



Environment
Canada

Environnement
Canada

Conservation
& Protection

Conservation
et Protection

LITERATURE
INLAND WATERS

SIMILKAMEEN RIVER
CYANIDE CONCENTRATION, WATER QUALITY CRITERIA AND
ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

L. John Zeman

SEPTEMBER 1990

TD
227
B74
SI90-2

Inland Waters
Pacific and Yukon Region
Vancouver, B.C.



36 002 305

Ex

TD

227

B74

SI

90-2

C.1

SIMILKAMEEN RIVER

**CYANIDE CONCENTRATION, WATER QUALITY CRITERIA AND
ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY**

L. John Zeman

Water Quality Branch

Inland Waters

Conservation and Protection

Pacific and Yukon Region

Environment Canada

Vancouver, B.C.

SEPTEMBER 1990

ABSTRACT

The toxicological and environmental significance of cyanide in the Similkameen River, British Columbia, is discussed. The source of cyanide in this system is mainly from gold mining via the cyanide heap-leaching operation along the river. The diversity of chemical forms of this pollutant has a direct effect on its degree of toxicity and the analytical method used to measure it. The terminologies used in various studies include free cyanide (the summation of HCN and CN⁻), simple cyanide or weak-acid dissociable cyanide, complex cyanides, total cyanide, and thiocyanate.

Most of the experiments leading to the determination of the tolerance limits for aquatic life are based on the toxicity of free cyanide. The median sublethal effects concentrations of this cyanide form can range from 0.001 to 0.025 mg/L and the median lethal threshold concentrations are between 0.02 and 0.30 mg/L. Free cyanide cannot be measured in mine wastes because no approved analytical method of this form exists. Weak-acid dissociable (simple) cyanide is considered to be a reasonable estimate of the toxic components of cyanide. Total cyanide encompasses all of the cyanides including metallocyanide complexes. These are not themselves toxic, but their photodecomposition can yield the highly toxic HCN. Photolysis of iron-cyanide complexes and their potential toxicity to aquatic life is of particular environmental concern in waters affected by gold mine wastes.

Descriptive statistical methods were used to analyse concentrations of cyanide observed in the Similkameen River from 1984 to 1988. Mean concentrations (and ranges) of simple cyanide and total cyanide were 0.0008 (0.0005 - 0.015) mg/L and 0.0011 (0.0005 - 0.0157) mg/L, respectively, at the sampling site near the Canada-United States boundary during the 5 year sampling period. All observations obtained during low flow and high flow conditions were compared with various criteria for the protection of aquatic life. Approximately 2% of simple cyanide observations were above the level of 0.01 mg/L set by the British Columbia Ministry of Environment as a provisional maximum Water Quality Objective for weak-acid dissociable cyanide in the Similkameen River. About 3% of simple cyanide observations exceeded the limit of 0.005 mg/L of the Canadian Water Quality Guidelines. Also, 3% and 4% of simple cyanide observations were above the criteria for continuous exposure of 0.0042 mg/L and 0.0026 mg/L for freshwater aquatic life and rainbow trout, respectively, recommended by the United States Environmental Protection Agency for free cyanide.

LIST OF CONTENTS

	Page
Abstract	i
List of Contents.....	ii
Tables.....	iii
Introduction	1
Chemistry and fate of cyanide in the aquatic environment.....	1
Environmental impact.....	2
Lethal and sublethal toxicity of free cyanide.....	3
Water quality criteria for freshwater aquatic life.....	4
Site-specific measurements.....	6
Data analysis and comparison with guidelines.....	6
Summary and conclusions.....	7
References Cited.....	9
Appendix A.....	14
Appendix B.....	20
Appendix C.....	37
Appendix D.....	42
Bibliography.....	45

TABLES

.....	Page
APPENDIX A.....	14
Table 1. Statistical Summary of Discharge and Cyanide Concentrations Observed in the Similkameen River Near the Canada-United States Boundary 1984-1988.....	15
Table 2. Regression Analysis determining the Relationship between Total Cyanide and a Set of Physical and Chemical Variables under different Discharge Conditions in the Similkameen River during 1984-1988.....	15
Table 1.1. Summary Statistics for Water Quality Measurements in the Similkameen River near the Canada-United States Boundary, Cyanide Simple (mg/L).....	16
Table 1.2. Summary Statistics for Water Quality Measurements in the Similkameen River near the Canada-United States Boundary. Cyanide Total 06606 (mg/L).....	18
APPENDIX B.....	20
Table 3. Summary Statistics for Discharge (m ³ /s) in the Similkameen River near the Canada-United States Boundary.	21
Table 4. Summary Statistics for Water Quality Measurements in the Similkameen River near the Canada-United States Boundary. Hardness 10603 (mg/L).....	23
Table 5. Summary Statistics for Water Quality Measurements in the Similkameen River near the Canada-United States Boundary. Lead Total 82002 (mg/L).....	25
Table 6. Summary Statistics for Water Quality Measurements in the Similkameen River near the Canada-United States Boundary. Phosphorus Total 15406 (mg/L).....	27

Table 7. Summary Statistics for Water Quality Measurements in the Similkameen River near the Canada-United States Boundary. Mercury Total 80011 (ug/L).....	29
Table 8. Summary Statistics for Water Quality Measurements in the Similkameen River near the Canada-United States Boundary. Selenium Total 34008 (mg/L).....	31
Table 9. Summary Statistics for Water Quality Measurements in the Similkameen River near the Canada-United States Boundary. Temperature Water, Field 02061 (°C)	33
APPENDIX C.....	35
Table 10. Summary Statistics for Water Quality Measurements in the Similkameen River near the Canada-United States Boundary. Chloride Dissolved 17206 (mg/L).....	36
Table 11. Summary Statistics for Water Quality Measurements in the Similkameen River near the Canada-United States Boundary. Silica Reactive 14105 (mg/L).....	38
Table 12. Summary Statistics for Water Quality Measurements in the Similkameen River near the Canada-United States Boundary. Sodium Dissolved 11103 (mg/L).....	40
APPENDIX D.....	42
Table 13. Cyanides under different Discharge Conditions in the Similkameen River near the Canada-United States Boundary observed in 1984-1988 as compared with Concentrations (in brackets) recommended by various Agencies to protect Aquatic Life.....	43

BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	45
1. Chemistry.....	46
2. Toxicity.....	51
3. Measurements of Pollutant Toxicity.....	55
4. Interaction of Cyanide with Other Substances.....	64
5. Environmental Impact.....	68

INTRODUCTION

The Similkameen River is a transboundary river between Canada and the United States. This river supports a variety of water uses, including diverse and important sport fisheries. The examination of existing water quality criteria and the formulation of water quality objectives for the transboundary reach of the Similkameen River is necessary because of the continuing intensification of land and water uses in the area. The main concerns focus upon the environmental impact of gold mining via the cyanide heap-leaching operations along the river, and the drainage of toxic elements from agricultural land near the Canada-United States boundary. A number of papers describing developments affecting water uses in the basin, seasonal variations of heavy metal concentrations in the river and their comparison with water quality guidelines have been published by Zeman and Slaymaker (1987, 1988, and 1989).

CHEMISTRY AND FATE OF CYANIDE IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT

Cyanides comprise a group of organic and inorganic compounds composed of nitrogen bonded to carbon. These compounds occur in water as: a) free hydrocyanic acid (HCN), b) simple cyanides (alkali and alkaline earth cyanides), c) easily decomposable complex cyanides such as $\text{Zn}(\text{CN})_2$, and d) relatively stable complex cyanides such as $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-}$, $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{4-}$, and $\text{Co}(\text{CN})_4$ (APHA, 1985). The complex nickel and copper cyanides assume an intermediate position between the easily decomposable and relatively stable compounds (Towill et al., 1978). Thiocyanates (SCN^- radical) are compounds which are formed from cyanides and sulfur-containing materials (Conn, 1981).

A number of analytical methods have been developed for cyanide measurements (Leduc et al., 1982). For example, in the automated method for the analysis of total cyanide, ultra-violet light is used to dissociate the complex cyanides. Without this irradiation step, only the simple cyanides are measured (Kelada et al., 1984). In the manual method, described by ASTM (1985), the technique of weak-acid dissociable cyanide may be employed. In free cyanide determination the aim is to measure only the HCN and CN^- present in the sample at the time of analysis (APHA, 1985; U.S. EPA, 1985). Although it is desirable to determine the free cyanide concentration directly, no commonly used methods for free cyanide are available (U.S. EPA, 1985). According to Etheridge (1989), the Ontario Ministry of the Environment considers free cyanide and weak-acid dissociable cyanide to be the same. In the laboratories of Environmental Protection (EP) and the Water Quality Branch of Inland Waters (IW), Vancouver B.C., two different methods were used for the analysis of cyanide compounds in effluents and receiving waters. Effluent samples, in the EP laboratory, were analysed

for total cyanide and weak-acid dissociable cyanide by a method described in Conn (1981). The total cyanide analysis included all forms of cyanide except the extremely strong complexes such as cobalt-cyanide. The weak-acid dissociable cyanide analysis measured all cyanide forms except the iron-cyanide and cobalt-cyanide complexes. Receiving water samples were analysed in the IW laboratory according to a method described in Golden *et al.* (1972) and Environment Canada (1988 b). Complex cyanides were converted to hydrocyanic acid (HCN) with irradiation by ultraviolet light, and distilled from a phosphoric acid medium into a phosphate buffer solution for analysis of total cyanide. The simple cyanide analysis was the same except that samples were not irradiated. Comparison of the analytical methods used by these two laboratories (Ferguson 1985) indicated that the IW simple cyanide test measured the same cyanide complexes as the EP weak-acid dissociable analysis. However, the IW total cyanide method included the measurements of thiocyanate and the cobalt-cyanide complex, whereas the EP method did not. In the laboratory of the British Columbia Ministry of Environment a strong-acid dissociable method was used to measure the total cyanide. This method did not measure thiocyanate (Singleton 1986).

Cyanide ion in the aquatic environment can react with a variety of metals to form metal cyanides. If the metals become more prevalent, formation of simple metal cyanides is favored. These compounds are insoluble and can accumulate in bed sediments (Cruz *et al.*, 1974). If cyanide ion is present in excess, complex metallocyanides may be formed. These compounds are quite soluble and can be transported in solution (Towill *et al.*, 1978).

In biological systems, hydrogen cyanide interferes with the enzymes associated with cellular oxidation. It is either quickly metabolized or the organism dies. Thus, there is little potential for bioaccumulation of hydrogen cyanide (Broderius, 1973). Information in the literature exists on the degradation of hydrogen cyanide and metallocyanide complexes during anaerobic and aerobic sewage treatment (Raef *et al.*, 1977), but few data are available on biodegradation of these compounds in surface water.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

The chemical form of cyanide determines its toxicity to aquatic life. The toxicity of most tested solutions of cyanides to fish is attributable mainly to the molecular HCN resulting from dissociation of the complexes. Cyanides that are strongly bound to their metals, such as ferro- and ferricyanides, have very low toxicity because the cyanide is not free to combine with hydrogen ions to form HCN, even at low pH. However, when iron cyanides are exposed to ultraviolet light they do decompose slowly, making the cyanide ion available to form HCN, and hence have an environmental impact. On the other hand, sodium and potassium cyanides are

toxic because they dissociate completely in water; at or below pH 8 the cyanide then recombines with the hydrogen ions present to form molecular HCN (Burdick and Lipschuetz, 1948; APHA, 1985).

The influence of pH and temperature on the acute toxicity to fish of free cyanide and the relative contributions of the molecular HCN and the ionic CN⁻ was investigated by Broderius and Smith (1979). Their findings indicate that when pH is below 8 and temperature is below 25°C, at least 94 percent of the free cyanide exists as HCN. When pH and/or temperature are higher, a smaller percentage of free cyanide exists as HCN and more as CN⁻.

The cyanide data in the literature are usually published in terms of free cyanide expressed as CN⁻. When free cyanide is expressed as HCN, the results can be adjusted using the molecular weights of the compound and CN⁻ (U.S. EPA, 1985). Measurements of total cyanide in receiving waters are desirable for the assessment of potential cyanide release from metallic complexes contained in gold mill effluents into the aquatic environment. A state-of-the-art review of the technology being applied at gold mills for the removal of contaminants from waste is described in Ingles and Scott (1987). Removal of these contaminants is required to protect receiving waters from undesirable environmental impacts.

LETHAL AND SUBLETHAL TOXICITY OF FREE CYANIDE

Literature on the toxicity of cyanides to fish contains a large number of data on acute, lethal tests of cyanide (e.g. Leduc and Chan, 1975) but fewer data on the sublethal effects of chronic cyanide poisoning. Two types of acute toxicity tests are utilized: a) static and/or static renewal tests, and b) flow-through tests. The advantages and disadvantages of static tests are described, for example, by Stephan (1982) and Sergy (1987).

The flow-through tests are described by Buikema *et al.* (1980) and Benoit *et al.* (1982). Most of the experiments leading to the determination of the tolerance limits for fish were performed with a flow-through apparatus for continuous renewal of the cyanide solution (Doudoroff, 1976). The concentrations are reported as molecular HCN or free cyanide (HCN and CN⁻) expressed as CN⁻.

Smith *et al.* (1979) and Cardwell *et al.* (1976) performed numerous tests on the acute toxicity of free cyanide to the young and adults of several kinds of fish, using the continuous-flow technique. Most of the estimated 96-hour median lethal concentrations (LC50) and lethal threshold concentrations (LTC) of HCN or of free cyanide expressed as CN⁻ range between 0.02 and 0.30 mg/L at temperatures of 6 to 25°C and dissolved oxygen levels not less than 5.0 mg/L. The lethal threshold levels are lowest at low temperatures and decrease with decreasing oxygen concentrations, particularly

below 5 mg/L. According to the experiments of Smith et al. (1979), the fish embryo is not usually the most susceptible life-history stage; it can be very resistant to cyanide poisoning compared with the adult stage. Kimball et al. (1978) found that the susceptibility of adult fish to cyanide poisoning can increase markedly during the spawning period. Koenst et al. (1977) observed the death of one out of five or six adult brook trout during the spawning period at each of the three highest HCN levels tested (about 0.054, 0.065, and 0.075 mg/L). The deaths occurred after the temperature was reduced from 12° to 9°C near the time spawning began.

Sublethal effects of free cyanide observed at concentrations near 0.005 mg/L were impairment of swimming ability, some reduction of fat, and dry weight gains of rainbow trout (Kovacs, 1979). Kimball et al. (1978) observed a failure of bluegills to spawn after 289 days of exposure to 0.005 mg/L of HCN concentration. Reduction of fecundity and histopathological changes in the liver and gonads have been observed in some experiments (Leduc and Chan, 1975) with juvenile rainbow trout, subjected to chronic poisoning with free cyanide at concentrations as low as 0.01 mg/L. Various other physiological changes in fish have been reported after exposure to cyanide concentrations above 0.03 mg/L (McCracken, 1978).

Examination of data on the toxicity of cyanides to fresh-water invertebrates (Becker and Thatcher 1973) revealed that fish-food organisms were more resistant to cyanide poisoning than the sensitive fishes.

Interaction of free cyanide with other substances was studied by various investigators (EIFAC, 1987). Results from experiments by Broderius and Smith (1979) revealed decidedly less-than-additive toxic action of HCN and chromium, possibly due to complexation, and more-than-additive toxicity of HCN with zinc and with ammonia. Negilski and Davies (1973) found that chronic exposure to sublethal concentrations of pentachlorophenol, cyanide and zinc in combination was more harmful to the growth and production of juvenile salmon than the toxicants were individually.

WATER QUALITY CRITERIA FOR FRESHWATER AQUATIC LIFE

Findings from a number of studies indicate that free cyanide concentration limits appropriate for different fresh waters where fisheries are to be protected to varying degrees can range from 0.001 to 0.025 mg/L, (Doudoroff et al. 1976, and Smith et al. 1979).

The approach published in the document by the National Academy of Sciences and National Academy of Engineering (1973), consists of a complex water quality criterion that prescribes free cyanide concentration limits varying with the determined 96-hour median lethal concentrations for the particular species to be protected. According to that publication, a concentration of free cyanide (CN^-) which is safe to aquatic life can be estimated by multiplying the

96-hour LC50 by an application factor of 0.05. No concentration greater than 0.005 mg/L is recommended at any time.

The U.S. EPA criteria, described in the Guidelines for Deriving Numerical National Water Quality Criterion for the Protection of Aquatic Organisms and Their Uses (Stephan et al., 1985), are expressed as the two following numbers: a) criteria continuous concentration (CCC), which is the water quality criterion recommendation for the highest instream concentration of a toxicant to which organisms can be exposed indefinitely without causing unacceptable effects, and b) criteria maximum concentration (CMC), which is the water quality criterion recommendation representing the highest instream concentration of a toxicant or an effluent to which organisms can be exposed for a brief period of time without causing mortality. The criterion for free cyanide, presented by the U.S. EPA (1985) to protect aquatic life, is 0.0042 mg/L for the CCC and 0.0313 mg/L for CMC. Similarly, the criterion for rainbow trout is 0.0026 mg/L for the CCC and 0.0224 mg/L for the CMC. If a single value must be specified for general application, the U.S. EPA (1987) specify that, except possibly where a locally important species is very sensitive, freshwater aquatic organisms and their uses should not be affected unacceptably if the concentration of cyanide does not exceed criteria for acute and chronic exposures of 0.0052 and 0.022 mg/L, respectively. The criteria were developed for free cyanide, but at this time no approved analytical methods for such a measurement are available. Therefore, U.S. EPA (1987) recommends applying the criteria using the total cyanide method. However, evidence has been presented elsewhere that the total cyanide concentration is not toxicologically meaningful (e.g. Doudoroff, 1976). Weak-acid dissociable cyanide is recommended by Singleton (1986), and Swain (1988) as the water quality criterion in water polluted with waste water cyanide.

Canadian Water Quality Guidelines were prepared by the Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers (CCREM, 1987) and continue to be published as Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) Guidelines. The numerical limit of 0.005 mg/L as free cyanide (CN-) is recommended. Also, it is recognized that sample preservation and analytical problems may make monitoring for free cyanide unreliable (CCREM, 1987). The measurements of weak-acid dissociable cyanide are also recommended in waters affected by mine wastes CCREM (1987). The Similkameen River basin is one of the geographic units in the Province for which provisional water quality objectives were issued by the British Columbia Ministry of Environment (BC MOE). These objectives (Swain, 1988) are: a) that the 30 - day average value and maximum value for weak-acid dissociable cyanide should not exceed 0.005 mg/L and 0.01 mg/L, respectively, and b) that the maximum concentration of strong-acid dissociable cyanide plus thiocyanate should not exceed 0.20 mg/L in drinking water.

SITE-SPECIFIC MEASUREMENTS

Chemical water quality measurements in the Similkameen River were taken at the federal-provincial station OOBCO8NL005 (Environment Canada 1988a) during the period from 1984 to 1988. This station is located approximately 9 km (5.6 miles) north of the Canada-U.S. boundary. Sampling for chemical analysis were conducted by the Water Quality Branch, Inland Waters, Environment Canada, Vancouver, B.C.

The analytical method and preservation of samples used to analyse cyanides in the laboratory of the Water Quality Branch, IW, Environment Canada, Vancouver, B.C. are described in Golden et al. This automated method has a number 0660L (Environment Canada 1988b). This method determines both total cyanide and simple cyanide simultaneously, in the range of 0.0005 to 0.050 mg/L HCN. The methods used to analyse concentrations of selected constituents in water are described in the NAQUADAT Dictionary of Parameter Codes (Environment Canada, 1988b). These constituents were: colour (02011L) rel. units, hardness (10603L) mg/L, pH laboratory (10301L) pH units, turbidity (02013) NIU, cadmium total (48002P) mg/L, copper total (29005P) mg/L, iron total (26005P) mg/L, lead total (02005P) mg/L, manganese total (25005P) mg/L, and zinc total (30005P) mg/L. Discharge data measured at the international gauging station number 08NL022 near Nighthawk, Washington, were provided by the Water Resources Branch, Inland Waters, (Environment Canada, 1986).

DATA ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON WITH GUIDELINES

The measured cyanide concentrations were graphically displayed in a preliminary analysis according to: a) time of the sampling period, b) variation of discharge, and c) distribution pattern. Two major clusters of the data were observed, one in the low flow and the other in the high flow discharge period. Therefore, these observations were divided with respect to the discharge into two distinct groups: a) low flow period (annual mean discharge $< 55\text{m}^3/\text{s}$), b) high flow period (annual mean discharge $> 55\text{m}^3/\text{s}$). The vast majority of cyanide concentrations tend to be low relative to a small, although substantial, number of high concentrations observed during the 5-year period. Plots on probability graph paper showed that the cyanide data were not from a normal distribution and the lognormal distribution was considered as an alternative model for transformation of the data in the regression analysis.

The summary statistics of a large set of data on discharge and cyanide concentrations are shown in Table 1 (Appendix A). The arithmetic mean and standard error are used for interpretation and comparison with previous studies. The overall concentration range for simple cyanide ranged from 0.0005 to 0.015 mg/L and for total cyanide from 0.0005 to 0.0157 mg/L. Maximum concentration of these cyanide forms was

observed during low flow conditions. Multiple linear regression analysis (SPSS, 1988) was used to express total cyanide, the response variable, as a function of several other water quality variables in the regression equation. The procedure sequentially removed less significant variables and identified those that were significantly associated with total cyanide during low flow and high flow conditions. The t-statistics in Table 2 (Appendix A) indicate the significance levels of these variables. Total cyanide was associated with discharge, hardness, lead, phosphorus, mercury and water temperature during low flow periods. In contrast, during high flow total cyanide was associated with discharge, silica, sodium and chloride. The linear relationship between cyanide and selected variables was confirmed by the F statistic and the R² coefficient.

Descriptive statistical methods were used to analyse concentrations of cyanide and the associated variables obtained during low flow and high flow conditions (Appendices B and C). Tables in these appendices indicate the number of observations taken during the sampling period, ranges, arithmetic means with their standard errors, and median concentrations. These statistics are summarized in four groups showing temporal variation during the sampling period in the following terms: a) overall, b) yearly, c) monthly, and d) yearly-monthly.

The concentrations of simple and total cyanides from the Similkameen River were compared with various criteria and guidelines for the protection of aquatic life. Separate comparisons were made to effects levels for rainbow trout, which are of site-specific significance as sport fish in the Similkameen River. The exceedences measured during the 5-year period, compared to the different criteria and guidelines, are illustrated in Table 13. Approximately 2% of simple cyanide observations were above the level of 0.01 mg/L set by the British Columbia Ministry of Environment as a provisional Maximum Water Quality Objective for weak-acid dissociable cyanide (Swain, 1988). About 3% of both simple cyanide and total cyanide observations exceeded the limit of 0.005 mg/L as the Canadian Water Quality Guideline for free cyanide (CCREM, 1987). Also, 3% and 4% of observations of both cyanide forms were above the Concentration Criteria for Continuous Exposure of 0.0042 mg/L and 0.0026 mg/L for freshwater aquatic life and rainbow trout, respectively, recommended for free cyanide (U.S. EPA, 1985).

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The diversity of the chemical form of the cyanide anion has a direct effect on its degree of toxicity and the analytical methods used to measure it. The terminology used in various studies includes mainly free cyanide (the summation of HCN and CN⁻), simple cyanide or weak-acid dissociable cyanide, complex cyanides, total cyanide, and thiocyanide.

Although free cyanide provides a scientific basis for deriving literature criteria for this constituent, no approved methods for analysis of this cyanide form are available. Weak-acid dissociable cyanide provides a reasonable estimate of toxic components in mine wastes and it is more scientifically defensible as a criterion than total cyanide. The term total cyanide encompasses all the cyanides including metallocyanide complexes. These complexes are not themselves toxic, but their photodecomposition can yield highly toxic HCN. Photolysis of iron-cyanide complexes and their potential toxicity to aquatic life is of particular environmental concern in waters affected by gold mine wastes. Therefore, if iron - cyanides are suspected to be present in the aquatic ecosystem, B.C. Ministry of Environment (Singleton, 1986) recommends site-specific studies such as bioassays using sensitive local species. Such studies would lead to appropriate modification of water quality criteria for cyanide.

The literature data which are based on the toxicity of free cyanide to freshwater fish indicate that the median lethal threshold concentrations are between 0.02 and 0.30 mg/L. Sublethal effects of free cyanide above 0.001 mg/L can be harmful to some fish, especially at low temperatures. Continuous exposure to levels above 0.025 mg/L has been found to impair the growth of most fish species.

The actual data collected in the Similkameen River near the Canada-United States boundary indicate that the overall concentration range for simple (weak-acid dissociable) cyanide was from 0.0005 to 0.015 mg/l during the sampling period from 1984 to 1988. All cyanide concentration data were compared with published water quality criteria pertaining to the protection of freshwater aquatic life. Concentrations of cyanide which exceeded water quality criteria were observed in the late summer and fall seasons characterized by low flow. Extreme values occurred in October 1987 and also in May and August 1988 after the start of active gold mining on the Nickel Plate Mountain and gold extraction from the old tailings at Hedley. In view of the observed high values, additional work would be required to define potential sources such as cyanide heap-leaching operations along the river, seepage waters from tailings ponds, and to study cyanide attenuation potential of soil between the tailings and groundwater in the area of Cahill Creek, and the impact on water in the Similkameen River.

REFERENCES CITED

- American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, and Water Pollution Control Federation (APHA). 1985. Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, Washington D.C. 16th Edition.
- American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM). 1985. Annual book of ASTM Standards.
- Becker, C.D., and Thatcher, T.O. 1973. Toxicity of power plant chemicals to aquatic life. Report No. WASH-1249. Battelle Pacific Northwest Laboratories, Richland, Washington. (Compiled for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.)
- Broderius, S.J. 1973. Determination of molecular hydrocyanic acid in water and studies of the binary mixtures of cyanide and hexavalent chromium, zinc, or ammonia to the fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas) and rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri). J. Fish. Res. Board Can. 36(2):164-172.
- Broderius, S.J., and Smith, L.L.Jr. 1977. Relationship between pH and acute toxicity of free cyanide and dissolved sulfide forms to the fathead minnow. pp. 88-117 in R.A. Tubb (ed.), Recent advances in fish toxicology -- A symposium. Ecol. Res. Ser., EPA-600/3-77-085. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Corvallis, Oregon.
- Broderius, S.J., and Smith, L.L.Jr. 1980. Direct photolysis of hexacyanoferrate complexes: Proposed applications to the aquatic environment. Ecol. Res. Ser., EPA-600/3-80-003. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Duluth, Minnesota.
- Benoit, D.A., Mattson, V.R. and Olson, D.L. 1982. A continuous-flow mini-dilutor system for toxicity testing. Water Res. 16:457-464.
- Buikema, A.L., Jr., Geiger, J.G. and Lee, D.R. 1980. Daphnia toxicity tests. In: A.L. Buikema, Jr., and John Cairns, Jr., eds., Aquatic Invertebrate Bioassays, ASTM STP 715, American Society for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. pp. 48-69.
- Buikema, A.L., Niederlehner, B.R. and Cairns, J. 1982. Biological monitoring. Part IV. Toxicity Testing. Water Res. 16:239-262.
- Burdick, G.E. and Lipschuetz, M. 1948. Toxicity of ferro- and ferricyanide solutions to fish and determinations of the cause of mortality. Trans. Amer. Fish Soc. 78:192-202.
- Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers (CCREM). 1987. Canadian Water Quality Guidelines. Task force on Water Quality Guidelines. Ottawa, Canada. pp. 1-396.
- Cardwell, R.D., Foreman, D.G., Payne, T.R. and Wilbur, D.J. 1976. Acute toxicity of selected toxicants to six species of fish. Ecol. Res. Ser., EPA-600/3-76-008. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Duluth, Minnesota.
- Conn, K. 1981. Cyanide analysis in mine effluents. Presented at the Cyanide and Gold Mining Industry Seminar, Ottawa,

- Ontario, January 22-23.
- Cruz, M., Kaiser, A., Rowhat, P.G., and Fripiat, J.J. 1974. Absorption and transformation of HCN on the surface of copper and calcium montmorillonite. *Clays Clay Mineral.* 22:417-425.
- Doudoroff, P. 1976. Toxicity to fish of cyanides and related compounds. A review. *Ecol. Res. Ser.*, EPA-600/3-76-083. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Duluth, Minnesota.
- Environment Canada. 1986. Surface Water Data, British Columbia. Inland Waters Directorate, Water Resources Branch, Ottawa.
- Environment Canada. 1988a National Water Quality Data Bank (NAQUADAT). Water Quality Branch, Inland Waters Directorate. Ottawa.
- Environment Canada. 1988b. NAQUADAT Dictionary of Parameter Codes. Water Quality Branch, Inland Waters Directorate. Ottawa.
- Etheridge, Joan W. 1989. Analytical considerations regarding the measurement of cyanide in wastewater and effluent, proceedings of the Gold Mining Effluent Treatment Seminars. Sponsors, Environment Canada, B.C. Ministry of Environment, B.C. Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources, Mining Association of B.C., Ontario Mining Association, Vancouver, British Columbia February 15-16, 1989, Mississauga, Ontario March 22-23, 1989 pp. 364-373.
- European Inland Fisheries Advisory Commission (EIFAC). 1987. Water quality criteria for European freshwater fish. Revised report on combined effects on freshwater fish and other aquatic life of mixtures of toxicants in water. EIFAC 37/Rev.1
- Ferguson, K.D. 1985. The Photolysis of Iron-cyanide in a Stream receiving Effluent from a Gold Cyanidation Mill. Environment Canada, Conservation and Protection, Environmental Protection Service Pacific and Yukon Region.
- Goulden, P.D., Afghan, F.K., and Brookbank, P. 1972. Determination of nanogram quantities of simple and complex cyanides in water-analytical chemistry, Vol. 44 No. 11, pp. 1845-1849.
- Ingles, J., and Scott, J.S. 1987. State-of-art-of process for the treatment of gold mill effluents, mining, mineral and metallurgical. Process Division Industrial Programs, Environmental Protection Programs Directorate, pp. 1.1-6.17.
- European Inland Fisheries Advisory Commission (EIFAC). 1987. Water quality criteria for European freshwater fish. Revised report on combined effects on freshwater fish and other aquatic life of mixtures of toxicants in water. EIFAC 37/Rev.1
- Kelada, N.P., Lue-Hing, C. and Chavich, J.A. 1984. Cyanide-thiocyanate speciation and removal of thiocyanate and other interferences. Presented at the Conference on Cyanide and the Environment, Univ. of Ariz., Tucson, Ariz. Dec. 12-14.

- Kimball, G.L., Smith, L.L.Jr., and Broderius, S.J. 1978. Chronic toxicity of hydrogen cyanide to the bluegill. *Trans. Am. Fish. Soc.* 107(2):341-345.
- Koenst, W.M., Smith, L.L.Jr., and Broderius, S.J. 1977. Effect of chronic exposure of brook trout to sub-lethal concentrations of hydrogen cyanide. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 11(9):883-887.
- Kovacs, T.G. 1979. The effect of temperature on cyanide toxicity to rainbow trout (*Salmo gairdneri*). Part I: Acute toxicity. Part II: Sub-lethal toxicity. M.Sc. thesis, Concordia University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
- Leduc, G., and Chan, K.K.S. 1975. The effects of chronic cyanide poisoning on the tolerance of rainbow trout to varying salinity. *Proc. 10th Canadian Symp. 1975: Water Poll. Research Canada*, pp. 118-125.
- Leduc, G., Pierce, R.C. and McCracken, I.R. 1982. The effects of cyanides on aquatic organisms with emphasis upon freshwater fishes. National Research Council of Canada, NRC Publ. 19246. 139 pp.
- McCracken, I.R. 1978. The allometric growth response of exercised rainbow trout (*Salmo gairdneri*) to cyanide poisoning. M.Sc. thesis, Concordia University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
- National Academy of Sciences and National Academy of Engineering. 1973. Water Quality criteria 1972. A report of the Committee on Water Quality Criteria, Environmental Studies Board. *Ecol. Res. Ser.*, EPA-R3-73-033. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C.
- Negilski, D.S. and Davies, E.G., 1973. Individual and combined effects of cyanide, pentachlorophenol and zinc on juvenile chinook salmon and invertebrates in model stream communities. M.Sc. thesis, Oregon State University.
- Reef, S.F., Characklis, W.G., Kossich, M.A., and Ward, C.H., 1977. Fate of cyanide and related compounds in aerobic microbial systems. I. Chemical reaction with substrate and physical removal. *Water Res.* 11:477-483.
- Sergy, G.A. 1987. Recommendations on Aquatic Biological Tests and Procedures for Environmental Protection, C&P, DOE. Technology Development and Technical Services Branch Environmental Protection, Conservation and Protection, Department of the Environment, Edmonton, Alberta.
- Smith, L.L., Jr., Broderius, S.J., Oseid, D.M., Kimball, G.L., and Koenst, W.M., 1978. Acute toxicity of hydrogen cyanide to freshwater fishes. *Arch. Environ. Contam. Toxicol.* 7(3):325-337.
- Smith, L.L., Jr., Broderius, S.J., Oseid, D.M., Kimball, G.L., Koenst, W.M., and Lind, D.T. 1979. Acute and chronic toxicity of HCN to fish and invertebrates. *Ecol. Res. Ser.*, EPA-600/3-79-009. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Duluth, Minnesota. xiv + 115 pp.
- Smith, M.J., and Heath, A.G. 1979. Acute toxicity of copper, chromate, zinc, and cyanide to freshwater fish: Effect

- of different temperatures. Bull. Environ. Contam. Toxicol. 22:113-119.
- Singleton, H.J. 1986. Water Quality Criteria for Cyanide (Technical appendix Ministry of Environment). Province of British Columbia, Resource Quality Section, Water Management Branch, Victoria, B.C. pp.1-63.
- SPSS/PC + V2.0 1988. Base Manual for the IBM PC/X1/A1 and PS/2. Multiple Regression, Chapter 8:197-266.
- Stephan, C.E. 1982. Increasing the usefulness of acute toxicity tests. In: J.G. Pearson, R.B. Foster, and W.E. Bishop, eds., Aquatic Toxicity and Hazard Assessment. ASTM STP 766, American Society for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. pp. 69-81.
- Stephan, C.E., Mount, I., Hansen, D.J., Gentile, J.H., Chapman, A., and Brungs, W.A. 1985. Guidelines for deriving numerical national water quality criteria for the protection of aquatic organisms and their uses. National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia. PB85-227049. pp. 1-98.
- Swain, L.G. 1988. Okanagan Area, Similkameen River Sub-Basin, Water Quality Assessment and Objectives Addendum. British Columbia Ministry of Environment (B.C. MOE), Resource Quality Section, Water Management Branch. Draft report.
- Towill, L.E., Drury, J.S., Whitfield, B.L., Lewis, E.B., Galyan, E.L., and Hammons, A.S., 1978. Reviews of the environmental effects of pollutants. V. Cyanide. pp. 11-33. Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn, PB.
- United States Environmental Protection Agency. 1985. Ambient Aquatic Life Water Quality Criteria for Cyanide. 1984. Office of Research and Development, Environmental Research Laboratories, Duluth, Minnesota.
- United States Environmental Protection Agency. 1987. Quality Criteria for Water. 1986. EPA 440/5-86-001.
- Zeman, L.J., and Slaymaker, O. 1987. Establishing a Monitoring Program for Formulating Water Quality Objectives in a Transboundary Reach of the Similkameen River, British Columbia. In: Irrigation Systems for the 21st Century, Proceedings of a Conference Sponsored by the Irrigation and Drainage Division of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Oregon Section, ASCE, Portland, Oregon, July 28-30, pp. 659-664.
- Zeman, L.J., and Slaymaker, O. 1988. Variability of Copper in the International Reach of the Similkameen River, British Columbia. In: Planning Now for Irrigation and Drainage in the 21st Century, Proceedings of a Conference Sponsored by the Irrigation and Drainage Division of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Lincoln, Nebraska, July 18-21, pp. 289-296.
- Zeman, L.J., and Slaymaker, O. 1989. Behavior of Total Zinc in the Similkameen River. Proceedings of the Specialty Conference Sponsored by the Irrigation and Drainage Division and the Water Resources Planning and Management

Division of the American Society of Civil Engineers and
the Delaware Section of ASCE, University of Delaware,
Newark, Delaware. July 17-20, pp. 204-211.

APPENDIX A

TABLE 1. Statistical Summary of Discharge and Cyanide Concentrations Observed in the Similkameen River Near the Canada-United States Boundary during 1984-1988.

Discharge Conditions	Minimum	Maximum	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Median	Percentiles 95%	Percentiles 99%	Number of Observations
Discharge m³/sec									
Low Flow	4.5	51	17.8	1.0	63.9	14.4	44.5	50.1	127
High Flow	53.8	430	156.4	14.5	64.0	109	368	430	47
Overall	4.5	430	55.2	6.1	146.7	17.5	278	385	174
Simple Cyanide (mg/L)									
Low Flow	0.0005	0.015	0.0009	0.0002	221.0	0.0005	0.0015	0.014	117
High Flow	0.0005	0.0085	0.0007	0.0002	175.9	0.0005	0.0005	0.0085	45
Overall	0.0005	0.015	0.0008	0.0001	215.4	0.0005	0.001	0.014	162
Total Cyanide (mg/L)									
Low Flow	0.0005	0.0157	0.0011	0.0002	189.3	0.0005	0.0022	0.015	116
High Flow	0.0005	0.011	0.0008	0.0002	185.7	0.0005	0.0012	0.011	45
Overall	0.0005	0.0157	0.0010	0.0002	189.9	0.0005	0.002	0.015	161

TABLE 2. Regression Analysis determining the Relationship between Total Cyanide and a Set of Physical and Chemical Variables under different Discharge Conditions in the Similkameen River during 1984-1988.

Variable	Statistics for Variables in the Regression Equation					Number of Observations	R ²
	Slope	t Statistics	F Significance Statistic	F Significance			
Low Flow							
Discharge	-1.74484	-4.844	0.00005	9.253	0.00005	68	0.738
Hardness	-5.44038	-4.704	0.00005				
Lead Total	-0.50492	-4.066	0.0001				
Phosphorus Total	-0.30419	-2.718	0.0086				
Selenium Total	0.43816	2.649	0.0103				
Mercury Total	-0.47036	-2.385	0.0202				
Water Temperature	0.21364	2.314	0.0241				
Intercept	7.99867	3.073	0.0032				
High Flow							
Discharge	1.33207	5.136	0.00005	13.4259	0.00005	31	0.821
Silica Reactive	-6.70887	-6.845	0.00005				
Sodium Dissolved	6.01379	5.855	0.00005				
Chloride	-0.92388	-2.825	0.0090				
Intercept	-1.58817	-1.849	0.0758				

TABLE 1.1.- Summary Statistics for Water Quality Measurements
in the Similkameen River near the Canada-United States Boundary.
Cyanide Simple (mg/L).

84-8	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Error	Median
	162	0.0005	0.0150	0.00083	0.00014	0.0005

----- STATION=near the Canada-United States Boundary -----

YEAR	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Error	Median
1984	50	0.0005	0.0005	0.00050	0.00000	0.0005
1985	33	0.0005	0.0007	0.00051	0.00001	0.0005
1986	26	0.0005	0.0005	0.00050	0.00000	0.0005
1987	27	0.0005	0.0150	0.00181	0.00072	0.0005
1988	26	0.0005	0.0085	0.00121	0.00041	0.0005

----- STATION=near the Canada-United States Boundary -----

MONTH	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Error	Median
Jan	11	0.0005	0.0010	0.00055	0.00005	0.0005
Feb	11	0.0005	0.0005	0.00050	0.00000	0.0005
Mar	13	0.0005	0.0005	0.00050	0.00000	0.0005
Apr	15	0.0005	0.0005	0.00050	0.00000	0.0005
May	15	0.0005	0.0085	0.00103	0.00053	0.0005
Jun	16	0.0005	0.0005	0.00050	0.00000	0.0005
Jul	13	0.0005	0.0035	0.00082	0.00024	0.0005
Aug	16	0.0005	0.0075	0.00097	0.00044	0.0005
Sep	11	0.0005	0.0010	0.00062	0.00006	0.0005
Oct	17	0.0005	0.0150	0.00215	0.00113	0.0005
Nov	12	0.0005	0.0050	0.00088	0.00038	0.0005
Dec	12	0.0005	0.0005	0.00050	0.00000	0.0005

TABLE 1.2. Summary Statistics for Water Quality Measurements in
the Similkameen River near the Canada-United States Boundary.
Cyanide Total 06606 (mg/L).

----- STATION=near the Canada-United States Boundary -----

84-8	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Error	Median
	161	0.0005	0.0157	0.00105	0.00016	0.0005

----- STATION=near the Canada-United States Boundary -----

YEAR	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Error	Median
1984	49	0.0005	0.0020	0.00056	0.00003	0.0005
1985	33	0.0005	0.0020	0.00077	0.00006	0.0007
1986	26	0.0005	0.0017	0.00060	0.00005	0.0005
1987	27	0.0005	0.0157	0.00224	0.00076	0.0007
1988	26	0.0005	0.0110	0.00153	0.00049	0.0007

----- STATION=near the Canada-United States Boundary -----

MONTH	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Error	Median
Jan	11	0.0005	0.0020	0.00078	0.00014	0.0005
Feb	11	0.0005	0.0007	0.00054	0.00002	0.0005
Mar	13	0.0005	0.0007	0.00053	0.00002	0.0005
Apr	15	0.0005	0.0012	0.00063	0.00006	0.0005
May	15	0.0005	0.0110	0.00132	0.00069	0.0005
Jun	16	0.0005	0.0010	0.00059	0.00004	0.0005
Jul	13	0.0005	0.0035	0.00097	0.00025	0.0005
Aug	15	0.0005	0.0083	0.00137	0.00052	0.0005
Sep	11	0.0005	0.0020	0.00091	0.00020	0.0005
Oct	17	0.0005	0.0157	0.00241	0.00119	0.0005
Nov	12	0.0005	0.0057	0.00122	0.00042	0.0008
Dec	12	0.0005	0.0020	0.00083	0.00013	0.0007

APPENDIX B

TABLE 3. Summary Statistics for Discharge (m^3/s) in the Similkameen River near the Canada-United States Boundary.

84-8	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Error	Median
	170	4.5	430.0	55.45	6.27	17.1

----- STATION=near the Canada-United States Boundary -----

YEAR	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Error	Median
1984	50	5.4	311.0	70.90	12.50	30.5
1985	35	7.4	368.0	37.54	11.62	13.6
1986	29	9.5	430.0	74.73	18.78	30.9
1987	29	5.1	385.0	45.05	14.26	14.7
1988	27	4.5	245.0	40.52	11.43	11.6

----- STATION=near the Canada-United States Boundary -----

MONTH	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Error	Median
Jan	13	4.5	50.1	14.65	3.08	12.7
Feb	13	4.8	21.7	12.52	1.16	13.3
Mar	13	8.9	59.2	21.22	4.33	12.7
Apr	15	12.5	107.0	56.62	8.00	55.8
May	15	42.2	430.0	180.43	33.58	116.0
Jun	17	77.9	311.0	195.36	19.84	199.0
Jul	12	21.9	177.0	64.67	12.28	51.8
Aug	16	9.0	39.1	20.89	2.54	18.7
Sep	14	6.4	18.2	12.36	1.21	14.0
Oct	18	6.5	38.2	15.39	1.71	15.0
Nov	12	6.7	57.2	18.72	4.27	15.6
Dec	12	5.1	17.6	11.28	1.25	11.8

TABLE 4. Summary Statistics for Water Quality Measurements in the Similkameen River near the Canada-United States Boundary. Hardness 10603 (mg/L).

84-8	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Error	Median
	172	27.1	121.1	76.70	1.83	83.9

----- STATION=near the Canada-United States Boundary -----

YEAR	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Error	Median
1984	52	27.1	115.0	68.78	3.12	75.9
1985	35	28.8	105.0	85.27	3.59	94.9
1986	28	29.0	103.0	70.77	4.11	73.2
1987	30	28.5	113.2	81.11	4.48	87.7
1988	27	30.0	121.1	82.07	5.20	92.8

----- STATION=near the Canada-United States Boundary -----

MONTH	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Error	Median
Jan	13	66.3	121.1	95.52	3.53	95.0
Feb	13	87.1	116.6	98.52	2.21	99.2
Mar	14	55.1	105.2	90.29	3.98	96.7
Apr	15	48.3	102.0	71.05	4.16	69.2
May	16	28.5	72.8	46.23	3.70	47.0
Jun	17	27.1	50.3	36.24	1.70	34.6
Jul	13	35.6	75.8	55.27	3.25	58.3
Aug	16	64.8	96.3	81.19	2.64	82.3
Sep	13	79.9	102.0	92.18	2.23	92.1
Oct	17	55.0	103.9	86.01	2.75	86.3
Nov	13	52.2	105.8	86.91	4.96	88.7
Dec	12	86.0	115.0	98.03	2.77	95.2

TABLE 5. Summary Statistics for Water Quality Measurements in the Similkameen River near the Canada-United States Boundary.
Lead Total 82002 (mg/L).

84-8	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Error	Median
	169	0.0007	0.0103	0.00148	0.00012	0.0010

----- STATION=near the Canada-United States Boundary -----

YEAR	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Error	Median
1984	48	0.0010	0.0090	0.00140	0.00020	0.0010
1985	35	0.0010	0.0030	0.00111	0.00007	0.0010
1986	28	0.0007	0.0070	0.00159	0.00028	0.0010
1987	31	0.0007	0.0043	0.00126	0.00018	0.0007
1988	27	0.0007	0.0103	0.00222	0.00058	0.0007

----- STATION=near the Canada-United States Boundary -----

MONTH	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Error	Median
Jan	12	0.0007	0.0038	0.00140	0.00025	0.0010
Feb	12	0.0007	0.0010	0.00087	0.00004	0.0010
Mar	13	0.0007	0.0015	0.00093	0.00006	0.0010
Apr	15	0.0007	0.0025	0.00118	0.00014	0.0010
May	16	0.0010	0.0096	0.00279	0.00069	0.0011
Jun	17	0.0007	0.0030	0.00117	0.00014	0.0010
Jul	13	0.0007	0.0024	0.00112	0.00014	0.0010
Aug	16	0.0007	0.0034	0.00126	0.00020	0.0010
Sep	13	0.0007	0.0103	0.00215	0.00083	0.0010
Oct	17	0.0007	0.0094	0.00157	0.00050	0.0010
Nov	13	0.0007	0.0043	0.00135	0.00028	0.0010
Dec	12	0.0007	0.0090	0.00174	0.00068	0.0010

TABLE 6. Summary Statistics for Water Quality Measurements in the Similkameen River near the Canada United States Boundary. Phosphorus Total 15406 (mg/L).

84-8	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Error	Median
	172	0.002	1.360	0.0430	0.0111	0.008

----- STATION=near the Canada-United States Boundary -----

YEAR	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Error	Median
1984	52	0.002	1.360	0.0532	0.0269	0.008
1985	35	0.002	0.252	0.0169	0.0072	0.006
1986	28	0.004	1.048	0.0820	0.0398	0.021
1987	30	0.003	0.545	0.0413	0.0207	0.007
1988	27	0.003	0.099	0.0184	0.0044	0.009

----- STATION=near the Canada-United States Boundary -----

MONTH	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Error	Median
Jan	13	0.003	0.026	0.0088	0.0021	0.006
Feb	13	0.002	0.022	0.0073	0.0017	0.006
Mar	14	0.003	0.043	0.0109	0.0027	0.008
Apr	15	0.004	0.303	0.0371	0.0194	0.016
May	16	0.007	1.360	0.2555	0.1025	0.050
Jun	17	0.008	0.383	0.0855	0.0225	0.058
Jul	13	0.006	0.031	0.0125	0.0021	0.009
Aug	16	0.004	0.050	0.0119	0.0030	0.008
Sep	13	0.003	0.050	0.0105	0.0034	0.008
Oct	17	0.002	0.126	0.0140	0.0071	0.006
Nov	13	0.002	0.073	0.0103	0.0053	0.004
Dec	12	0.003	0.012	0.0059	0.0009	0.005

TABLE 6. - Cont'd

84-8	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Error	Median
	172	0.002	1.360	0.0430	0.0111	0.008

----- STATION=near the Canada-United States Boundary -----

YEAR	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Error	Median
1984	52	0.002	1.360	0.0532	0.0269	0.008
1985	35	0.002	0.252	0.0169	0.0072	0.006
1986	28	0.004	1.048	0.0820	0.0398	0.021
1987	30	0.003	0.545	0.0413	0.0207	0.007
1988	27	0.003	0.099	0.0184	0.0044	0.009

----- STATION=near the Canada-United States Boundary -----

MONTH	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Error	Median
Jan	13	0.003	0.026	0.0088	0.0021	0.006
Feb	13	0.002	0.022	0.0073	0.0017	0.006
Mar	14	0.003	0.043	0.0109	0.0027	0.008
Apr	15	0.004	0.303	0.0371	0.0194	0.016
May	16	0.007	1.360	0.2555	0.1025	0.050
Jun	17	0.008	0.383	0.0855	0.0225	0.058
Jul	13	0.006	0.031	0.0125	0.0021	0.009
Aug	16	0.004	0.050	0.0119	0.0030	0.008
Sep	13	0.003	0.050	0.0105	0.0034	0.008
Oct	17	0.002	0.126	0.0140	0.0071	0.006
Nov	13	0.002	0.073	0.0103	0.0053	0.004
Dec	12	0.003	0.012	0.0059	0.0009	0.005

TABLE 7. Summary Statistics for Water Quality Measurements in the Similkameen River near the Canada-United States Boundary. Mercury Total 80011 (ug/L).

84-8	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Error	Median
	157	0.01	0.83	0.031	0.007	0.02

----- STATION=near the Canada-United States Boundary -----

YEAR	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Error	Median
1984	44	0.02	0.83	0.059	0.024	0.02
1985	28	0.02	0.02	0.020	0.000	0.02
1986	28	0.02	0.03	0.020	0.000	0.02
1987	30	0.01	0.05	0.018	0.001	0.02
1988	27	0.01	0.08	0.022	0.004	0.01

----- STATION=near the Canada-United States Boundary -----

MONTH	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Error	Median
Jan	7	0.01	0.02	0.019	0.001	0.02
Feb	11	0.01	0.02	0.018	0.001	0.02
Mar	13	0.01	0.05	0.021	0.003	0.02
Apr	15	0.01	0.02	0.019	0.001	0.02
May	16	0.01	0.03	0.019	0.001	0.02
Jun	17	0.01	0.04	0.021	0.001	0.02
Jul	12	0.01	0.02	0.018	0.001	0.02
Aug	16	0.01	0.02	0.018	0.001	0.02
Sep	13	0.01	0.83	0.080	0.063	0.02
Oct	15	0.01	0.74	0.073	0.048	0.02
Nov	12	0.01	0.10	0.034	0.009	0.02
Dec	10	0.01	0.05	0.026	0.005	0.02

TABLE 8. Summary Statistics for Water Quality Measurements in the Similkameen River near the Canada-United States Boundary. Selenium Total 34008 (mg/L).

84-8	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Error	Median
	129	0.0001	0.0007	0.00025	0.00001	0.0002

----- STATION=near the Canada-United States Boundary -----

YEAR	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Error	Median
1984	9	0.0001	0.0003	0.00023	0.00002	0.0002
1985	35	0.0001	0.0005	0.00026	0.00002	0.0003
1986	28	0.0001	0.0007	0.00027	0.00003	0.0002
1987	30	0.0001	0.0006	0.00023	0.00002	0.0002
1988	27	0.0001	0.0004	0.00023	0.00002	0.0002

----- STATION=near the Canada-United States Boundary -----

MONTH	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Error	Median
Jan	12	0.0002	0.0004	0.00028	0.00002	0.0003
Feb	12	0.0001	0.0004	0.00024	0.00003	0.0003
Mar	13	0.0001	0.0005	0.00026	0.00004	0.0002
Apr	11	0.0001	0.0007	0.00025	0.00005	0.0002
May	9	0.0001	0.0006	0.00033	0.00006	0.0003
Jun	10	0.0001	0.0003	0.00017	0.00002	0.0002
Jul	9	0.0001	0.0002	0.00014	0.00002	0.0001
Aug	10	0.0001	0.0004	0.00024	0.00003	0.0003
Sep	9	0.0001	0.0006	0.00026	0.00006	0.0002
Oct	10	0.0001	0.0005	0.00027	0.00004	0.0003
Nov	12	0.0002	0.0005	0.00028	0.00002	0.0003
Dec	12	0.0001	0.0004	0.00025	0.00002	0.0003

TABLE 9. Summary Statistics for Water Quality Measurements in the Similkameen River near the Canada-United States Boundary. Temperature Water, Field 02061S (°C)

84-8	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Error	Median
	173	-1.0	27.0	8.91	0.47	9.0

----- STATION=near the Canada-United States Boundary -----

YEAR	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Error	Median
1984	52	-1.0	20.0	9.38	0.82	10.0
1985	35	-0.5	20.0	6.44	1.10	4.0
1986	29	0.5	18.5	8.78	1.07	8.5
1987	30	1.5	27.0	10.62	1.19	10.3
1988	27	1.0	19.5	9.43	1.12	9.0

----- STATION=near the Canada-United States Boundary -----

MONTH	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Error	Median
Jan	13	-0.5	3.0	1.23	0.32	1.5
Feb	13	0.0	5.0	2.15	0.48	2.0
Mar	13	1.0	12.0	6.08	0.79	6.0
Apr	15	6.5	13.5	9.37	0.56	8.5
May	16	8.5	13.0	10.13	0.34	10.0
Jun	17	8.5	18.0	12.56	0.64	12.0
Jul	13	14.0	27.0	17.81	0.97	18.0
Aug	16	15.0	20.0	17.59	0.42	18.0
Sep	14	11.0	20.0	14.41	0.72	14.3
Oct	18	-0.5	12.0	7.66	0.88	8.8
Nov	13	0.0	7.0	2.69	0.62	2.0
Dec	12	-1.0	5.0	1.21	0.47	0.8

TABLE 9. - Cont'd.

1984	Jan	1	2.0	2.0	2.00	.	2.0
1984	Feb	1	5.0	5.0	5.00	.	5.0
1984	Mar	1	12.0	12.0	12.00	.	12.0
1984	Apr	5	7.5	10.0	8.40	0.43	8.0
1984	May	7	8.5	13.0	10.07	0.53	10.0
1984	Jun	7	8.5	12.5	10.64	0.56	11.5
1984	Jul	5	14.0	18.5	16.20	0.86	16.5
1984	Aug	6	15.0	20.0	17.58	0.85	17.8
1984	Sep	4	11.0	15.0	12.63	0.90	12.3
1984	Oct	7	-0.5	12.0	6.11	2.02	3.3
1984	Nov	4	0.0	1.0	0.75	0.25	1.0
1984	Dec	4	-1.0	0.0	-0.25	0.25	0.0
1985	Jan	6	-0.5	1.5	0.25	0.28	0.0
1985	Feb	5	0.0	2.0	1.00	0.42	0.5
1985	Mar	4	1.0	6.0	3.37	1.07	3.2
1985	Apr	3	8.0	11.5	10.17	1.09	11.0
1985	May	2	9.0	10.0	9.50	0.50	9.5
1985	Jun	2	12.0	16.0	14.00	2.00	14.0
1985	Jul	2	18.5	20.0	19.25	0.75	19.3
1985	Aug	2	15.0	17.5	16.25	1.25	16.3
1985	Sep	2	11.0	18.0	14.50	3.50	14.5
1985	Oct	3	5.0	10.0	8.00	1.53	9.0
1985	Nov	2	0.5	1.0	0.75	0.25	0.8
1985	Dec	2	0.5	2.0	1.25	0.75	1.3
1986	Jan	2	2.0	2.0	2.00	0.00	2.0
1986	Feb	2	0.5	3.5	2.00	1.50	2.0
1986	Mar	2	4.0	5.5	4.75	0.75	4.7
1986	Apr	3	6.5	8.0	7.17	0.44	7.0
1986	May	3	9.0	10.0	9.33	0.33	9.0
1986	Jun	3	11.0	18.0	14.00	2.08	13.0
1986	Jul	2	14.5	18.0	16.25	1.75	16.3
1986	Aug	2	18.0	18.5	18.25	0.25	18.3
1986	Sep	3	12.0	17.0	14.23	1.47	13.7
1986	Oct	3	8.5	9.0	8.67	0.17	8.5
1986	Nov	2	2.0	2.5	2.25	0.25	2.2
1986	Dec	2	0.5	3.0	1.75	1.25	1.8
1987	Jan	2	1.5	3.0	2.25	0.75	2.2
1987	Feb	2	2.0	4.0	3.00	1.00	3.0
1987	Mar	3	6.0	8.0	6.67	0.67	6.0
1987	Apr	2	11.0	13.0	12.00	1.00	12.0
1987	May	2	10.0	12.0	11.00	1.00	11.0
1987	Jun	3	14.0	15.0	14.67	0.33	15.0
1987	Jul	2	19.0	27.0	23.00	4.00	23.0
1987	Aug	3	16.5	20.0	18.33	1.01	18.5
1987	Sep	3	14.5	20.0	16.50	1.76	15.0
1987	Oct	3	6.5	10.5	8.00	1.26	7.0
1987	Nov	3	5.0	7.0	5.67	0.67	5.0
1987	Dec	2	1.5	5.0	3.25	1.75	3.2
1988	Jan	2	1.0	3.0	2.00	1.00	2.0
1988	Feb	3	1.0	5.0	2.67	1.20	2.0
1988	Mar	3	8.0	8.0	8.00	0.00	8.0
1988	Apr	2	9.0	13.5	11.25	2.25	11.3
1988	May	2	9.5	13.0	11.25	1.75	11.3
1988	Jun	2	10.0	15.0	12.50	2.50	12.5
1988	Jul	2	14.0	19.5	16.75	2.75	16.8
1988	Aug	3	15.5	18.5	17.33	0.93	18.0
1988	Sep	2	14.0	16.0	15.00	1.00	15.0
1988	Oct	2	9.0	12.0	10.50	1.50	10.5
1988	Nov	2	4.0	5.0	4.50	0.50	4.5
1988	Dec	2	1.0	2.0	1.50	0.50	1.5

APPENDIX C

TABLE 10. Summary Statistics for Water Quality Measurements in
the Similkameen River near the Canada-United States Boundary.
Chloride Dissolved 17206 (mg/L).

84-8	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Error	Median
	172	0.4	5.3	1.40	0.04	1.5

----- STATION=near the Canada-United States Boundary -----

YEAR	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Error	Median
1984	52	0.4	5.3	1.18	0.10	1.2
1985	35	0.6	1.8	1.43	0.05	1.5
1986	28	0.6	2.0	1.42	0.08	1.6
1987	30	0.5	2.4	1.59	0.09	1.8
1988	27	0.5	3.0	1.59	0.11	1.6

----- STATION=near the Canada-United States Boundary -----

MONTH	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Error	Median
Jan	13	1.2	2.0	1.64	0.07	1.6
Feb	13	1.5	2.3	1.78	0.07	1.8
Mar	14	1.6	2.4	1.93	0.08	1.9
Apr	15	1.1	3.0	1.51	0.12	1.4
May	16	0.7	1.2	0.94	0.05	0.9
Jun	17	0.4	0.8	0.61	0.03	0.6
Jul	13	0.5	1.2	0.82	0.07	0.9
Aug	16	0.9	1.6	1.28	0.06	1.3
Sep	13	1.2	1.9	1.52	0.06	1.6
Oct	17	1.2	1.9	1.45	0.05	1.4
Nov	13	1.3	2.4	1.68	0.08	1.7
Dec	12	1.5	5.3	2.06	0.30	1.8

TABLE 10. - Cont'd

YEAR	MONTH	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Error	Median
1984	Jan	1	1.2	1.2	1.20	.	1.2
1984	Feb	1	1.5	1.5	1.50	.	1.5
1984	Mar	1	1.6	1.6	1.60	.	1.6
1984	Apr	5	1.1	1.5	1.34	0.08	1.4
1984	May	7	0.8	1.2	0.99	0.07	0.9
1984	Jun	7	0.4	0.7	0.56	0.05	0.6
1984	Jul	5	0.5	0.7	0.56	0.04	0.5
1984	Aug	6	0.9	1.3	1.02	0.07	1.0
1984	Sep	4	1.2	1.3	1.22	0.03	1.2
1984	Oct	7	1.2	1.4	1.29	0.03	1.3
1984	Nov	4	1.4	2.4	1.67	0.24	1.5
1984	Dec	4	1.5	5.3	2.52	0.93	1.6
1985	Jan	6	1.4	1.8	1.58	0.06	1.6
1985	Feb	5	1.5	1.6	1.58	0.02	1.6
1985	Mar	4	1.6	1.7	1.65	0.03	1.6
1985	Apr	3	1.1	1.8	1.43	0.20	1.4
1985	May	2	0.7	1.1	0.90	0.20	0.9
1985	Jun	2	0.6	0.7	0.65	0.05	0.6
1985	Jul	2	1.0	1.2	1.10	0.10	1.1
1985	Aug	2	1.3	1.5	1.40	0.10	1.4
1985	Sep	2	1.4	1.6	1.50	0.10	1.5
1985	Oct	3	1.3	1.4	1.37	0.03	1.4
1985	Nov	2	1.5	1.7	1.60	0.10	1.6
1985	Dec	2	1.6	1.6	1.60	0.00	1.6
1986	Jan	2	1.6	2.0	1.80	0.20	1.8
1986	Feb	2	1.9	2.0	1.95	0.05	2.0
1986	Mar	2	1.6	1.8	1.70	0.10	1.7
1986	Apr	3	1.3	1.7	1.50	0.12	1.5
1986	May	3	0.8	1.2	1.03	0.12	1.1
1986	Jun	3	0.6	0.7	0.63	0.03	0.6
1986	Jul	2	0.9	0.9	0.90	0.00	0.9
1986	Aug	2	1.2	1.5	1.35	0.15	1.4
1986	Sep	2	1.6	1.7	1.65	0.05	1.6
1986	Oct	3	1.3	1.7	1.50	0.12	1.5
1986	Nov	2	1.7	1.7	1.70	0.00	1.7
1986	Dec	2	1.8	1.9	1.85	0.05	1.9
1987	Jan	2	1.4	1.8	1.60	0.20	1.6
1987	Feb	2	1.8	1.9	1.85	0.05	1.9
1987	Mar	4	1.9	2.4	2.25	0.12	2.3
1987	Apr	2	1.2	1.7	1.45	0.25	1.5
1987	May	2	0.7	0.8	0.75	0.05	0.8
1987	Jun	3	0.5	0.8	0.70	0.10	0.8
1987	Jul	2	0.9	1.2	1.05	0.15	1.1
1987	Aug	3	1.4	1.5	1.47	0.03	1.5
1987	Sep	3	1.6	1.9	1.77	0.09	1.8
1987	Oct	2	1.9	1.9	1.90	0.00	1.9
1987	Nov	3	1.8	2.0	1.90	0.06	1.9
1987	Dec	2	2.0	2.0	2.00	0.00	2.0
1988	Jan	2	1.8	2.0	1.90	0.10	1.9
1988	Feb	3	1.9	2.3	2.07	0.12	2.0
1988	Mar	3	2.0	2.3	2.13	0.09	2.1
1988	Apr	2	1.3	3.0	2.15	0.85	2.1
1988	May	2	0.7	1.0	0.85	0.15	0.9
1988	Jun	2	0.5	0.6	0.55	0.05	0.6
1988	Jul	2	0.7	1.1	0.90	0.20	0.9
1988	Aug	3	1.3	1.6	1.47	0.09	1.5
1988	Sep	2	1.6	1.6	1.60	0.00	1.6
1988	Oct	2	1.6	1.7	1.65	0.05	1.6
1988	Nov	2	1.3	1.6	1.45	0.15	1.5
1988	Dec	2	1.8	1.9	1.85	0.05	1.9

TABLE 11. Summary Statistics for Water Quality Measurements in the Similkameen River near the Canada-United States Boundary. Silica Reactive 14105 (mg/L).

84-8	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Error	Median
	172	6.90	12.80	10.661	0.083	10.90

----- STATION=near the Canada-United States Boundary -----

YEAR	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Error	Median
1984	52	8.20	12.80	10.919	0.130	11.10
1985	35	8.50	12.60	11.080	0.165	11.30
1986	28	8.70	12.20	10.868	0.204	11.30
1987	30	8.00	11.50	10.113	0.156	10.30
1988	27	6.90	12.10	10.015	0.249	10.00

----- STATION=near the Canada-United States Boundary -----

MONTH	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Error	Median
Jan	13	10.10	12.50	11.238	0.205	11.00
Feb	13	9.50	12.20	11.038	0.203	11.20
Mar	14	9.10	11.40	10.493	0.213	10.75
Apr	15	9.00	11.60	10.773	0.204	11.00
May	16	6.90	11.80	9.988	0.355	10.45
Jun	17	8.00	10.40	9.247	0.180	9.20
Jul	13	9.10	11.20	10.008	0.174	9.80
Aug	16	9.00	12.20	11.244	0.228	11.50
Sep	13	10.30	12.20	11.300	0.189	11.30
Oct	17	8.80	12.00	11.047	0.198	11.40
Nov	13	8.50	12.60	10.485	0.338	10.50
Dec	12	9.40	12.80	11.467	0.267	11.45

TABLE 12. Summary Statistics for Water Quality Measurements in the Similkameen River near the Canada-United States Boundary. Sodium Dissolved 11103 (mg/L).

84-8	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Error	Median
	172	1.4	8.1	3.62	0.08	3.9

----- STATION=near the Canada-United States Boundary -----

YEAR	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Error	Median
1984	52	1.4	8.1	3.29	0.16	3.5
1985	35	1.5	4.9	3.96	0.16	4.4
1986	28	1.7	4.9	3.32	0.18	3.5
1987	30	1.5	5.0	3.86	0.20	4.2
1988	27	1.7	5.5	3.89	0.23	4.2

----- STATION=near the Canada-United States Boundary -----

MONTH	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Error	Median
Jan	13	3.0	5.4	4.33	0.16	4.4
Feb	13	4.1	5.5	4.62	0.11	4.6
Mar	14	2.9	5.0	4.36	0.16	4.6
Apr	15	2.6	4.9	3.53	0.18	3.4
May	16	1.5	3.5	2.36	0.18	2.2
Jun	17	1.4	2.4	1.88	0.07	1.8
Jul	13	1.9	3.8	2.75	0.16	2.7
Aug	16	3.0	4.5	3.81	0.11	3.8
Sep	13	2.1	4.7	4.13	0.19	4.3
Oct	17	2.6	5.0	4.04	0.13	4.1
Nov	13	2.0	4.9	3.85	0.26	4.2
Dec	12	2.2	8.1	4.51	0.40	4.3

TABLE 12. - Cont'd

YEAR	MONTH	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Error	Median
1984	Jan	1	3.0	3.0	3.00	.	3.0
1984	Feb	1	4.1	4.1	4.10	.	4.1
1984	Mar	1	3.9	3.9	3.90	.	3.9
1984	Apr	5	3.1	3.9	3.64	0.17	3.9
1984	May	7	1.7	3.5	2.70	0.28	2.7
1984	Jun	7	1.4	2.1	1.74	0.09	1.7
1984	Jul	5	1.9	3.8	2.52	0.33	2.2
1984	Aug	6	3.0	3.8	3.40	0.14	3.3
1984	Sep	4	2.1	3.9	3.40	0.43	3.8
1984	Oct	7	3.8	4.2	3.99	0.06	4.0
1984	Nov	4	2.0	4.2	3.55	0.53	4.0
1984	Dec	4	4.3	8.1	5.48	0.88	4.7
1985	Jan	6	4.3	4.5	4.45	0.03	4.5
1985	Feb	5	4.5	4.6	4.58	0.02	4.6
1985	Mar	4	4.7	4.8	4.75	0.03	4.7
1985	Apr	3	2.6	4.9	3.63	0.67	3.4
1985	May	2	1.5	2.9	2.20	0.70	2.2
1985	Jun	2	1.8	2.3	2.05	0.25	2.0
1985	Jul	2	2.7	3.4	3.05	0.35	3.0
1985	Aug	2	4.0	4.4	4.20	0.20	4.2
1985	Sep	2	4.0	4.7	4.35	0.35	4.3
1985	Oct	3	2.6	4.2	3.60	0.50	4.0
1985	Nov	2	3.6	4.4	4.00	0.40	4.0
1985	Dec	2	4.2	4.4	4.30	0.10	4.3
1986	Jan	2	3.5	4.3	3.90	0.40	3.9
1986	Feb	2	4.3	4.9	4.60	0.30	4.6
1986	Mar	2	2.9	3.6	3.25	0.35	3.2
1986	Apr	3	3.2	3.5	3.33	0.09	3.3
1986	May	3	1.7	3.1	2.20	0.45	1.8
1986	Jun	3	1.7	2.4	1.97	0.22	1.8
1986	Jul	2	2.8	2.9	2.85	0.05	2.8
1986	Aug	2	3.5	4.1	3.80	0.30	3.8
1986	Sep	2	4.1	4.3	4.20	0.10	4.2
1986	Oct	3	3.5	4.2	3.97	0.23	4.2
1986	Nov	2	2.5	4.4	3.45	0.95	3.5
1986	Dec	2	2.2	4.3	3.25	1.05	3.2
1987	Jan	2	4.1	4.3	4.20	0.10	4.2
1987	Feb	2	4.1	4.4	4.25	0.15	4.2
1987	Mar	4	4.1	4.5	4.22	0.09	4.2
1987	Apr	2	2.6	3.5	3.05	0.45	3.0
1987	May	2	1.5	2.1	1.80	0.30	1.8
1987	Jun	3	1.6	2.3	2.03	0.22	2.2
1987	Jul	2	2.4	3.5	2.95	0.55	3.0
1987	Aug	3	3.9	4.3	4.10	0.12	4.1
1987	Sep	3	4.5	4.7	4.60	0.06	4.6
1987	Oct	2	4.8	5.0	4.90	0.10	4.9
1987	Nov	3	4.8	4.9	4.87	0.03	4.9
1987	Dec	2	4.8	5.0	4.90	0.10	4.9
1988	Jan	2	5.0	5.4	5.20	0.20	5.2
1988	Feb	3	4.9	5.5	5.13	0.19	5.0
1988	Mar	3	4.8	5.0	4.90	0.06	4.9
1988	Apr	2	2.8	4.9	3.85	1.05	3.8
1988	May	2	1.8	2.4	2.10	0.30	2.1
1988	Jun	2	1.7	2.0	1.85	0.15	1.9
1988	Jul	2	2.4	3.0	2.70	0.30	2.7
1988	Aug	3	3.7	4.5	4.10	0.23	4.1
1988	Sep	2	4.5	4.7	4.60	0.10	4.6
1988	Oct	2	3.7	4.6	4.15	0.45	4.2
1988	Nov	2	2.6	3.8	3.20	0.60	3.2
1988	Dec	2	3.1	4.2	3.65	0.55	3.7

APPENDIX D

TABLE 13. Cyanides under different Discharge Conditions in the Similkameen River. Near the Canada-United States Boundary observed in 1984-1988 as compared with Concentrations (in brackets) recommended by various Agencies to protect Aquatic Life.

Discharge Conditions	Canadian Water Quality Guidelines***				British Columbia Ministry of Environment Water Quality Objectives*				Number of Observations	
	Freshwater Aquatic Life				Freshwater Aquatic Life					
	(0.005 mg/L Guideline)		(<0.005 mg/L Average)		(0.010 mg/L Maximum)					
	% Below	% Above	% Below	% Above	% Below	% Above	% Below	% Above		
Low Flow	97	3			97	3	98	2	117	
High Flow	98	2			98	2	100	-	45	
Overall	97	3			97	3	98	2	162	
Simple Cyanide										
United States Environmental Protection Agency Water Quality Criteria**										
Freshwater Aquatic Life Rainbow Trout										
(CCC = 0.0042 mg/L)		(CMC = 0.0313 mg/L)		(CCC = 0.0026 mg/L)		(CMC = 0.0224 mg/L)				
% Below	% Above	% Below	% Above	% Below	% Above	% Below	% Above			
Low Flow	97	3	100	-	96	4	100	-	117	
High Flow	98	2	100	-	98	2	100	-	45	
Overall	97	3	100	-	96	4	100	-	162	
Total Cyanide										
Canadian Water Quality Guidelines*** British Columbia Ministry of Environment Water Quality Objective**										
Freshwater Aquatic Life Drinking Water										
(0.005 mg/L Guideline)		(0.20 mg/L Maximum)								
% Below	% Above	% Below	% Above							
Low Flow	97	3					100	-	116	
High Flow	98	2					100	-	45	
Overall	97	3					100	-	161	
United States Environmental Protection Agency Water Quality Criteria**										
Freshwater Aquatic Life Rainbow Trout										
(CCC = 0.0042 mg/L)		(CMC = 0.0313 mg/L)		(CCC = 0.0026 mg/L)		(CMC = 0.0224 mg/L)				
% Below	% Above	% Below	% Above	% Below	% Above	% Below	% Above			
Low Flow	97	3	100	-	96	4	100	-	116	
High Flow	98	2	100	-	98	2	100	-	45	
Overall	97	3	100	-	96	4	100	-	161	

* weak-acid dissociable cyanide

** strong-acid dissociable cyanide

*** free cyanide

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

	Pages
Bibliography	45
1. Chemistry	46
2. Toxicity	51
3. Measurements Of Pollutant Toxicity	55
4. Interaction Of Cyanide With Other Substances	64
5. Environmental Impact	68

1. CHEMISTRY

- Adamson, A.W. (1952). Electron transfer processes and the oxidation-reduction reactions of hexacyanoferate (III) ion in aqueous solution. *Journal of Physical Chemistry* 56:858-862.
- Adamson, A.W., Welker, J.P., and Volpe, M. (1950). Exchange studies with complex ions. I. The exchange of radiocyanide with certain heavy metal complex cyanides. *Journal of the American Chemical Society* 72:4030-4036.
- Alich, Sister M.A., Haworth, D.T., and Johnson, Sister M.F. (1967). Spectrophotometric studies of hexacyanoferate (III) ion and its reaction with iron (III) in water and ethanol. *Journal of Inorganic and Nuclear Chemistry* 29(7):1637-1642.
- American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association and Water Pollution Control Federation. (1965). Standard methods for the examination of water and wastewater. 12th ed. New York. 769 pp.
- Ang, K.P. (1959). Determination of the ionization constant of hydrocyanic acid at 25° by a spectrophotometric indicator method. *Journal of the Chemical Society (London)*, 1959, pp. 3822-3825.
- Azzam, A.M. and Shimi, I.A.W. (1963). Studies of the properties of silver cyanide complexes. *Zeitschrift fur Anorganische und Allgemeine Chemie* 321:284-292. (In English).
- Bailey, P.L. and Bishop, E. (1972). Hydrolysis of Cyanogen Chloride. *Analyst* 97:691.
- Balzani, V. and Carassiti, V. (1970). Photochemistry of coordination compounds. London, Academic Press. 432 pp.
- Bark, L.S. and Higson, H.G. (1964). Investigation of reagents for the colorimetric determination of small amount of cyanide. II. A proposed method for trace cyanide in waters. *Talanta* 11:621-631.
- Bassett, H., Jr., and Corbet, A.S. (1924). The Hydrolysis of Potassium Ferricyanide and Potassium Cobalticyanide by Sulfuric Acid. *J. Chem. Soc.* 125:1358.
- Bates, R.G. (1964). Electrometric pH Determinations. New York, John Wiley and Sons, Inc. 331 pp.
- Baudisch, O. and Bass, L.W. (1922). Iron as a photochemical catalyst. I. Decomposition of potassium ferrocyanide in daylight. *Chemische Berichte* 55B:2698-2706.
- Baxendale, J.H. and Westcott, D.T. (1959). Kinetics and equilibria in copper (II) cyanide solutions. *Journal of the Chemical Society*, 1959, pp. 2347-2351.
- Bjerrum, J. (1941). Metal amine formation in aqueous solutions. Copenhagen, P. Hasse and Son. 298 pp.
- Bjerrum, J. (1950). On the tendency of the metal ions toward complex formation. *Chemical Review* 46:381-401.
- Blackie, M.S. and Gold, V. (1959). Stability of the $\text{Ni}(\text{CN})^{-4}$ ion. *Journal of the Chemical Society*, 1959, pp. 4037-4040.
- Brigando, J. (1957). Metallic complexes. IV. Relative

- stabilities of metal cyanide complexes. Bulletin Societe Chimique de France 24:503-516.
- Britton, H.T.S. and Dodd, E.N. (1931). Physico-chemical studies of complex formation involving weak acids. Part I. The hydrolysis of complex cyanides. Journal of the Chemical Society, 1931, pp. 2332-2336.
- Britton, H.T.S. and Dodd, E.N. (1932). Physico-chemical studies of complex formation involving weak acids. Part I. The hydrolysis of complex cyanides of silver, zinc, cadmium, mercury, and nickel. Journal of the Chemical Society, 1932, pp. 1940-1954.
- Britton, H.T.S. and Robinson, R.A. (1931). The use of the antimony-antimonous oxide electrode in the determination of the concentration of hydrogen ions and in potentiometric titrations. The Prideaux-Ward universal buffer mixture. Journal of the Chemical Society, 1931, pp. 458-473.
- Brockway, D.L. (1963). Some effects of sub-lethal levels of penta-chlorophenol and cyanide on the physiology and behavior of a cichlid fish, Cichlasoma bimaculatum (Linnaeus).
- Broderius, S.J. (1970). Determination of Hydrocyanic Acid in water and studies of the chemistry and toxicity to fish of the nickelocyanide complex. M.Sc. Thesis. Corvallis, Oregon State University. 93 numb. leaves.
- Busey, R.H. (1965). Entropy of $K_3Fe_3(CN)_6$ and $Fe(CN)_6^{4-}$ (aq); free energy of formation of $Fe(CN)_6^{3-}$ (aq) and $Fe(CN)_6^{4-}$ (aq). Journal of Physical Chemistry 69:3179-3181.
- Casapieri, P., Scott, R. and Simpson, E.A. (1970). The Determination of Cyanide Ions in Waters and Effluents by an Auto Analyzer Procedure. Anal. Chim. Acta 49:1845.
- Casey, J.P. (1980). Nitrosation and Cyanoxydrin Decomposition Artifacts (In Distillation Test) for Cyanide. Extended Abs. American Chemistry, Aug. 24-29, 1980. Las Vegas, Nev.
- Christensen, J.J., Johnston, H.D. and Izatt, R.M. 1970. Thermodynamics of proton ionization in aqueous solution. Journal of the Chemical Society (A)3:454-455.
- Christensen, J.J., Izatt, R.M., Hale, J.D., Pack, R.T. and Watt, G.D. 1963. Thermodynamics of metal cyanide coordination. II. Inorganic Chemistry 2:337-339.
- Claeys, R.R. 1968. Flame ionization detection of hydrocyanic acid analysis of trace aqueous solutions. Ph.D. thesis. Corvallis, Oregon State University. 120 numb. leaves.
- Claeys, R. and Freund, H. (1968). Gas Chromatographic Separation of HCN. Environ. Sci. Technol. 2:458.
- Csikai, N.J. and Barnard, A.J. Jr. (1983). Determination of total cyanide in thiocyanate-containing waste water. Anal. Chem. 55:1677.
- Deltombe, E. and Pourbaix, M. 1955. Equilibrium potential-pH diagram for the system CN-H₂O. Proceedings of the 6th Meeting of the International Commission on Electrochemistry, Thermodynamics and Kinetics. pp.

- 138-152.
- Dodge, B.F. and Zabban, W. (1952). Analytical Methods for the Determination of Cyanates in Plating Wastes. *Plating* 39:381.
- Dodson, R.W., Eimer, L. and Medalia, A. 1951. Quarterly Progress Report, Brookhaven National Laboratory, July-September, 1951.
- El-Sayed, M.F.A. and Sheline, R.K. 1956. The infrared spectrum and structure of hexacyanodinickelate (I) ion. *Journal of the American Chemical Society* 78:720-706.
- Epstein, J. 1947. Estimation of microquantities of cyanide. *Analytical Chemistry* 19:272-274.
- Ford-Smith, M.H. 1964. The chemistry of complex cyanides: A literature survey. London, Her Majesty's Stationary Office. 93 pp.
- Freund, H. and Schneider, C.R. 1959. Determination of the cumulative dissociation constant of the tetracyanonickelate (II) ion. *Journal of the American Chemical Society* 81:4780-4783.
- Gardner, D.C. (1956). The colorimetric determination of cyanates in effluents. *Plating* 43:743.
- Gaugin, R. 1945. Journal chimie physique 42:28. cited in Sillen, L.G. and Martell, A.E. 1964. Stability constants of metal-ion complexes. Section I. Inorganic ligands. The Chemical Society (London), Burlington House. 754 pp.
- Goulden, P.D., Badar, K.A. and Brooksbank, P. (1972). Determination of nanogram quantities of simple and complex cyanides in water. *Anal. Chem.* 44:1845.
- Griffith, W.P. 1962. Cyanide complexes of the transition metals. *Quarterly Reviews (Chemical Society, London)* 16:188-207.
- Izatt, R.M., Christensen, J.J., Pack, R.T. and Bench, R. 1962. Thermodynamics of metal-cyanide coordination. I. *Inorganic Chemistry* 1:828-831.
- Jones, L.H. and Penneman, R.A. 1954. Infrared absorption studies of aqueous complex ions. I. Cyanide complexes of Ag (I) and Au (I) in aqueous solution and adsorbed on anion resin. *Journal of Chemical Physics* 22:965-970.
- Kruse, J.M. and Mellon. (1951). Colorimetric determination of Cyanides. *Sewage Ind. Wastes* 23:1402.
- Lancy, L. and Zabban, W. (1962). Analytical Methods and Instrumentation for Determining Cyanogen Compounds. Spec. Tech. Publ. 337, American Soc. Testing and Materials, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Leschiber, R. and Schlichting, H. (1969). Über die Zersetzungskomplexe der Metallcyanide bei der Cyanidbestimmung in Abwasser. *Z. Anal. Chem.* 245:300.
- Long, F.A. (1951). Exchange reactions of tetracyanonickelate ion: The structure of nickel cyanide. *Journal of the American Chemical Society* 73:537-540.
- Ludzack, F.J., Moore, W.A. and Ruchhoff, C.C. (1954). Determination of cyanides in water and waste samples. *Analytical Chemistry* 26:1784-1792.
- Luthy, R.G. and Bruce, S.G.Jr. (1979). Kinetics of Reaction of

- Cyanide and Reduced Sulfur Species in Aqueous Solution. Environ. Sci. Technol. 13:1481.
- MacDiarmid, A.G. and Hall, N.F. (1954). Complex cyanide-simple cyanide exchange systems. Journal of the American Chemical Society 76:4222-4228.
- Mahin, D.T. and Lofburg, R.T. (1966). A simplified method of sample preparation for determination of tritium, carbon-14, or sulfur-35 in blood or tissue by liquid scintillation counting. Analytical Biochemistry 16:500-509.
- Margerum, D.W., Bydalek, T.W. and Bishop, J.J. (1961). Kinetics of nickel (II) ligand exchange reactions: Cyanide ion and (ethylene-dinitrilo)-tetraacetate ion. Journal of the American Chemical Society 83:1791-1795.
- McCullough, R.H., Jones, L.H. and Penneman, R.A. (1960). Infrared and visible absorption studies of pentacyanonicelate (II)ion in aqueous solution. Journal of Inorganic and Nuclear Chemistry 13:286-297.
- Meyer, W.R., Muraca, R.F. and Serfss, E.J. (1953). Decomposition of cyanides in aqueous solutions. Plating 40:1104-1110.
- Miller, G.W., Long, L.E., George, G.M., and Sikes, W.L. (1964). Sub-microgram determination of cyanide by a polarographic method. Analytical Chemistry 36:980-983.
- Milne, D. (1950). Disposal of cyanides by complexation. Sewage and Industrial Wastes 22:1192-1199.
- Ministry of Technology. (1967). Determination of undissociated hydrogen cyanide in water. Water Pollution Research 1966 H.M.S.O., London. pp. 152-154.
- Moggi, L., Bolletta, F., Balzani, V. and Scandola, F. (1966). Photochemistry of co-ordination compounds. XV. Cyanide complexes. Journal of Inorganic and Nuclear Chemistry 28:2589-2597.
- Montgomery, H.A.C., Gardiner, D.K. and Gregory, J.G.G. (1969). Determination of free hydrogen cyanide in river water by a solvent-extraction method. Analyst 94:284-291.
- Methods of Air Sampling and Analysis, 1st ed. (1972). Inter Society Committee, Air Pollution Control Ass., pp. 199-204.
- Montgomery, H.A.C., Gardiner, D.K. and Gregory, J.G. (1969). Determination of free hydrogen cyanide in river water by a solvent extraction method. Analyst 94:284.
- Nelson, K.H. and Lysyj, L. (1971). Analysis of water for molecular hydrogen cyanide. J. Water Pollut. Control Fed. 43:799.
- Orion Research, Inc. 1975. Cyanide Ion Electrode Instruction Manual, Cambridge, Mass.
- Penneman, R.A. and Jones, L.H. (1956). Infrared absorption studies of aqueous complexions. II. Cyanide complexes of Cu(I) in aqueous solution. Journal of Chemical Physics 24:293-296.
- Pettet, A.E.J. and Ware, G.C. (1955). Disposal of Cyanide Wastes. Chem. Ind. 1955:1232.
- Raaf, S.F., Charaklis, W.G., Kessick, M.A. and Ward, C.H.

- (1977). Fate of cyanide and related compounds in aerobic microbial systems. *Water Res.* 11:477.
- Randall, M. and Halford, J.O. (1930). Equilibria involving some complex ions of silver and the free energy of some silver compounds. *Journal of the American Chemical Society* 52:178-191.
- Rapean, J.C., Hanson, T. and Johnson, R.A. (1980). Biodegradation of Cyanide-Nitrate Interference in the Standard Test for Total Cyanide. *Proc. 35th Ind. Waste Conf.*, Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind., pp. 430.
- Resnick, J.D., Moore, W. and Ettinger, M.E. (1958). The behavior of cyanates in polluted waters. *Ind. Eng. Chem.* 50:71.
- River Valley Sanitation Commission (1954). Procedures for Analyzing Metal Finishing Wastes. Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Rothbaum, H.P. (1957). The composition of copper complexes in cuprocyanide solutions. *Journal of the Electrochemical Society* 104:682-686.
- Ryan, J.A. and Culshaw, G.W. (1944). The Use of P-Dimethylaminobenzylidene Rhodanine As An Indicator for the Volumetric Determination of Cyanides. *Analyst* 69:370.
- Saiki, M. and Mori, T. (1955). Studies on the distribution of administered radioactive zinc in the tissues of fishes. I. *Bulletin of the Japanese Society of Scientific Fisheries* 21:945-949.
- Sawicki, E., Stanley, T.W., Hauser, T.R. and Elbert, W. (1961). The 3-Methyl-2-Benzothiazolone Hydrazone Test. Sensitive New Methods for the Detection, Rapid Estimation, and Determination of Aliphatic Aldehydes. *Anal. Chem.* 36:679.
- Schneider, C.R. and Freund, H. (1962). Determination of Low Level Hydrocyanic Acid. *Anal. Chem.* 34:69.
- Sekerka, J. and Lechner, J.F. (1976). Potentiometric determination of low levels of simple and total cyanides. *Water Res.* 10:479.
- Serfass, E.J. and Freeman, R.B. (1952). Analytical Method for the Determination of Cyanides in Plating Wastes and in Effluents from Treatment Processes. *Plating* 39:267.
- Sienko, M.J. and Plane, R.A. (1966). Chemistry: Principles and Properties. New York, McGraw-Hill. 623 pp.
- Simpson, E.A. and Waind, G.M. (1958). The ultraviolet absorption spectra and stability constants of cuprous cyanide complexes. *Journal of the Chemical Society*, 1958, pp. 1746-1749.
- Soine, T.S. (1957). Utilization of potassium cyanide as a spectrophotometric reagent with particular application to the determination of nickel. M.Sc. thesis. Corvallis, Oregon State College. 62 numb. leaves.
- Spe, R.R., Leenheer, J., Marti, V.C. (1980). Automated colorimetric determination of thiocyanate, thiosulfate and tetrathionate in water. 94th Annu. Meeting, Ass. Official Agricultural Chemists, Washington, D.C. (1981).
- Stephenson, C.C. and Morrow, J.C. (1956). The heat capacities of potassium ferricyanide and potassium cobaltcyanide

- from 15° to 300°K. A magnetic transition in potassium ferricyanide. Journal of the American Chemical Society 78:275-277.
- Thomas, R.F. and Booth, R.L. (1973). Selective electrode determination of ammonia in water and wastes. Environ. Sci. Technol. 7:523.
- Thompson, R.C. (1948). Some exchange experiments involving hexacyanoferrate (II) and hexacyanoferrate (III) ions. Journal of the American Chemical Society 70:1045-1046.

2. TOXICITY

- Anderson, P.D., and Weber, L.J. (1975). Toxic response as a quantitative function of body size. Toxicol. Appl. Pharmacol. 33(3): 471-483.
- Applegate, V.C., Howell, J.H., Hall, A.E.Jr., and Smith, M.A. (1957). Toxicity of 4,346 Chemicals to Larval Lampreys and Fishes. Spec. Sci. Rep.-Fish. No. 207, Fish Wildl Serv., U.S.D.I., Washington, D.C.: 157 pp.
- Bahr, T.G. (1973). Electrophysiological Responses of Trout to Dissolved Oxygen and Cyanide. In: G.E. Glass (Ed.), Bioassay Tech. Environ. Chem. Ann Arbor Science Publ. Inc., Ann Arbor, MI:231-255.
- Becker, C.D., and Thatcher, T.O. (1973). Toxicity of Power Plant Chemicals to Aquatic Life. Report No. WASH-1249. Battelle Pacific Northwest Laboratories, Richland, Washington. (Compiled for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.)
- Billard, R. and Roubaud, P. (1985). The effect of metals and cyanide on fertilization in rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri). Water Res. 19(2):209-214.
- Broderius, S.J. and Smith, L.L.Jr. (1977). Relationship between pH and Acute Toxicity of Free Cyanide and Dissolved Sulfide Forms to the Fathead Minnow. Pp. 88-117 in R.A. Tubb (ed.), Recent Advances in Fish Toxicology -- A Symposium. Ecol. Res. Ser., EPA-600/3-80-003. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Duluth, Minnesota.
- Broderius, S.J. and Smith, L.L.Jr. (1979). Lethal and sublethal effects of binary mixtures of cyanide and hexavalent chromium, zinc, or ammonia to the fathead minnow and rainbow trout. J. Fish. Res. Board Can. 36(2):164-172.
- Broderius, S.J. and Smith, L.L.Jr. (1980). Direct Photolysis of Hexacyanoferrate Complexes: Proposed Applications to the Aquatic Environment. Ecol. Res. Ser., EPA-600/3-80-003. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Duluth, Minnesota.
- Broderius, S.J. and Smith, L.L.Jr., and Lind, D.T. (1977). Relative Toxicity of Free Cyanide and Dissolved Sulfide Forms to the Fathead Minnow (Pimephales promelas). J. Fish. Res. Board Can. 34(12): 2323-2332.
- Brown, V.M. (1968). The calculation of the acute toxicity of

- mixtures of poisons to rainbow trout. Water Res. 2(10):723-733.
- Burdick, G.E., Dean, H.J. and Harris, E.J. (1958). Toxicity of cyanide to brown trout and smallmouth bass. New York Fish and Game Journal 5:133-163.
- Burdick, G.E. and Lipschuetz, M. (1948). Toxicity of ferro and ferricyanide solutions to fish. Trans. Amer. Fish. Soc. 78:192.
- Burdick, G.E. and Lipschuetz, M. (1950). Toxicity of ferro and ferricyanide solutions to fish, and determination of the cause of mortality. Transactions of the American Fisheries Society. 78:192-202.
- Cairns, J., Jr., Buikema, A.L.Jr., Heath, A.G. and Parker, B.C. (1978). Effects of Temperature on Aquatic Organism Sensitivity to Selected Chemicals. Bull. 106, Virginia Water Resources Center, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Virginia. viii + 88 pp.
- Cardwell, R.D., Foreman, D.G., Payne, T.R. and Wilbur, D.J. (1976). Acute Toxicity of Selected Toxicants to Six Species of Fish. Ecol. Res. Ser., EPA-600/3-76-008. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Duluth, Minnesota. vii +117 pp.
- Cheng, S.K. (1978). Chronic Effects of Cyanide on Reproduction and Development of American Flagfish, Jordanella floridae. M.Sc. thesis, Concordia University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. ix + 79 pp.
- Da Costa, H. and Ruby, S.M. (1984). The Effect of Sublethal Cyanide on Vitellogenetic Parameters in Rainbow Trout (Salmo gairdneri). Arch. Environ. Contam. Toxicol. 13(1):101-104.
- Dixon, D.G. (1975). Some Effects of Chronic Cyanide Poisoning on the Growth, Respiration, and Liver Tissue of Rainbow Trout. M.Sc. thesis, Concordia University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. 77 pp. (+ 10 unnumbered pp.).
- Dixon, D.G. and Sprague, J.B. (1981 B). Acclimation-introduced changes in toxicity of arsenic and cyanide to rainbow trout, Salmo gairdneri (Richardson). J. Fish. Biol. 18(5):579-589.
- Doudoroff, P. (1956). Some experiments on the toxicity of complex cyanides to fish. Sewage Ind. Wastes 28:1020.
- Doudoroff, P. (1976). Toxicity to Fish of Cyanides and Related Compounds -- A Review. Ecol. Res. Ser., EPA-600/3-76-083. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Duluth, Minnesota. vii +155 pp.
- Doudoroff, P. and Katz, M. (1950). Critical review of literature on the toxicity of industrial wastes and their components to fish. Sewage Ind. Wastes 22:1432.
- Doudoroff, P., Leduc, G. and Schneider, C.R. (1966). Acute toxicity to fish of solutions containing complex metal cyanides, in relation to concentrations of molecular hydrocyanic acid. Trans. Amer. Fish. Soc. 95:6.
- Faymond, P., Leduc, G., and Kornblatt, J.A. (1986). Toxicodynamic study of cyanide and its biotransformation in rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri). Can. J. Fish. Aquat.

- Sci. 43(10):2017-2024 (FRE) (ENG ABS).
- Frant, M.S., Ross, J.W. and Riseman, J.H. (1972). An electrode indicator technique for measuring low levels of cyanide. Anal. Chem. 44:2227.
- Goode, C.W., Rausina, G., Keplinger, M.L. and Calanora, J.C. (1976). Acute static and subacute dynamic toxicity studies conducted with free and combined cyanide in rainbow trout and fathead minnows. Toxicol. Appl. Pharmacol. 37(1):118.
- Herbert, D.W.M. and Downing, K.M. (1955). A further study of the toxicity of potassium cyanide to rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri Richardson). Ann. Appl. Biol. 43(2):237-242.
- Herbert, D.W.M. and Merkens, J.C. (1952). The Toxicity of Potassium Cyanide to Trout. J. Exp. Biol. 29:632-649.
- Holden, A.V. and Marsden, K. (1964). Cyanide in Salmon and Brown Trout. Edinburgh, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. 12 pp. (Freshwater and Salmon Fisheries Research. No. 33).
- Kariya, T., Akiba, R., Suzuki, S. and Tsuda, T. (1967). Studies on the postmortem identification of the pollutant in the fish killed by water pollution. IV. Detection of Cyanide in the Fish. Bulletin of the Japanese Society of Scientific Fisheries 33(4):311-314.
- Kimball, G.L., Smith, L.L.Jr., and Broderius, S.J. (1978). Chronic toxicity of hydrogen cyanide to the bluegill. Trans. Amer. Fish. Soc. 107(2): 341-345.
- Koenst, W.M., Smith, L.L.Jr., and Broderius, S.J. (1977). Effect of chronic exposure of brook trout to sublethal concentrations of hydrogen cyanide. Environ. Sci. Technol. 11(9): 883-887.
- Kovacs, T.G. (1979). The Effect of Temperature on Cyanide Toxicity to Rainbow Trout (Salmo gairdneri). Part I: Acute Toxicity. Part II: Sub-lethal Toxicity. M. Sc. thesis, Concordia University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. 69 pp. (+ 9 unnumbered pp.).
- Kovacs, T.G. and Leduc, G. (1982 A). Acute toxicity of cyanide to rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri) acclimated at different temperatures. Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 39(10):1426-1429 (Author Communication Used).
- Kovacs, T.G. and Leduc, G. (1982 B). Sublethal toxicity of cyanide to rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri) at different temperatures. Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 39(10):1389-1395.
- Leduc, G. (1977). The Role of Cyanide as an Ecological Stressing Factor to Fish. Pp. 152-182 in R.A. Tubb (ed.), Recent Advances in Fish Toxicology -- A Symposium. Ecol. Res. Ser., EPA-600/3-77-085. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Corvallis, Oregon.
- Leduc, G. (1978). Deleterious effects of cyanide on early life stages of atlantic salmon (Salmo salar). J. Fish. Res. Board Can. 35(2): 166-174.
- Leduc, G., and Chan, K.K.S. (1975). The Effects of Chronic Cyanide Poisoning on the Tolerance of Rainbow Trout to Varying Salinity. Proc. 10th Canadian Symp. 1975: Water Poll. Research Canada, pp. 118-125.

- Lesniak, J.A. (1977). A Histological Approach to the Study of Sublethal Cyanide Effects on Rainbow Trout Ovaries. M.Sc. thesis, Concordia University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. 133 pp. (+ 10 unnumbered pp. + i).
- Lesniak, J.A. and Ruby, S.M. (1982). Histological and quantitative effects of sublethal cyanide exposure on oocyte development in rainbow trout. Arch. Environ. Contam. Toxicol. 11(3):343-352.
- Lind, D.T., Smith, L.L.Jr., and Broderius, S.J. (1977). Chronic effects of hydrogen cyanide on the fathead minnow. J. Water Pollut. Control Fed. 49(2): 262-268.
- Marking, L.L., Bills, T.D. and Crowther, J.R. (1984). Effects of five diets on sensitivity of rainbow trout to eleven chemicals. Prog. Fish-Cult. 46(1):1-5.
- McCracken, I.R. and Leduc, G. (1980). Allometric Growth Response of Exercised Rainbow Trout to Cyanide Poisoning. In: J.G.Eaton, P.R.Parrish, and A.C.Hendricks (Eds.), Aquatic Toxicology, ASTM STP 707, Philadelphia, PA: 303-320.
- McGeachy, S.M. and Leduc, G. (1988). The influence of season and exercise on the lethal toxicity of cyanide to rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri). Arch. Environ. Contam. Toxicol. 17(3):313-318
- Morgan, W.S.G., and Kuhn, P.C. (1974). A method to monitor the effects of toxicants upon breathing rate of largemouth bass (Micropterus salmoides Lacepede). Water Res. 8(1): 61-77.
- Myers, C.S. and Iezzi, T. (1950). A Report of Experiments on the Effect of Certain Toxicants on Fish Life with Special Reference to the Effect of Photodecomposition. Mimeographed Reports. Industrial Wastes Division, Bureau of Sanitary Engineering. Pennsylvania Department of Health, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. 10 pp.
- Neil, J.H. (n.d.). Some Effects of Potassium Cyanide on Speckled Trout Salvelinus fontinalis. In: Papers Presented at the 4th Ontario Industrial Waste Conference, Honey Harbour, Ontario, (1957). Toronto, Water and Pollution Advisory Committee of the Ontario Water Resources Commission. pp. 74-96.
- Qureshi, A.A., Flood, K.W., Thompson, S.R., Janhurst, S.M., Inniss, C.S., and Rokosh, D.A. (1982). Comparison of a Luminescent Bacterial Test with Other Bioassays for Determining Toxicity of Pure Compounds and Complex Effluents. In: J.G.Pearson, R.B.Foster and W.E.Bishop (Eds.), Aquatic Toxicology and Hazard Assessment: 5th Conf., ASTM STP 766, American Society for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia, PA:179-195.
- Ruby, S.M., Dixon, D.G., and Leduc, G. (1979). Inhibition of Spermatogenesis in Rainbow Trout During Chronic Cyanide Poisoning. Arch. Environ. Contam. Toxicol. 8(5):533-544
- Ruby, S.M., Idler, D.R., and So, Y.P. (1986). The effect of sublethal cyanide exposure on plasma vitellogenin levels in rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri) during early vitellogenin. Arch. Environ. Contam. Toxicol.

- 15(5):603-607.
- Ryan, J.A. and Culshaw, G.W. (1944). The use of p-dimethylaminobenzylidene rhodanine as an indicator for the volumetric determination of cyanides. Analyst 69:370.
- Sawyer, P.L. and Heath, A.G. (1988). Cardiac, ventilatory and metabolic responses of two ecologically dissimilar species of fish to waterborne cyanide. Fish Physiol. Biochem. 41:202-216.
- Slooff, W. (1979). Detection limits of a biological monitoring system based on fish respiration. Bull. Environ. Contam. Toxicol. 23(4-5):517-523.
- Smith, L.L.Jr., Broderius, S.J., Oseid, D.M., Kimball, G.L., and Koenst, W.M. (1978). Acute toxicity of hydrogen cyanide to freshwater fishes. Arch. Environ. Contam. Toxicol. 7(3):325-337.
- Smith, L.L.Jr., Broderius, S.J., Oseid, D.M., Kimball, G.L., Koenst, W.M., and Lind, D.T. (1979). Acute and Chronic Toxicity of HCN to Fish and Invertebrates. Ecol. Res. Ser., EPA-600/3-79-009. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Duluth, Minnesota. xiv +115 pp.
- Smith, M.J. and Heath, A.G. (1979). Acute toxicity of copper, chromate, zinc, and cyanide to freshwater fish: effect of different temperatures. Bull. Environ. Contam. Toxicol. 22: 113-119.
- Speyer, M.R. (1975). Some Effects of Chronic Combined Arsenic and Cyanide Poisoning on the Physiology of Rainbow Trout. M.Sc. thesis, Concordia University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. 76 pp. (+ 7 unnumbered pp.).
- Turnbull, H., DeMann, J.B. and Weston, R.F. (1954). Toxicity of various refinery materials to fresh water fish. Industrial and Engineering Chemistry 46(2):324-333.
- Van Hoof, F. (1980). Evaluation of an automatic system for detection of toxic substances in surface water using trout. Bull. Environ. Contam. Toxicol. 25(2):221-225.

3. MEASUREMENT OF POLLUTANT TOXICITY

- Abram, F.S.H. (1973). Apparatus for control of poison concentration in toxicity studies with fish. Water Res. 7:1875-1879.
- American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association and Water Pollution Control Federation. (1985). Standard methods for the Examination of Water and Waste Water, 16th ed. Washington, DC.
- American Society for Testing and Materials. (1980). Standard Practice for Conducting Acute Toxicity Tests with Fishes, Macroinvertebrates and Amphibians. E729-80. Philadelphia. PA.
- American Society for Testing and Materials. (1983). Proposed standard practice for conducting toxicity tests with the early life stages of fishes. Draft No.5. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Narragansett, RI.

- Anderson, P.D.(1981). "Paradigms in Multiple Toxicity. In B.W. Cornaby, ed., Management of Toxic Substances in our Environment. Ann Arbor Science Publishers, Ann Arbor, MI, pp 75-100.
- Anderson, P.D. and Weber, L.J.(1975). The toxicity to aquatic populations of mixtures containing certain heavy metals. Proceedings, International Conference on Heavy Metals in the Environment, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, October 27-31, pp. 933-954.
- Anderson, P.D., Horovitch, H. and Weinstein, N.C.(1979). Pollutant mixtures in the aquatic environment: A complex problem in toxic hazard assessment. Fisheries and Marine Services Technical Report No. 862, pp 100-114.
- Bartlett, M.S.(1936). Square root transformation in analysis of variance. Suppl. J. Royal. Statist. Soc. 3:68-78.
- Bengtsson, B.E.(1972). A simple principle for a dosing apparatus in aquatic systems. Arch. Hydrobiol. 70:413-415.
- Bennett, B.M.(1952). Estimation of LD50 by moving average angles. J. Hygiene 50:157-164.
- Benoit, D.A., Mattson, V.R., and Olson, D.L.(1982). A continuous-flow mini-dilutor system for toxicity testing. Water Res. 16:457-464.
- Biesinger, K.E. and Christensen, G.M.(1972). Effects of various metals on survival, growth, reproduction and metabolism of Daphnia magna. J.Fish.Res. Board. Can. 29:1691-1700.
- Biesinger, K.E., Christensen, G.M. and Fiandt, J.T. (1986). Effects of metal salt mixtures on Daphnia magna reproduction. Ecotoxicol. Environ. Safety 11:9-14.
- Bishop, W.E., Cardwell, R.D., and Heidolph, B.B. eds.(1983). Aquatic Toxicology and Hazard Assessment. Proceedings of the Sixth Annual Symposium on Aquatic Toxicology. ASTM STP 802, American Society for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Branson, D.R., and Dickson, K.L. eds.(1981). Aquatic Toxicology and Hazard Assessment. Proceedings of the fourth annual symposium on aquatic toxicology. ASTM STP 737, American Society for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Broderius, S.J.(1983). Analysis of an interlaboratory comparative study of acute toxicity tests with freshwater aquatic organisms. Environmental Research Laboratory, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Duluth, Minnesota. 54 pp.
- Broderius, S.J. and Smith, L.L.Jr.(1979). Lethal and sub-lethal effects of binary mixtures of cyanide and hexavalent chromium, zinc, or ammonia to the fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas) and rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri). J. Fish. Res. Board Can. 36:164-172.
- Brungs, W., and Lemke, A.(1978). Manual for Construction and Operation of Toxicity-Testing Proportional Dilutors. Environmental Research Laboratory, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Duluth, Mn PB-287-606-8BE.

- Brungs, W.A., and Mount, D.I.(1967). A device for continuous treatment of fish in holding chambers. *Trans. Amer. Fish. Soc.* 96:55-57.
- Brusick, D.J., and Young, R.R.(1981). IERL-RTP Procedures Manual: Level II Environmental Assessment Biological Tests. Industrial Environmental Research Laboratory, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, N. Carolina. EPA-600/8-81-024.
- Buikema, A.L.(1983). Inter- and Intralaboratory Variation in Conducting Static Acute Toxicity Tests with Daphnia magna Exposed to Effluents and Reference Toxicants. American Petroleum Institute, API Publ. 4362, Washington. D.C.
- Buikema, A.L., and Cairns, J.Jr.,eds.(1980). Aquatic Invertebrate Bioassays. ASTM STP 715, American Society for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Buikema, A.L., Lee, D.R., and Cairnes, J.Jr.,(1976). A screening bioassay using Daphnia pulex for refinery wastes discharged into freshwater. *J. Test. Eval.* 4(2):119-125
- Buikema, A.L.Jr., Niederlehner, B.R. and Cairns, J.Jr.(1982). Biological monitoring. Part IV - toxicity testing. *Water Res.* 16:239-262.
- Cairns, J.Jr., Dickson, K.L. and Maki, A.W.eds(1978). Estimating the hazard of chemical substances to aquatic life. ASTM STP 657, American Society for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Cline, T.F., and Post, G.(1972). Therapy for trout eggs infected with Saprolegnia. *Prog. Fish-Cult.* 34:148-151.
- Davey, E.W., Gentile, J.H., Erickson, S.J. and Betzer, P.(1970). Removal of trace metals from marine culture media. *Limnol. Oceanogr.* 15:486-488.
- Davis, H.S.(1953). Culture and Diseases of Game Fishes. University of California Press, Berkeley. 322 pp.
- Defoe, D.L.(1975). Multichannel toxicant injection system for flowthrough bioassays. *J. Fish. Res. Bd. Can.* 32:544-546.
- Dixon, W.J. and Massey, F.J.Jr.(1979). Introduction to Statistical Analysis, 3rd ed. McGraw-Hill, New York, NY.
- Dewoskin, R.S.(1984). Good laboratory practice regulations: a comparison. Research Triangle Institute, Research Triangle Park, N. Carolina. 63 pp.
- Drummond, R.A. and Dawson, W.A. and W.F. (1970). An inexpensive method for simulating diel patterns of lighting the laboratory. *Trans. Am. Soc.* 99: 434-435.
- Durkin, P.R.(1981). Approach to the Analysis of Toxicant Interactions in the Aquatic Environment, Aquatic Toxicology and Hazard Assessment. In D.R. Branson and K.L. Dickson, eds., Fourth Conference. American Soceity for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia, PA, pp. 388-401.
- Eaton, J.G.(1973). Chronic toxicity of a copper, cadmium, and zinc mixture to the fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas Rafinesque). *Water Res.* 7:1723-1736.
- Eaton, J.G., Parrish, R.R. and Hendricks, A.C. eds.(1980). Aquatic Toxicology. Proceedings of the Third Annual

- Symposium on Aquatic Toxicology. ASTM STP 707, American Society for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Esenhart, C.(1947). Inverse sine transformation. Techn. Stat. Analysis, Chapt. 16, McGraw-Hill, New York, New York.
- European Inland Fisheries Advisory Commission.(1980). Report on Combined Effects on Freshwater Fish and Other Aquatic Life of Mixtures of Toxicants in Water. EIFAC Technical Paper No. 37. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.
- FDA. (1978). Good laboratory practices for nonclinical laboratory studies. Part 58, Fed. Reg. 43(247):60013-60020, December 22, 1978.
- Ficklin, W.H.(1983). Separation of arsenic III and arsenic V in ground waters by ion-exchange. Talantia 30:371-373.
- Finney, D.J.(1964). Statistical Methods in Biological Assay. 2nd ed. Hafner Publ. Company, New York, New York. 668 pp.
- Finney, D.J.(1971). Probit Analysis. 3rd ed. Cambridge University Press, London. 333 pp.
- Finney, D.J.(1978). Statistical Method in Biological Assay. 3rd ed. Charles Griffin & Co. Ltd, London. 508 pp.
- Freeman, R.A.(1971). A constant flow delivery device for chronic bioassay. Trans. Amer. Fish. Soc. 100:135-136.
- Frieberg, L., Piscator, M. and Nordberg, G.(1971). Cadmium in the Environment. CRC Press, Cleveland, OH.
- Granmo, A., and Kollberg, S.O. 1972. A new simple water flow system for accurate continuous flow tests. Water Res. 6:1597-1599.
- Grothe, D.R., and Kimerle, R.A.(1985). Inter- and intra-laboratory variability in Daphnia magna effluent toxicity test results. Environ. Toxicol. Chem. 4(2):189-192.
- Hamilton, M.A.(1986). Statistical analysis of the cladoceran reproductivity test. Environ. Toxicol. Chem. 5:205-212.
- Hamilton, M.A., Russo, R.C. and Thurston, R.V.(1977). Trimmed Spearman-Karber method for estimating median lethal concentrations-toxicity bioassays. Environ. Sci. Technol. 7:714-719. Correction 12:417(1978).
- Harris, E.K.(1959). Confidence limits for the LD₅₀ using the moving average angle method. Biometrics 15(3):424-432.
- Hart, W.B, Douderoff, P. and Greenbank, J.(1945). The Evaluation of the Toxicity of Industrial Wastes, Chemicals and Other Substances to Fresh-Water Fishes. Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 330 pp.
- Hermens, J., Canton, H., Steyger, N. and Wegman, R.(1984). Joint effects of a mixture of 14 chemicals on mortality and inhibition of reproduction of Daphnia magna. Aquat. Toxicol. 5:315-322.
- Hermanutz, R.O., Eaton, J.G. and Mueller, L.H.(1985). Toxicity of endrin and malathion mixtures to flagfish (Jordanella floridae). Arch. Envir. Contam. Toxicol. 14:307-314.

- Herwig, N.(1979). Handbook of Drugs and Chemicals used in the Treatment of Fish Diseases. Charles C. Thomas, Pub., Springfield Illinois. 272 pp.
- Hoffman, G.L., and Meyer, F.P.(1974). Parasites of Freshwater Fishes. THF Publ., Inc., Neptune City, New Jersey. 224 pp.
- Hoffman, G.L., and Mitchell, A.J.(1980). Some Chemicals that have been Used for Fish Diseases and Pests. Fish Farming Experimental Station, U.S Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 860, Stuttgart, Arkansas. 72160. Mimeograph. 8 pp.
- Hutchinson, N.J. and Sprague, J.B.(1986). Toxicity of trace metal mixtures to American flagfish (Jordanella floridae) in soft acid water and implications for cultural acidification. Can.J. Fish. Aquatic. Sci. 43:647-655.
- Jensen, A.L.(1972). Standard error of LC50 and sample size in fish bioassays. Water. Res. 6:85-89.
- Kenaga, E.E.(1982). Predictability of chronic toxicity from acute toxicity of chemicals in fish and aquatic invertebrates. Environ. Toxicol. Chem. 1(4):347-348.
- Kester, D.R., Oredall, I.W., Connors, D.N. and Pytokowicz, R.M. (1967). Preparation of artificial seawater. Limnol. Oceanogr. 12:176-179.
- Lemke, A.E., Brungs, W.A. and Halligan, B.J.(1978). Manual for construction of toxicity-testing proportional dilators. Environmental Research Laboratory, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Duluth, Minnesota. EPA-600/3-78-072.
- Lewis, P.A., and Weber, C.I.(1985). A study of the reliability of Daphnia acute toxicity tests. In: R.D. Cardwell, R. Purdy, and R.C. Bahner, eds. Aquatic Toxicology and Hazard Assessment: Seventh Symposium, ASTM STP 854, American Society for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. pp. 73-86.
- Lichatowich, J.A., O'Keefe, P.W., Strand, J.A. and Templeton, W.L. (1973). Development of methodology and apparatus for the bioassay of oil. In: Proceedings of Joint Conference on Prevention and Control of Oil Spills. American Petroleum Institute, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and U.S. Coast Guard, Washington, D.C. pp. 659-666.
- Lima, A.R., Curtis, C., Hammermeister, D.E., Markee, T.P., Northcott, C.E. and Brooke, L.T.(1984). Acute and chronic toxicities of arsenic III to fathead minnows, flagfish, daphnids and an amphipod. Arch. Environ. Contam. Toxicol. 13:595-601.
- Litchfield, J.T.Jr., and Wilcoxon, F.(1949). A simplified method of evaluating dose effect experiments. J. Pharm. Exp. Ther. 96:99-113.
- Lloyd, R.(1961). The toxicity of mixtures of zinc and copper sulphates to rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri Richardson). Ann. Appl. Biol. 49:535-538.
- Lowe, J.I.(1964). Chronic exposure of spot, Leiostomus xanthurus, to sublethal concentrations of toxaphene in seawater. Trans. Amer. Fish. Soc. 93: 396-399.

- Marking, L.L., and Dawson, V.K.(1973). Toxicity of Guinaldine Sulfate to Fish. Invest. Fish Contr. No.48., U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 8 pp.
- Marking, L.L.(1977). Method for assessing additive toxicity of chemical mixtures, aquatic toxicology and hazard evaluation. In F.L. Mayer and J.L. Hamelink, eds., Aquatic Toxicology and Hazard Evaluation. ASTM STP 634. American Society for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia, PA, 99-108.
- Marking, L.L., and Kimerle, R.A.eds. (1979). Aquatic Toxicology and Hazard Evaluation. Proceedings of the Second Annual Symposium on Aquatic Toxicology. ASTM STP 667, American Society for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Martin, T.D. and Riley, J.K.(1982). Determining dissolved hexavalent chromium in water and wastewater by electrothermal atomization. Atomic Spectroscopy 3:174-179.
- Mayer, F.L., and Hamelink, J.L.eds.(1977). Aquatic Toxicology and Hazard Evaluation. Proceedings of the First Annual Sysposium. ASTM STP 634, American Society for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Mayes, M.A., Alexander, H.C. and Dill, D.C.(1983). A study to assess the influence of age on the response of fathead minnows in static acute toxicity tests. Bull. Environ. Contam. Toxicol. 31:139-147.
- Mount, D.I., and Brungs, W.A.(1967). A simplified dosing apparatus for fish toxicological studies. Water Res. 1:21-29.
- Mount, D.I. and Norberg, T.J.(1984) A seven-day life cycle cladoceran toxicity test. Environ. Toxicol. Chem. 3:425-434.
- Muska, C.F. and Weber, L.J.(1977). An approach for studying the effects of mixtures of environmental toxicants on whole organism performances. In R.A. Tubb, ed., Recent Advances in Fish Toxicology, A Symposium. EPA-600/3-77-085. Ecological Research Series, Environmental Research Laboratory, Corvallis, OR, pp 77-87.
- National Academy of Science and National Academy of Engineering. (1973). Water Quality Criteria 1972. EPA-R3-73-033, Ecological Research Series. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C.
- Nebeker, A.V., and Lemke, A.E.(1968). Preliminary studies on the tolerance of aquatic insects to heated waters. J.Kans. Entomol. Soc. 41:413-418.
- Nelson, H.P., Erickson, R.J., Benoit, D.A., Mattson, V.R. and Lindberg, J.R. (1985). The effects of variable hardness, pH, alkalinity, suspended clay, and humics on the chemical speciation and aquatic toxicity of copper. EPS 68-01-6388. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Duluth, MN, and Science Applications International Corporation (formerly JRB Associates) McLean, V.A.

- Pearson, J.G., Foster, R.B., and Bishop, W.E., eds.(1982). Aquatic Toxicology. Proceedings of the Fifth Annual Symposium on Aquatic Toxicology. ASTM STP 766, American Society for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Peltier, W.(1978a). Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents to Aquatic Life. 1st Edition. Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, Ohio. January, 1978. EPA 600/4-78-02.
- Peltier, W.(1978b). Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents to Aquatic Life. 2nd Edition. Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, Ohio July, 1978. EPA 600/4-78-012.
- Post, G.W.(1983). Textbook of Fish Health. T.F.H. Publ., Neptune, New Jersey. 256 pp.
- Reichenbach-Klinke, H., and Elkan, E.(1965). The Principal Diseases of Lower Vertebrates. Academic Press, New York. 600 pp.
- Riley, C.W.(1975). Proportional diluter for effluent bioassays. JWPCF 47:2620-2626.
- Schimmel, S.C.(1981). Results: interlaboratory Comparison-Acute Toxicity Tests using Estuarine Animals. Environmental Research Laboratory, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Gulf Breeze, Florida. 15 pp.
- Schimmel, S.C., Hansen, and Forester, J.(1974). Effects of Aroclor 1254 on laboratory-reared embryos and fry of sheepshead minnows (Cyprinodon variegatus). Trans. Amer. Fish. Soc. 103:582-586.
- Schimmel, S.C., and Hansen, D.J.(1974). Sheepshead Minnow (Cyprinodon variegatus): An estuarine fish suitable for chronic (entire lifecycle) bioassays. Proceedings of the 28th Annual Conference of the Southeastern Association of Game and Fish Commissioners. pp.392-398.
- Shumway, D.L., and Palensky, J.R.(1973). Impairment of the Flavor of Fish by Water Pollutants. Ecological Research Series No. EPA/R373010. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 80 pp.
- Skarheim, H.P.(1973). Tables of the Fraction of Ammonia in the Undissociated Form. SERL Report No. 73.5. University of California, Berkeley. 33 pp.
- Sniewzko, S.F.(ed.).(1970). A Symposium on Diseases of Fishes and Shellfishes. Spec. Publ. No.5, Amer. Fish. Soc., Washington, D.C. 526 pp.
- Spehar, R.L., Leonard, E.N. and Defoe, D.L.(1978). Chronic effects of cadmium and zinc mixtures on flagfish (Jordanella floridae). Trans. Am. Fish. Soc. 107:354-360.
- Spehar, R.L. and Fiandt, J.T.(1985). Acute and Chronic Effects of Water Quality-Based Metal Mixtures on Three Aquatic Species. PB 86-122579/AS. National Technical Information Service, Springfield, V.A.
- Sprague, J.B.(1969). Measurement of pollutant toxicity to

- fish. I. Bioassay methods for acute toxicity. Water Res. 3:793-821.
- Sprague, J.B.(1970). Measurement of pollutant toxicity to fish II. Utilizing and applying bioassay results. Water Res 4:3-32.
- Sprague, J.B., and Fogels, A.(1977). Watch the Y in Bioassay. Proceedings of the 3rd Aquatic Toxicity Workshop, Halifax, N.S., Nov.2-3, 1976. Environm. Prot. Serv. Tech. Rpt. No. EPS-5-AR-77-1, Halifax, Canada. pp. 107-118.
- Stephan, C.E.(1977). Methods for Calculating an LC50. In: F.L. Mayer and J.L. Hamelink, eds., Aquatic Toxicology and Hazard Evaluation. ASTM STP 634, American Society for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. pp. 65-84.
- Stephan, C.E.(1982). Increasing the Usefulness of Acute Toxicity Tests. In: J.G. Pearson, R.B. Foster , and W.E. Bishop, eds., Aquatic Toxicity and Hazard Assessment. ASTM STP 766, American Society for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. pp. 69-81.
- Stephan, C.E., Mount, D.I., Hansen, D.J., Gentile, J.H., Chapman, G.A. and Brungs, W.A.(1983). Guidelines for Deriving Numerical Water Quality Criteria for the Protection of Aquatic Life and Its Uses. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Duluth MN.
- Tebo, L.B.(1985). Effluent Monitoring - Historical Perspective. Presented at a workshop, Hazard Assessment for Complex Effluents, Cody, Wyoming, August 22-27, 1982. (In press).
- Thurston, R.V., Russo, R.C., and Emerson, K.(1974). Aqueous Ammonia Equilibrium Calculations. Tech. Rep. No. 741. Fisheries Biossay Laboratory, Montana State University, Bozeman. 18 pp.
- USEPA.(1972). Recommended Bioassay Procedure for Fathead Minnow Pimephales promelas Rafinesque Chronic Tests. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, National Water Quality Laboratory, Duluth, Minnesota. 13 pp.
- USEPA.(1973). Water Quality Criteria (1972). A Report of the Committee on Water Quality Criteria, Environmental Studies Board, National Academy of Engineering, National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. EPA-R3-73-033. 594 pp.
- USEPA.(1975). Methods for Acute Toxicity Tests with Fish, Macroinvertebrates and Amphibians. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, National Water Quality Research Laboratory, Duluth, Minnesota. 61 pp.
- USEPA.(1977). Occupational health and safety manual. Office of Planning and Management, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C.
- USEPA.(1979a). Handbook for Analytical Quality Assurance in Water and Wastewater Laboratories. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory, Cincinnati, Ohio. EPA-600/4-79-019.

- USEPA.(1979b). Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and wastes. Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, Ohio. EPA-600/4-79-020.
- USEPA.(1979c). Interim NPDES Compliance Biomonitoring Inspection Manual. Office of Water Enforcement, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. (MCD-62).
- USEPA.(1979d). Good Laboratory Practice Standards for Health Effects. Paragraph 772.110-1, Part 772 - Standards for development of test data. Fed. Reg. 44:27362-27375, May 9, 1979.
- USEPA.(1980a). Physical, Chemical, Persistence, and Ecological Effects Testing: Good Laboratory Practice Standards (proposed rule). 40 CFR 772, Fed. Reg. 45:77353-77365, November 21, 1980.
- USEPA.(1980b). Proposed Good Laboratory Practice Guidelines for Toxicity Testing. Paragraph 163.60-6. Fed Reg. 45:26377-26382, April 18, 1980.
- USEPA.(1980c). Treatability Manual. Vol. II-Industrial Descriptions. EPA600/8-80-042B. Cincinnati, OH.
- USEPA.(1982). Methods for Organic Chemical Analysis of Municipal and Industrial Wastewater. Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, Ohio. EPA-600/4-82-57.
- USEPA.(1984a). Development of Water Quality-Based Permit Limitations for Toxic Pollutants: National Policy. Fed. Reg. 49(48):9016-9019. Friday, March 9, 1984.
- USEPA.(1984b). Technical Support Document for Water Quality-toxics Control. Office of Water, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C.
- USEPA.(1984c). Water Quality Criteria. Request for comments. Fed. Reg. 49:4551-4554.
- USEPA.(1985). Water Quality Criteria: Availability of Documents. Fed. Reg. 50:30784-30796.
- Van Duijn, C.Jr.(1973). Diseases of Fishes. 3rd ed., Charles C. Thoms Publ., Springfield, Illinois. 309 pp.
- Walsh, G.E., and Garnas, R.L.(1983). Determination of Bioactivity of Chemical Fractions of Liquid Wastes Using Freshwater and Saltwater Algae and Crustaceans. Environ. Sci. Technol. 17(3):180-182.
- Walters, D.B., and Jameson, C.W.(1984). Health and Safety for Toxicity Testing. Butterworth Publ., Woburn, Massachusetts.
- Weber, C.I.,ed.(1973). Biological Field and Laboratory Methods for Measuring the Quality of Surface Waters and Effluents. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Methods Development and Quality Assurance Research Laboratory, Cincinnati, Ohio. EPA 670/4-73-001, 200 pp.
- Weber, C.I., and Peltier, W.(1981). Effluent Toxicity Screening Test using Daphnia and Mysid Shrimp. Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Weinstein, N.L.(1978). Multiple Toxicity Assessment for

- Mixtures of Aquatic Pollutants. M.Sc. thesis, Concordia University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
- Welch, P.S.(1948). Limnological Methods, McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York.
- Wong, P.T.S., Chan, Y.K. and Patel, D.(1982). Physiological and biochemical responses of several freshwater algae to a mixture of metals. Chemosphere 11:367-376.
- Zaroogian, G.E., Pesch, G. and Morrison, G.(1969). Formulation of an artificial sea water media suitable for oyster larvae development. Amer. Zool. 9:1141.
- Zillioux, E.J., Foulk, H.R., Prager, J.C. and Cardin, J.A.(1973). Using Artemia to assay oil dispersant toxicities. JWPCF 45:2389-2396.

4. INTERACTION OF CYANIDE WITH OTHER SUBSTANCES

- Anderson, P.D. and Weber, L.J.(1975). The Toxicity to Aquatic Populations of Mixtures Containing Certain Heavy Metals. In: Proceedings of the International Conference on Heavy Metals in the Environment. Institute of Environmental Studies, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
- Brickell, R.H., Chemistry of Cyanide Solutions, presented at the technical seminar on Cyanide and Gold Mining Industry sponsored by Environment Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, (January, 1981). Mine and Mill Waste Treatment, Report EPS 2/MM/3, Environment Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, (December, 1988).
- Brockway, D.L.(1963). Some Effects of Sublethal Levels of Pentachlorophenol and Cyanide on the Physiology and Behavior of Cichlid Fish, Cichlasoma bimaculatum (Linnaeus). M.Sc. thesis. Corvallis, Oregon State University. 56 numb. leaves.
- Brown, V.M.(1968). The calculation of the acute toxicity of mixtures of poisons to rainbow trout. Water Res. 2:723-733.
- Brown, V.M. and Dalton, R.A.(1970). The acute lethal toxicity to rainbow trout of mixtures of copper, phenol, zinc and nickel. J. Fish. Biol. 2:211-217.
- Brown, V.M., Jordan, D.H.M. and Tiller, B.A.(1969). The acute toxicity to rainbow trout of fluctuating concentrations and mixtures of ammonia, phenol and zinc. J.Fish. Biol. 1:1-9.
- Brown, V.M., Shurben, D.G. and Shaw, D.(1970). Studies on water quality and the absence of fish from some polluted English rivers. Water Res. 4:363-383.
- Cairns, J.Jr. and Schreier, A.(1957). The effects of temperature and hardness of water upon the toxicity of zinc to the common bluegill. Notul. Nat. Acad. Phil. No. 299:12 pp.
- Chapman, G.A.(1969). Toxicity of Pentachlorophenol to Trout Allevins. Ph. D. thesis. Corvallis, Oregon State University. 87 numb. leaves.

- Cherkinsky, S.N.(1957). The theoretical basis of hygienic standardization of simultaneous pollution of water sources with several harmful substances. *Gig Sanit.* 22:3-9. English summary.
- Crandall, C.A. and Goodnight, C.J.(1962). Effects of sublethal concentrations of several toxicants on growth of the common guppy. *Limnol. Oceanog.* 7:233-239.
- Crandall, C.A. and Goodnight, C.J.(1963). The Effects of sublethal concentrations of several toxicants to the common guppy. *Trans. Amer. Microscop. Soc.* 82:59-73.
- deMarch, B.G.E.(1987a). Mixture toxicity indices in acute lethal toxicity tests. *Arch. Environ. Contam. Toxicol.* 16: 33-37.
- deMarch, B.G.E.(1987b). Simple, similar action and independent joint cation - two similar models for the joint effects of toxicants applied as mixtures. *Aquat. Toxicol.* 9:291-304.
- deMarch, B.G.E.(1988). Acute toxicity of binary mixtures of five cations (Cu^{2+} , Cd^{2+} , Zn^{2+} , Mg^{2+} and K^+) to the freshwater amphipod Gammarus lacustris (Sars): alternative descriptive models. *Can.J.Fish.Aquat.Sci.* 45:625-633.
- Deneer, J.W., Seinen, W.W. and Hermens, J.L.M.(1988a). Growth of Daphnia magna exposed to mixtures of chemicals with diverse models of action. *Ecotoxicol. Environ. Safety* 15:72-77.
- Deneer, J.W., Sinnige, T.L., Seinen, W. and Hermens, J.L.M.(1988b). The joint toxicity to Daphnia magna of industrial organic chemicals at low concentrations. *Aquat. Toxicol.* 12:33-38.
- Edwards, R.W. and Brown, V.M.(1966). Pollution and Fisheries: A Progress Report. *Water Pollut. Control, Lond. (J. Proc. Inst. Sewage Purif.)* 66:63:78.
- EIFAC (European Inland Fisheries Advisory Commission 1980). Report on Combined Effects on Freshwater Fish and Other Aquatic Life of Mixtures of Toxicants in Water. EIFAC Tech.Pap.37. 49 pp.
- Emerson, K., Russo, R.C., Lund, R.E. and Thurston, R.V.(1975). Aqueous ammonia equilibrium calculations: effect of pH and temperature. *J. Fish. Res. Board Can.* 32:2379-2383.
- Ellis, R.H.(1968). Effects of Kraft Mill Effluents on the Production and Food Relations of Juvenile Chinook Salmon in Laboratory Streams. M.Sc. thesis. Corvallis, Oregon State University. 55 numb. leaves.
- Friedland, S.A. and Rubleva, M.N.(1958). The problem of hygienic standards for water simultaneously polluted with several harmful substances. *Gig. Sanit.* 23:12-16. English summary.
- Goodman, J.P.(1951). Toxicity of zinc for rainbow trout. *Cal. Fish and Game.* 37:391-194.
- Groves, A.B. and Novotny, A.J.(1965). A thermal marking technique for juvenile salmonids. *Trans. Amer. Fish. Soc.* 94:386-389.
- Heming, T.A., Thurston, R.V., Meyn, E.L. and Zajdel,

- R.K.(1985). Acute toxicity of thiocyanate to trout. Transactionseofthe American Fisheries Society 114.
- Herbert, D.W.M. and Downing, K.(1985). A further study of the toxicity of KCN to rainbow trout. Ann Appl. Biol. 43:237. Sprakled
- Herbert, D.W.M., Jordon, D.H.M. and Lloyd, R.(1965). A study of some fishless rivers in the industrial Midlands. J.Proc. Instn Sewage Purif. 569-582.
- Herbert, D.W.M. and Merkens, J.C.(1952). The toxicity of potassium cyanide to trout. J. exp. Biol 29:632-650.
- Herbert, D.W. and Shurben, D.S.(1964)... The toxicity to fish of mixtures of poisons. I. Salts of ammonia and zinc. Ann. Appl. Biol. 53:33-41.
- Herbert, D.W.M. and VanDyke, J.M.(1964). The toxicity to fish of mixtures of poisons. II. Copper-ammonia and zinc-phenol mixtures. Ann. Appl. Biol. 53:415-421.
- Howarth, R.S. and Sprague, J.B.(1978). Copper lethality to rainbow trout in waters of various hardness and pH. Water Res. 12:455-462.
- Inglis, A. and Davis, E.L.(1972). Effects of Water Hardness on the Toxicity of Several Organic and Inorganic Herbicides to Fish. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service Techn. Paper 67.
- IJC.(1985). 1985 Annual Report. Report of the Aquatic Ecosystem Objectives Committee to the International Joint Commission, Windsor, Ontario, Canada.
- Jones, J.R.E.(1947). The oxygen consumption of Gasterosteus aculeatus L. in toxic solutions. J. Exp. Biol. 23:298-311.
- Kovacs, T.G. and Leduc, G.(1982). Acute toxicity of cyanide to rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri) acclimated at different temperatures. Can. J. Aquat. Sci. 39:1426-1429.
- LeDuc, G.(1966). Some Physiological and Biochemical Responses of Fish to Chronic Poisoning by Cyanide. Ph.D. thesis Corvallis, Oregon State University. 146 numb. leaves.
- Lichatowich, J.A.(1970). Influences of kraft mill effluents on the production of chinook salmon in laboratory stream communities. M.Sc. thesis. Corvallis, Oregon State University. 52 numb. leaves.
- Lloyd, R.(1960). The toxicity of zinc sulphate to rainbow trout. Ann. Appl. Biol. 48:84-94.
- Lloyd, R.(1961). The toxicity of mixtures of zinc and copper sulfates to rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri Richardson). Ann. Appl. Biol. 49:535-538.
- Lloyd, R. and Herbert, D.W.M.(1962). The effect of the environment on the toxicity of poisons to fish. J. Instn. Public Health Engrs. 61:132-145.
- Lloyd, R. and Jordan, D.W.M.(1964). Predicated and observed toxicities of several sewage effluents to rainbow trout: A further study. J. Proc. Inst. Sewage Purif. Pt. 2:183-186.
- Mount, D.I.(1964). An autopsy technique for zinc-caused mortality. Trans. Amer. Fish. Soc. 93:174-182.

- Mount, D.I.(1965). The effect of total hardness and pH on acute toxicity of zinc to fish. Air Water Pollut. Int. J. 10:49-56.
- Neil, J.H.(1957). Some Effects of Potassium Cyanide on Speckled Trout. Fourth Ontario Industrial Waste Conf., Ontario Water Resource Comm.(1957).
- Palmer, S.A.K., et al., Metal/Cyanide Containing Wastes: Treatment, Noyes Data Corporation, Park Ridge, New Jersey, USA., pp. 110-569,(1988).
- Pasley, J.N.(1969). Some Effects of Thyroxine and PCP on the Bioenergetics of Cichlid Fish. Ph.D. Thesis. Corvallis, Oregon State University. 118 numb. leaves.
- Pennak, R.W.(1953). Fresh-Water Invertebrates of the United States. Ronald Press, New York, N.Y. 769 pp.
- Parker, W.R.(1983). The Acute Lethality of Potassium Thiocyanate to Rainbow Trout as Influenced by pH and Hardness. Environmental Protection Service, Environment Canada.
- Seim, W.K.(1970). Influence of Biologically Stabilised Kraft Mill Effluent on the Food Relations and Production of Juvenile Chinook Salmon in Laboratory Streams. M.Sc. thesis. Corvallis, Oregon State University. 55 numb. leaves.
- Skidmore, J.F.(1964). Toxicity of zinc compounds to aquatic animals, with special reference to fish. Quart. Rev. Biol. 39(3):227-248.
- Skidmore, J.F.(1970). Respiration and osmoregulation in rainbow trout with gills damaged by zinc sulphate. J. Exp. Biol. 52:481-494.
- Southgate, B.A.(1932). The toxicity of mixtures of poisons. Quart. J. Pharm. Pharmac. 5:639-648.
- Speyer, M.R. and Raymond, P.(1984). The Acute Toxicity of Thiocyanate and Cyanate to Rainbow Trout. Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. Environmental Studies No. 47.
- Sprague, J.B.(1964). Lethal concentrations of copper and zinc for young Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar). J. Fish. Res. Bd. Canada. 21:17-26.
- Sprague, J.B.(1970). Measurement of pollutant toxicity to fish. II. Utilizing and applying bioassay results. Water Res. 4:3-32.
- Sprague, J.B. and Ramsay, A.B.(1965). Lethal levels of mixed copper-zinc solutions for juvenile salmon. J. Fish. Res. Bd. Canada. 22:425-432.
- Usinger, R.L.(1956). Aquatic Insects of California with Keys to North American Genera and California Species. University of California Press, Berkeley, Calif. 508 pp.
- Vaughan, J.D.A., Parker, W.R. and Doe, K.G.(1985). The Effect of pH and Hardness on the Acute Lethality of Cyanate to Fingerling Rainbow Trout. Environmental Protection Service, Environment Canada.
- Watson, S.J. and Maly, E.J.(1987). Thiocyanate toxicity to Daphnia magna: modified by pH and temperature. Aquat. Toxic. 10:10-8.
- Weinbach, E.C.(1954). The effect of PCP on oxidative

phosphorylation. Biol. Chem. 210:525.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

- Bessant, R.A., Luther, P.A. and Eklund, C.W.(1987). Removal of Cyanide from Coke Plant Wastewaters by Selective Ion Exchange - Results of Pilot Testing Program. In Proc. 3rd Western Regional Conference on Precious Metals, Coal, and Environment, Rapid City, South Dakota.
- Borbely, G.J. et.al. Cyanide Removal from Aqueous Streams, Can. Patent 1,165,474, April 10, 1984. Covered by South African Patent 82/0372, UK Patent 2091713B, US Patent 4,537,686, Aug 27, 1985 and Patent Applications pending in other countries.
- Cadwell, J.A., Moore, D. and Smith, A.(1984). Impoundment Design for Cyanide Tailings - Case History of the Cannon Mine Project, Proceedings. Conference on Cyanide and the Environment, Tucson, Arizona, Vol. I, pp. 249-263, Published by Geotechnical Engineering Program, Colorado State University.
- Canviro Conviro Consultants Ltd., Sept. 1985. Evaluation of the Full Scale INCO SO₂/Air System Treating Gold Mill Effluent at Carolin Mines. A report prepared for Environment Canada
- Chatwin, T.D. and Treparowski, J.J. Utilization of Spoils to Mitigate Cyanide Releases. Proceedings of the Third Western Regional Conference on Precious Metals, Coal and Environment, Rapid City, SD, Sept. 1987.
- Chatein, T.D. and Trepanowski, J.J.(1987). Utilization of Spoils to Mitigate Cyanide Releases. Proceedings of the Third Western Regional Conference on Precious Metals, Coal, and Environment, SME-AIME, Rapid City, South Dakota, September 23-26.
- Chatwin, T.D. and Hendrix, J.(1988). The Fate of Cyanide in Soils, presented at the Randol Gold Forum.
- DeVoe, I.W. and Holbein, B.E. Insoluble Chelating Compositions, United States Patent No. 4,530,963 (July, 1985).
- DeVries, F.W. and Jones, A.E. Some Recent Considerations on the Environmental Impact of Cyanide from Precious Metal Leaches. Symposium for Precious and Rare Metals, Albuquerque, NM, April, 1988.
- Devuyst, E.A., Conard, B.R. and Ettal,V.A. 1982. Pilot Plant Operation of the INCO SO₂/Air Cyanide Removal Process. Presented at the 29th Ontario Industrial Waste Conference, June 13-16, 1982, Toronto, Ontario.
- Devuyst, E.A., Conard, B.R. and Hudson, W. 1984. Commercial Operation of INCO'S SO₂/Air Cyanide Removal Process. Presented at the Conference on Cyanide and the Environment, December 1984, Tucson, Arizona.
- Devuyst, E.A. and Conard, B.R.1988. Industrial Wastewater Cyanide Removal by the SO₂-Air Process Heap Leaching Symposium, Timmins, Ontario, May 24-25, 1988.

- Devuyst, E.A., Ettel, V.A. and Borbely, G.J. 1982 New Method for Cyanide Destruction in Gold Mill Effluents and Tailing Slurries. Presented at the 19th Annual Operators Conference of the Canadian Mineral Processors Division of the CIM, January 19-21, 1982.
- Devuyst, E.A., Ettel, V.A. and Borbely, G.J. 1982 New Process for Treatment of Wastewaters Containing Cyanide and Related Species. Presented at the 1982 AIME Annual Meeting, February 18-19, 1982, Toronto, Ontario.
- Elvish, R.D. and Huber, A.L. 1988 The use of Cyanosave Detoxification and Cyanide Recovery Process for Cyanide Tailings. Proceedings Australian Institute of Mining Engineers, Sydney, 1988.
- Emerson, K., Russo, R.C., Lund, R.E., and Thurston, R.V.(1975). Aqueous ammonia equilibrium calculations: effect of pH and temperature. J. Fish. Res. Board Can. 32:2379-2383.
- Engineering Science.(1986). Heap Leach Technology and Potential Effects in the Black Hills, Draft Report commissioned by the U.S. E.P.A., contract number 68-03-6289.
- Environment Canada.(1987). Mine and Mill Water Treatment, EPS 2/mm/3, December, Industrial Programs Branch, Environment Canada, Ottawa.
- Erkku, Herman and Price, Lynn S. 1979. The Treatment of Gold Milling Effluents. Paper presented at 34th Annual Purdue Industrial Waste Conference, May 8-10, 1979.
- Gloves, H.G. 1968 The Control of Acid Mine Drainage Pollution by Biochemical Oxidation and Limestone Treatment. Proceedings of the 22nd Purdue Industrial Waste Conference, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, U.S.,(1968).
- Glynn, P.(1983). Cyanide Behaviour in Groundwater Environments. Unpublished Report, University of Waterloo, Ontario, 1983.
- Griffiths, A., Knorre, H., Goss. and Higgins, R.(1987). The Detoxification of Gold-Mill Tailings with Hydrogen Peroxide. J.S. Afr. Inst. Min. Metall., Vol 87, no. 9, pp 279 - 283.
- Griffiths, A.(1988). Advances in the Treatment of Gold Mill Effluents with Hydrogen Peroxide. Proc. Soc. Min. Eng., Phoenix, Arizona, 1988.
- Hendrickson, T.M. and Daignault, L.G.(1973). Treatment of Complex Cyanide Compounds for Reuse or Disposal. EPA Report No. EPA-R2-73-269, U.S. E.P.A., Washington, D.C., 1973.
- Holbein, B.E., Huber, A.L. and Kidby, D.K.1988. Integrated Gold and Cyanide Recovery with Vitrokele. Proceedings Randol Gold Forum, Phoenix, 88, Randol International Ltd., Colorado. 1988.
- Holbein, B.E. and Huber, A.L. and Kidby, D.K.1988. Vitrokele Performance for Selected Ores: Gold, Silver and Cyanide Recoveries. Proceedings Randol Gold Conference Perth 88. Randol International Ltd., Colorado. 1988.

- Huiatt, J.L., Karrigan, J.E., Olson, F.A. and Potter, G.L.(1982). Proceedings of Cyanide from Mineral Processing Workshop. Utah Mining and Mineral Resources Research Institute. Sponsored by the National Science Foundation and USBM.
- Ingles, J. and Scott, J.S.(1985). State-of-Art-of Processes for the Treatment of Gold Mill Effluents. Mining, Mineral and Metallurgical Processes Division, Industrial Programs Branch, Environmental Protection Programs Directorate, Environment Canada.
- Kingsmann, E., et.al. 1989. Water Management and Effluent Treatment Practice at Golden Giant Mines, Hemlo Gold Mines Inc. Presented at the Canadian Mineral Processors Annual Conference, Ottawa, Ontario, (January, 1989).
- Lanouette, K.H.(1977). Heavy Metals Removal. Chemical Engineering, October 17, 1977, pp. 73-80.
- Larssen, D.(1984). Fate and Persistence of Cyanide in Groundwater, Klohn Leonoff Ltd. Report Prepared for Environment Canada.
- Lash, L.D., and Kominek, E.G.(1975). Primary Waste Treatment Methods. Chemical Engineering, October 6, 1975, pp.49-61.
- Leach, J.A., Harper, T.G. and Tape, R.T.(1986). Current Practice in the use of Geosynthetics in the heap Leach Industry, Proceedings, Geosynthetics 87, New Orleans.
- Longe, G.K. and DeVries, F.W. 1988. Some Recent Considerations on the Natural Disappearance of Cyanide, (Economics of Heap Leaching in the Gold Mining), Cairns Queensland Australia, August 1988.
- Mathre, Owen B. 1971. Destruction of Cyanide in Aqueous Solutions, US Patent 3,617,567, Nov. 1971.
- McGrew, K.J., and Thrall, B.A. 1987. Heap Leach Processing at the Annie Creek Mine. Third Western Regional Conference on Precious Metals, Coal and Environment, Rapid City, S.D., Sept. 1987.
- Milligan, D.A.(1985). Cyanide Destruction Chapter 14, An Evaluation, Design and Operation of Precious Metal Heap Leaching Project, SME - Fall Meeting, Albuquerque, New Mexico.
- Neville, Roy 1982. Method for the Removal of Free and Complex Cyanides from Water. US Patent 4,312,760. Jan. 26, 1982.
- Nutt, S.G. and Zaidi, S.A. 1984. Treatment of Cyanide-Containing Wastewaters by the Copper Catalysed SO₂/Air Oxidation Process. Proceedings of the 38th Purdue Industrial Waste Conference, Ann Arbor Science Publishers Inc., Ann Arbor, Mich., 357-368, 1984.
- Patterson, J.W. 1982 The Effect of Carbonate Ion on Precipitation treatment of Cadmium, Copper, Lead and Zinc, Proceedings of the 36th Purdue Industrial Waste Conference, Ann Arbor Science, Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A.,(1982).
- Peters, R.E., et al., 1984. The Effect of Chelating Agents on the Removal of Heavy Metals by Sulfide Precipitation. Proceedings of the 16th Mid-Atlantic Industrial Waste

- Conference, Techmonic Publishing Company, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
- Reid Crowther & Partners Ltd.(1985a). Waste Management Compliance Program, January, prepared for Echo Bay Mines Ltd. and on file with the Northwest Territories Water Board, Yellowknife, NWT.
- Reid Crowther & Partners Ltd.(1985b). Waste Management Compliance Program, January, prepared for Echo Bay Mines Ltd. and on file with the Northwest Territories Water Board, Yellowknife, NWT.
- Rouse, J.V., Pyrith, R.G. and Pyrith, R.Z., 1988. Natural Geochemical Attenuation of Trace Elements in Migrating Precious Metal Process Solutions. Randol Perth Conference.
- Schiller, J.E. et.al., 1984. Mineral processing water treatment using magnesium oxide, Environmental Progress, Vol 3, No. 2, pp. 136-141.
- Schmidt, J.W., Simovic, L. and Shannon, E.E. (1981). Development of Studies for Suitable Technologies for the Removal of Cyanide and Heavy Metals from Gold Milling Effluents. Proceedings from the 36th Industrial Waste Conference, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, pp. 831-849.
- Scott, J.S. and Ingles, F.C.(1981). Removal of Cyanide from Gold Mill Effluents. Cyanide in the Gold Mining Industry: A Technical Seminar. Sponsored by Environment Canada and Canadian Mineral Processors.
- Shoemaker, R.S., DeVries, F.W., 1986. Cyanide, Precious Metal Leaching and the Environment. American Mining Congress Convention, Las Vegas, NV.
- Simovic, L., Snodgrass, W.J., Murphy, K.L. and Schmidt, J.W. (1984). Development of a Model to Describe the Natural Degradation of Cyanide in Gold Mill Effluents, in D.van Zyl (ed.) Cyanide and the Environment. Proceedings of a Conference, Tucson, Ariz.
- Stotts, W.G., 1984. Handling Cyanide at Superior Mining Company's Stibnite Heap Leaching Operation. Conference on Cyanide and the Environment, Tucson, AZ.
- Svarovsky, L.(1979). Sedimentation, Centrifugation, and Flotation. Chemical Engineering, July 16,1979, pp. 93-105.
- Thoms, K.G., et.al. 1987. Treatment of and Gold Recovery from Effluent at Giant Yellowknife Mines Limited, presented at the Canadian Mineral Processors Annual Conference, Ottawa, Ontario.
- Thompson, L.C., 1987. Microbial Degradation of Metal-Cyanide Compounds in Solid Mining Waste. Division of Environmental Chemistry, American Chemical Society, April.
- Thompson, R., 1986. Trace Metals Removal from Aqueous Solutions. The Royal Society of Chemistry, London, U.K. pp. 1-57.
- United States Environmental Protection Agency, 1975. Process Design Manual for Suspended Solids Removal, EPA

- 625/1-75-003a, Washington, D.C., USA.
- United States Environmental Protection Agency, 1975. Sources and Treatment of Wastewater in the Non-Ferrous Metals Industry. EPA 600/2-80-074, Cincinnati, Ohio, USA.
- Wilson, Warren, A.; Kress, Kenneth G.; Wilson, Hugh R. (1988). Development of the Waste Management Program at Lupin Mine. 2nd International Conference on Gold Mining, Vancouver, B.C. pp?
- Wilson, H.R. and Wilson, A.W.(1987). Tailings Management Program at Echo Bay's Lupin Mine. First International Conference on Gold Mining, Vancouver, B.C. pp?
- Wing, R.E., 1980. Process for Heavy Metals Removal from Plating Wastewaters. Proceedings of the First Annual Conference on Advanced Pollution Control for the Metal Finishing Industry, United States Environmental Protection Agency, EPA-600/8-78-010, Washington, D.C., USA.
- Wing, R.E. and Doane, W.M. 1976/1977. Removal of Heavy Metal Ions from Aqueous Solutions with Insoluble Crosslinked Starch Xanthate. U.S. Patent No. 3,979,286 (1976) and 4,051,316(1977).