. 891	10800	12000
As	<2	<2	<2	<2	356	356
Ba	4	63.4	1210	1890.	2980	6150
Ве	<0.05	<0.05	0.2	0.1	<0.6	0.9
Ca	6200	2260	2500.	1470	5870	18300
Cđ	<0.2	<0.2	2.1	2.2	3.1	7.4
Co	<5	<5	<5	< 5	<20	<20
Cr	0.4	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	18.3	18.7
Cu	<0.2	<0.2	9.19	15.6	28	52.8
Fe	<2	22	12200	17700	105000	135000
K	<90	400	400	<90	1800	2600
Mn	1.6	73.5	2.7	4	>83500	>83600
Mo	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	27	27
Ni	<0.9	<0.9	9.1	5	26.9	41
P	<5	20	190	1240	5170	6620
Pb	<2	<2	<2	<2	<8	<8
Sb	<2	<2	· <2	<2	<8	<8
Sn	<2	<2	<2	<2	<8	<8
Sr	39.8	40.1	44.4	9.06	60.6	194
Ti	<0.09	<0.09	<0.09	<0.09	119	119
Λ	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	22	22
Zn	<0.09	7.64	78.9	39.9	135	261

TABLE 9: SEQUENTIAL EXTRACTION - STATION 11, GRANISLE BAY - JUNE 21, 1990 (8 metres deep)

				¥		
Metals (μg/g)	Exchange- able	Carbonates	Fe+Mn Oxide	Organic & Sulphides	Residual	Total
Ag	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	<2	<2
Al	450	1960	6530	5790	25300	40000
As	<2	<2	<2	9.5	NIL	<8
Ва	11.5	5.68	14.5	72.3	180	284
Ве	0.06	0.1	0.63	0.1	0.11	1
Ca	557	73	150	860	1230	2870
Cd	0.4	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.5	0.9
Co	<4	<4	<4	<4	<20	<20
Cr	0.2	1.1	7.63	5.51	24.8	39
Cu	111	108	36.1	860	<365	1410
Fe	134	233	10600	7980	24500	43400
K	<80	<80	<80	<80	1800	1800
Mn	21.8	1.9	20.5	27.6	165	237
Mo	<0.4	<0.4	0.9	3	NIL	<2
Ni	2	<0.8	2	2	20	26
P	7 .	10	260	1930	123	2330
Pb	<2	<2	<2	2	<6	<8
Sb	<2	<2	<2	<2	<8	<8
Sn	<2	<2	<2	<2	<8	<8
Sr	4.39	1	2.7	10.3	24.6	43
Ti	<0.08	<0.08	<0.08	31.3	472	503
V	<0.4	<0.4	4.3	5.3	43.4	53
Zn	90.3	14	28.1	15	105	252

FIGURE 4: SEQUENTIAL EXTRACTION - ARSENIC - June 1990

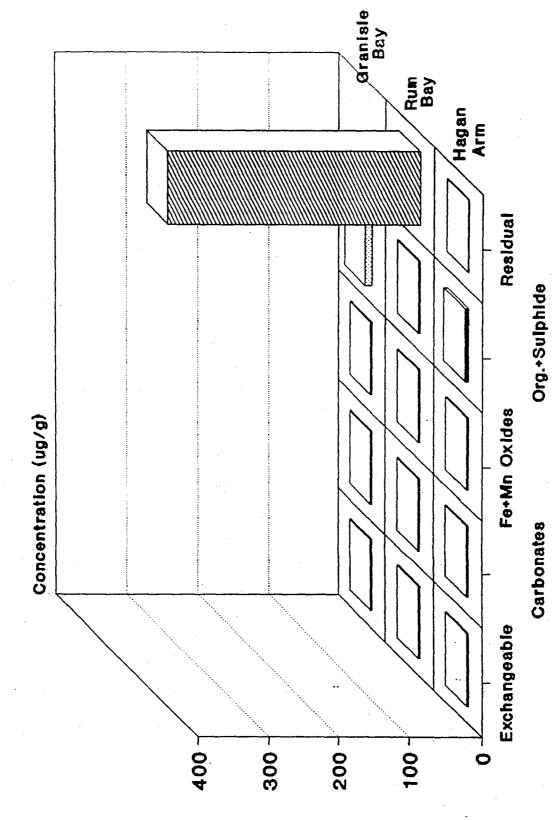


FIGURE 5: SEQUENTIAL EXTRACTION - CADMIUM - June 1990

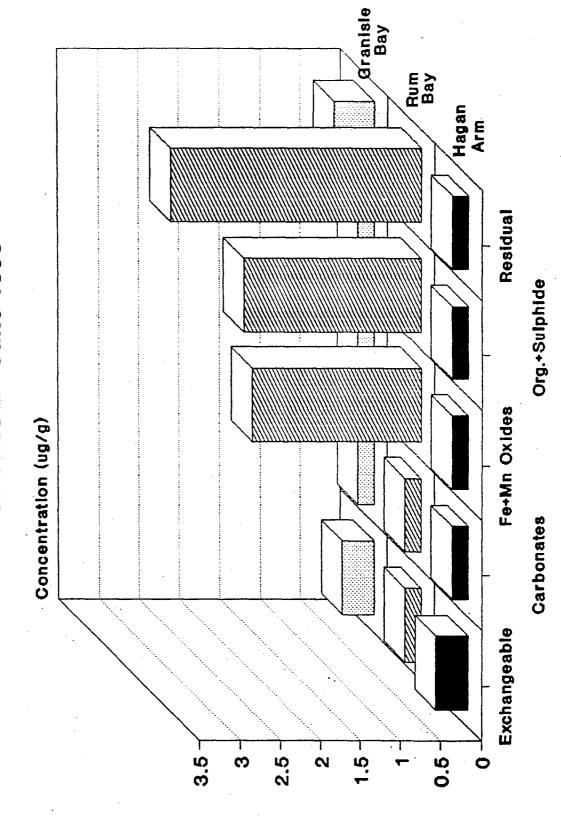


FIGURE 6: SEQUENTIAL EXTRACTION - COPPER - June 1990

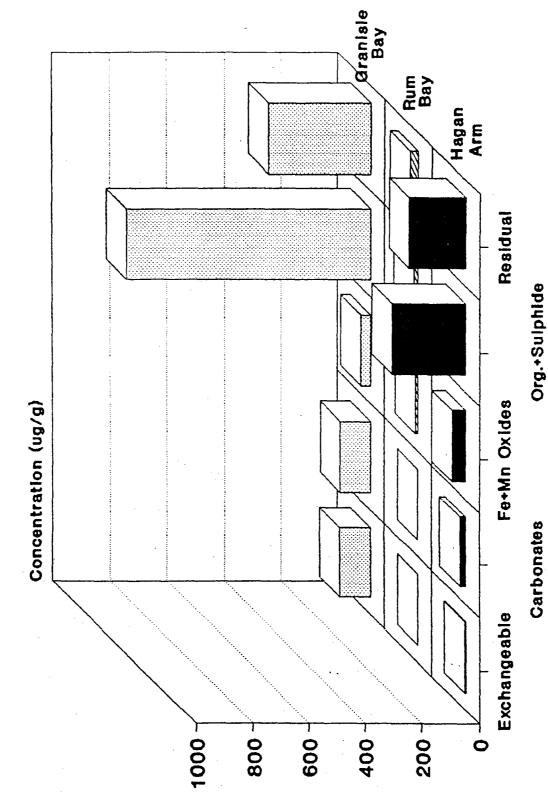


FIGURE 7: SEQUENTIAL EXTRACTION - ZINC - June 1990

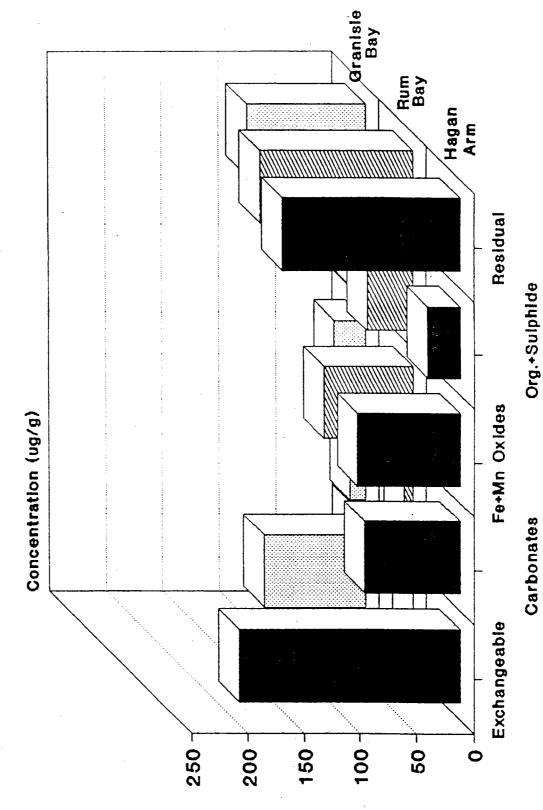


TABLE 10: Chironomus tentans SEDIMENT BIOASSAY RESULTS - BABINE LAKE - JUNE 19-22, 1990

STATION	RESULT
1	TOXIC
2	TOXIC
. 3	TOXIC
4	NON TOXIC
9	NON TOXIC
10	NON TOXIC
11	ACUTELY TOXIC
12	NON TOXIC

4.4 Benthic Invertebrates

The relative density of organisms (454 to 1172 organisms/ m^2) did not show the same range of value from the previous study (Hatfield, 1989) where the density values varied from 19 to 2717 organisms/ m^2 (Table 11).

The species list between the two studies differs substantially. Nine chironomidae, nine oligocheate, and three tricopters species were identified only in the Hatfield study while five different chironomidae and one tricopters species were identified in this study. Ephemeropters, amphipoda, nematoda, lepidopters, coelenters, and coleopters were identified only in the Hatfield study. This difference could be due to the sampling time since Hatfield performed their study in September while our study was performed June 19-22. Also, the selection of sampling sites influenced the species list since no sampling was performed on the east shore of Newman Peninsula. Benthic invertebrate samples were collected in triplicate by Hatfield while only one grab sample was analysed in our study. More replicates augments the chance of encountering a higher number of species. Other differences between the studies may have been due to different sampling time and mesh size.

Diversity indices were lower (0.73 to 1.15) in this survey compared to Hatfield (0.88 to 3.69). Evenness was more consistent with a range of 0.77 to 0.92, compared to 0.34 to 0.92 for the Hatfield survey. Richness in this study was higher with a range of value from 1.9 to 4.6 compared to 0.69 to 2.66.

TABLE 11: BENTHIC INVERTEBRATES - BABINE LAKE - JUNE 19-22, 1990

	Sta. 5	Sta. 6	Sta. 7	Sta. 8	Sta. 9	Sta. 10	Sta. 11	Sta. 12
PLANKTONIC ORGANISMS Calanoida Diaptomidae juv. Epischura nevadensis Calanoida, juv, unid.		7 1				. 1	2 7 20	1
Cladocera Daphnia rosea Daphnia ambigua Bosmina longirostris Eurycercus lamellatus (Allona sp.?) dam.	2 1 1	7	11 2	5 .	10 4	1	8	2 9 2
EPIBENTHIC ORGANISMS Cyclopoida (Cyclops exilis?) (range) Cyclopoida juv. Harpacticoida	2 1	3		1		3	7	3
<u>Trichoptera</u> Triaenodes sp.				1	2			
Hydracarina Forelia sp. Neumania sp. Kerendowskia sp. Arrenurius sp. Unid. dam.	1 1	1	1 .	1			1	
BENTHIC ORGANISMS Megaloptera Síalis sp.				1				
Oligochaeta Tubificidae, juv.	1	1		. 2	6	1		1
Ostracoda	2							

TABLE 11 (Cont.): BENTHIC INVERTEBRATES - BABINE LAKE - JUNE 19-22, 1990

	Sta. 5	Sta. 6	Sta. 7	Sta. 8	Sta. 9	Sta. 10	Sta. 11	Sta.
Diptera								
<u>Ceratopogonidae</u>								
Palpomyia sp.			1	_		1		1
Empididae pupae	_	•	_	2	_	_		
Chironomidae pupae	2		1	3	2	1		
Cladopelma sp.				1				
Phycoidella sp.		•		1				
Chironomus sp.				8				3
Phaenopsectra sp.	8				_			1
Procladius sp.	1			6	2	3 1		2
Micropsectra sp.								
Natarsia sp.						1		
Microtendipes sp.					_	1		1 3 9 1
Monodiamesa sp.	2	1			2			3
Rheotanytarsus sp.	2			3	4			9
Cardiocladius sp.	8	2	4					1
Polypedilum								
(Polypedilum) sp.			1	1				1
Eukiefferiella sp.	1			2				1 2 4
Constempelina sp.								4
Paracladius sp.	2							
Unid. dam.				1			1	
<u>Bivalvia</u>								
Pisidium (ferrugineum)		_	_	2		4		
Sphaerium (nitidum)	13	2	3	5		7.		5
_								
<u>Gastropoda</u>				_				
Valvata sincera		2		2				
								
	. 0.5	2.0	4.0	. 51	2.4	0.77	60	
TOTAL # OF ORGANISMS	25	32	42	51	24	27	62	47
DENSITY (#/m²)	473	605	794	964	454	510	1172	888
NUMBER OF TAXA	12	8	8	18	8	10	20	18
DIVEDCIMV	0 0 E	0.82	0.73	1.12	0.72	0.87	1.00	1.15
DIVERSITY	0.95 0.88	0.82	0.73	0.89	0.72	0.87	0.77	0.92
EVENNESS RICHNESS		$\frac{0.91}{2.1}$	1.9	4.3	2.2	2.7		
KICIMEDD	3.4	۷.1	1.9	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.6	4.4

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

The sediment analysis, as demonstrated by the surface and core profile, indicated that copper contamination could be detected in Rum Bay and Hagan Arm. However, copper concentrations from the exchangeable fraction of the sediment extraction were below the detection limit in the Rum Bay sample. Chronic toxic effects, expressed by the Chironomus tentans emergence test, were demonstrated for the deep sub-basins (Station 1, 2, and 3) as well as for Station 11 which is downstream of an AMD seepage to the lake. The benthic invertebrate species list was smaller than a previous survey conducted by Hatfield Consultants for Noranda. This may be a result of the reduced replication in our survey as well as a different sampling period and mesh size.

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