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**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA OPEN FILE 2364  
(NTS 105O; PARTS OF 105P)  
CANADA-YUKON ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING AGREEMENT (1989-1990)**

**REGIONAL STREAM SEDIMENT AND WATER  
GEOCHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE DATA  
EAST CENTRAL YUKON**

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Recommended citation:

Friske, P.W.B., Hornbrook, E.H.W., Lynch, J.J., McCurdy, M.W., Gross, H., Galletta, A.C., Durham, C.C.

1991: National Geochemical Reconnaissance Stream Sediment and Water Data, East Central Yukon, (NTS 105O; parts of 105P) Geological Survey of Canada Open File 2364

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**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA OPEN FILE 2364  
(NTS 1050; PARTS OF 105P)  
CANADA-YUKON ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING AGREEMENT (1989-1990)**

**REGIONAL STREAM SEDIMENT AND WATER  
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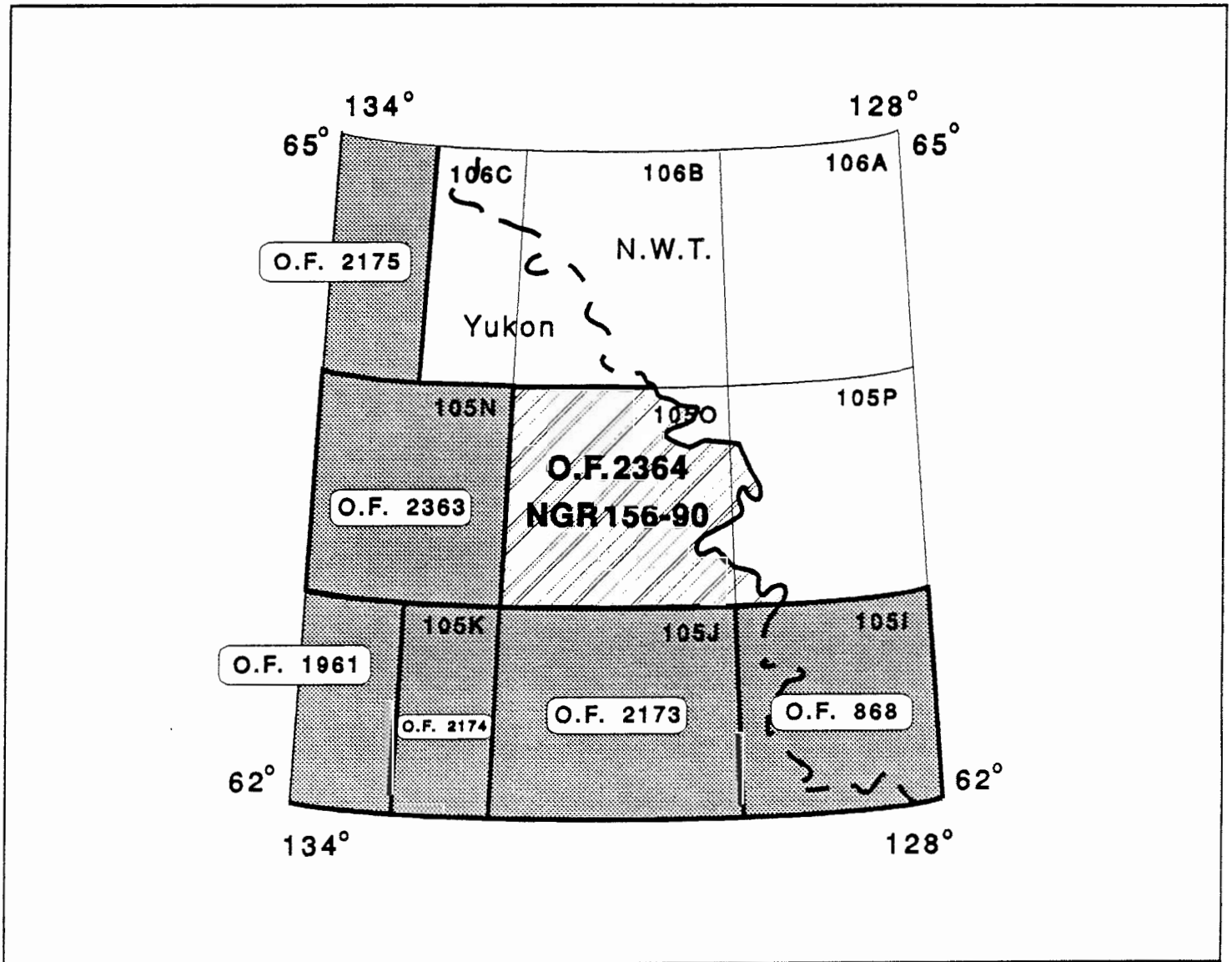
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July 1991

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**NATIONAL GEOCHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE  
STREAM SEDIMENT AND WATER GEOCHEMICAL DATA  
YUKON 1991  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA OPEN FILE 2364, NGR 156-1990  
NTS 105O AND PARTS OF 105P**

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National Topographic System reference and index to adjoining GSC geochemical reconnaissance surveys

Open File 2364 represents a contribution to the Canada - Yukon Economic Programming Agreement. This project was managed by the Geological Survey of Canada.

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## REGIONAL STREAM SEDIMENT AND WATER GEOCHEMICAL DATA, YUKON 1991, GSC OPEN FILE 2364, NGR 156-1990; NTS 1050, PARTS OF 105P

### INTRODUCTION

Open File 2364 is one of three open files released in 1991 covering areas in the Yukon. National Topographic System mapsheets 105O and 105P were sampled in 1990 as part of the Canada-Yukon Economic Programming Agreement (1989-1990). Open File 2364 contains the results of analyses of stream sediments for 39 elements plus loss-on-ignition. Corresponding waters are analyzed for uranium, fluoride and pH.

The reconnaissance survey was undertaken by the Geological Survey of Canada in conjunction with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Analytical results and field observations are used to build a national geochemical data base for resource assessment, mineral exploration, geological mapping and environmental studies. Sample collection and preparation procedures and analytical methods are strictly specified and carefully monitored to ensure consistent and reliable results regardless of the area, the year or the analytical laboratory.

### CREDITS

E.H.W. Hornbrook directed the survey.

P.W.B. Friske coordinated the operational activities of contract and Geological Survey of Canada staff.

Contracts were let to the following companies for sample preparation and analysis and were managed by the following staff of the Regional Geochemical Studies section:

Collection: Northway Map Technology  
Don Mills, Ontario  
E.H.W. Hornbrook  
P.W.B. Friske

Preparation: Bondar-Clegg and Company  
Ottawa, Ontario  
J.J. Lynch

Analysis: Bondar-Clegg and Company  
Ottawa, Ontario

Activation Laboratories Ltd.  
Ancaster, Ontario

Chemex Labs  
North Vancouver, British Columbia  
J.J. Lynch

M. McCurdy edited open files and coordinated production.

H. Gross and A.C. Galletta provided computer processing support.

Sample locations and gold values were plotted by staff at the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC). Symbol-trend maps were prepared by GSC staff.

Pat Doyle, C.C. Durham and Helena Karam provided technical assistance.

### DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY AND SAMPLE MANAGEMENT

Helicopter-supported sample collection was carried out during the summer of 1990. Stream sediment and water samples were collected at an average density of one sample per 13 square kilometres throughout the 11 000 square kilometres of the east-central Yukon survey.

Sample site duplicate samples were routinely collected in each analytical block of twenty samples.

Field observations were recorded on standard forms used by the Geological Survey of Canada (Garrett, 1974).

The sample site positions were marked on appropriate 1:250 000 scale NTS maps in the field. These maps were digitized at the Geological Survey in Ottawa to obtain the sample site UTM coordinates.

In Ottawa, field-dried samples were air-dried and sieved through a minus 80 mesh (177 micron) screen before milling in ceramic-lined puck mills. At this time, control reference and blind duplicate samples were inserted into each block of twenty sediment samples. For the water samples, only control reference samples were inserted into the block. There were no blind duplicate water samples.

The sample site coordinates were checked as follows: a sample location map was produced on a Versatec plotter using the digitized coordinates; the original sample location map produced in the field was then overlain on the Versatec map; the two sets of points were checked for coincidence. The dominant rock types in the stream catchment basins were identified on appropriate geological maps used as the bedrock geological base on NGR maps.

Thorough inspections of the field and analytical data were made to check for any missing information and/or gross errors.

Quality control and monitoring of the analytical data were undertaken by a standard method used by the Exploration Geochemistry Subdivision at the Geological Survey of Canada.

### ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

#### Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis (INAA)

Weighed and encapsulated samples are packaged for irradiation along with internal standards and international reference materials. Samples and standards are irradiated together with neutron flux monitors in a two-megawatt pool type reactor. After a seven day decay period, samples are measured on a high resolution germanium detector. Computer control is achieved with a Microvax II computer. Typical counting times are 500 seconds. Elements determined by INAA include: Au, Ag, As, Ba, Br, Ca, Co, Cr, Cs, Fe, Hf, Hg, Ir, Mo, Na, Ni, Rb, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Th, U, W, Zn, La, Ce, Nd, Sm, Eu, Tb, Yb and Lu. The sample weight is also reported. Data for Ag, Ca, Hg, Ir, Mo, Ni, Se, Sn, Sr and Zn are not published because of inadequate detection limits and/or precision.

## Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) and Other Analyses

For the determination of Zn, Cu, Pb, Ni, Co, Ag, Mn, Fe, and Cd, a 1 gram sample is reacted with 3 mL concentrated  $\text{HNO}_3$  in a test tube overnight at room temperature. After digestion, the test tube is immersed in a hot water bath at room temperature and brought up to  $90^\circ\text{C}$  and held at this temperature for 30 minutes with periodic shaking. One mL of concentrated HCl is added and heating continues for another 90 minutes. The sample solution is then diluted to 20 mL with metal-free water and mixed. Zn, Cu, Pb, Ni, Co, Ag, Mn, Fe and Cd are determined by atomic absorption spectroscopy using an air-acetylene flame. Background corrections are made for Pb, Ni, Co, Ag, and Cd.

Molybdenum and vanadium are determined by atomic absorption spectroscopy using a nitrous oxide acetylene flame. A 0.5 gram sample is reacted with 1.5 mL concentrated  $\text{HNO}_3$  at  $90^\circ\text{C}$  for 30 minutes. At this point, 0.5 mL concentrated HCl is added and the digestion continued at  $90^\circ\text{C}$  for an additional 90 minutes. After cooling, 8 mL of 1250 ppm Al solution are added and the sample solution diluted to 10 mL before aspiration.

Mercury is determined by the Hatch and Ott procedure with some modifications. The method is described by Jonasson *et al.* (1973). A 0.5 gram sample is reacted with 20 mL concentrated  $\text{HNO}_3$  and 1 mL concentrated HCl in a test tube for 10 minutes at room temperature prior to two hours of digestion with mixing at  $90^\circ\text{C}$  in a hot water bath. After digestion, the sample solutions are cooled and diluted to 100 mL with metal-free water. The Hg present is reduced to the elemental state by the addition of 10 mL 10% w/v  $\text{SnSO}_4$  in M  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ . The Hg vapour is then flushed by a stream of air into an absorption cell mounted in the light path of an atomic absorption spectrophotometer. Absorption measurements are made at 253.7 nm.

Loss-on-ignition is determined using a 500 mg sample. The sample, weighed into a 30 mL beaker, is placed in a cold muffle furnace and brought up to  $500^\circ\text{C}$  over a period of two to three hours. The sample is held at this temperature for four hours, then allowed to cool to room temperature for weighing.

Fluorine is determined as described by Ficklin (1970). A 250 mg sample is sintered with 1 gram of a flux consisting of two parts by weight sodium carbonate and one part by weight potassium nitrate. The residue is then leached with water. The sodium carbonate is neutralized with 10 mL 10% (w/v) citric acid and the resulting solution is diluted to 100 mL with water. The pH of the solution should range from 5.5 to 6.5. The fluoride content of the test solution is measured using a fluoride ion electrode. Standard solutions contain sodium carbonate and citric acid in the same quantities as the sample solution.

Tin in stream sediments is determined by heating a 200 mg sample with  $\text{NH}_4\text{I}$ : the sublimed  $\text{SnI}_4$  is dissolved in acid and the tin determined by atomic absorption spectrometry after solvent extraction of the tin into methyl isobutyl ketone containing trioctylphosphine oxide (TOPO). The method is described by E.P. Welsch and T.T. Chao.

## Water Analyses

Fluoride in water samples is determined using a fluoride electrode. Prior to measurement an aliquot of the sample is mixed with an equal volume of TISAB II buffer solution (total ionic strength adjustment buffer). The TISAB II buffer solution is prepared as follows: to 50 mL metal-free water add 57 mL glacial acetic acid, 58 g NaCl and 4 g CDTA (cyclohexylene dinitrilo tetraacetic acid). Stir to dissolve and cool to room temperature. Using a pH meter, adjust the pH between 5.0 and 5.5 by slowly adding 5 M NaOH solution. Cool and dilute to one liter in a volumetric flask. Detection limit = 20 ppb.

Hydrogen ion activity (pH) is measured with a combination glass-calomel electrode and a pH meter.

Uranium in waters is determined by a laser-induced fluorometric method using a Scintrex UA-3 uranium analyzer. A complexing agent, known commercially as Fluran and composed of sodium pyrophosphate and sodium monophosphate (Hall, 1979) is added to produce the uranyl pyrophosphate species which fluoresces when exposed to the laser. Since organic matter in the sample can cause unpredictable behaviour, a standard addition method is used. Further, the reaction of uranium with Fluran can be delayed or sluggish; for this reason an arbitrary 24 hour time delay between the addition of the Fluran and the actual reading is incorporated into this method. In practice, 500  $\mu\text{L}$  of Fluran solution are added to a 5 mL sample and allowed to stand for 24 hours. At the end of this period fluorescence readings are made with the addition of 0.0, 0.2 and 0.4 ppb U. For high samples the additions are 0.0, 2.0 and 4.0 (20  $\mu\text{L}$  aliquot of either 55 or 550 ppb U are used). All readings are taken against a sample blank.

A summary of analytical methods and detection limits is provided in Table 1.

## PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF GOLD DATA

The following discussion reviews the format used to present the gold geochemical data and outlines some important points to consider when interpreting this data. This discussion is included in recognition of the special geochemical behaviour and mode of occurrence of gold in nature and the resultant difficulties in obtaining and analyzing samples which reflect the actual concentration level at a given site.

The correct interpretation of geochemical gold data from regional stream sediment or lake sediment surveys requires an appreciation of the unique chemical and physical characteristics of gold and its mobility in the surficial environment. Key properties of gold that distinguish its geochemical behaviour from most other elements (Harris, 1982) include :

- 1) Gold occurs most commonly in the native form which is chemically and physically resistant. A significant proportion of the metal is dispersed in a micron-sized particulate form, and the high specific gravity of gold results in a heterogeneous distribution, especially in stream sediment and clastic-rich (low LOI) lake sediment environments. Gold distribution

TABLE 1. Summary of Analytical Data and Methods

ELEMENT		DETECTION LEVEL		METHOD
<u>SEDIMENTS:</u>				
Zn	Zinc	2	ppm	AAS
Cu	Copper	2	ppm	AAS
Pb	Lead	2	ppm	AAS
Ni	Nickel	2	ppm	AAS
Co	Cobalt	2	ppm	AAS
Ag	Silver	0.2	ppm	AAS
Mn	Manganese	5	ppm	AAS
Mo	Molybdenum	2	ppm	AAS
Fe	Iron	0.02	pct	AAS
Hg	Mercury	10	ppb	CV-AAS
F	Fluorine	20	ppm	ISE
V	Vanadium	5	ppm	AAS
Cd	Cadmium	0.2	ppm	AAS
LOI	Loss-on-ignition	1	pct	GRAV
Sn	Tin	1	ppm	AAS
Au	Gold	2	ppb	INAA
As	Arsenic	0.5	ppm	INAA
Ba	Barium	50	ppm	INAA
Br	Bromine	0.5	ppm	INAA
Co	Cobalt	1	ppm	INAA
Cr	Chromium	5	ppm	INAA
Cs	Cesium	1	ppm	INAA
Fe	Iron	0.01	pct	INAA
Hf	Hafnium	1	ppm	INAA
Na	Sodium	0.01	pct	INAA
Rb	Rubidium	5	ppm	INAA
Sb	Antimony	0.1	ppm	INAA
Sc	Scandium	0.1	ppm	INAA
Ta	Tantalum	0.5	ppm	INAA
Th	Thorium	0.2	ppm	INAA
U	Uranium	0.5	ppm	INAA
W	Tungsten	1	ppm	INAA
La	Lanthanum	0.5	ppm	INAA
Ce	Cerium	3	ppm	INAA
Nd	Neodymium	5	ppm	INAA
Sm	Samarium	0.1	ppm	INAA
Eu	Europium	0.2	ppm	INAA
Tb	Terbium	0.5	ppm	INAA
Yb	Ytterbium	0.2	ppm	INAA
Lu	Lutetium	0.05	ppm	INAA
<u>WATERS:</u>				
F	Fluoride	20	ppb	ISE
pH	Hydrogen ion activity	-	-	GCM
U	Uranium	0.05	ppb	LIF

- AAS - atomic absorption spectrometry  
 CV-AAS - cold vapour (flameless) atomic absorption spectrometry  
 GCM - glass Calomel electrode and pH meter  
 GRAV - gravimetry  
 INAA - Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis  
 ISE - ion selective electrode  
 LIF - laser-induced fluorescence

#### 4

appears to be more homogeneous in organic-rich fluvial and lake sediments.

- 2) Gold typically occurs at low concentrations in the ppb range. Whereas gold concentrations of only a few ppm may represent economic deposits, background levels in stream and centre-lake sediments seldom exceed 10 ppb, and commonly are near the detection limit of 2 ppb.

These factors result in a particle sparsity effect wherein very low concentrations of gold are heterogeneously enriched or depleted in the surficial environment. Hence, a major problem facing the geochemist is to obtain a representative sample. In general, areas where concentrations of gold in sediments are low, and/or grain sizes of the gold present relatively high require proportionally larger samples to reduce the uncertainty between subsample analytical values and actual values. Conversely, as actual gold concentrations increase or grain size decreases, the number of gold particles to be shared in random subsamples increases and variability of results decreases (Clifton *et al.*, 1969; Harris, 1982). The limited amount of material collected during the rapid, reconnaissance-style regional surveys and the need to analyze for a broad spectrum of elements, precludes the use of a significantly large sample weight for the gold analyses. Therefore, to obtain representative samples, grain size is reduced by sieving and ball milling of the dried sediments.

The following control methods are currently employed to evaluate and monitor the sampling and analytical variability which are inherent in the analysis of gold in geochemical media:

- (1) For each block of 20 samples:
  - (a) random insertion of a standard reference sample to control analytical accuracy and long-term precision;
  - (b) collection of a field duplicate (two samples from one site) to measure sampling and analytical variance;
  - (c) analysis of a second subsample (blind duplicate) from one sample to measure and control short-term precision or analytical variance.
- (2) For both stream and lake sediments, routine repeat analyses on a second subsample are performed for all samples having values that are statistically above approximately the 90th percentile of the total data set.
- (3) For lake sediments only, a routine repeat analysis on a second subsample is performed on those samples with LOI values below 10%, indicating a large clastic component. Ongoing studies suggest that the gold distribution in these samples is more likely to be variable than in samples with a higher LOI content.

The presentation of gold data, statistical treatment and the value map format are different than for other elements. Gold data listed in the open file may include initial analytical results, values determined from repeat analyses, together with sample weights and

corresponding detection limits for all analyzed samples. The gold, statistical parameters and regional symbol-trend plots are determined using only the first analytical value. Gold values less than the detection limit are set to half that limit. On the value map, initial values are followed by a comma and a value obtained by a second analysis, where determined. Sample weights used can be found in the text. Following are possible variations in data presentation on a value map.

+*	No data
+27	Single analysis
+27,14	Repeat analysis
+<1	Single analysis, less than detection limit

In summary, geochemical follow-up investigations for gold should be based on a careful consideration of all geological and geochemical information, and especially a careful appraisal of gold geochemical data and its variability. In some instances, prospective follow-up areas may be indirectly identified by pathfinder element associations in favourable geology, although an analogous gold response due to natural variability may be lacking. Once an anomalous area has been identified, field investigations should be designed to include detailed geochemical follow-up surveys and collection of large representative samples. Subsequent repeat subsample analyses will increase the reliability of results and permit a better understanding of natural variability which can then be used to improve sampling methods and interpretation.

#### FIELD DATA LEGEND

Table 2 describes the field and map information appearing on the following pages preceding the analytical data for each sample site.

#### REFERENCES

- Boulanger, A., Evans, D.J.R. and Raby, B.F.** (1975) Uranium analysis by neutron activation delayed neutron counting; Proceedings of the 7th Annual Symposium of Canadian Mineral Analysts, Thunder Bay, Ontario, September 22-23, 1975.
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- Harris, J.F.** (1982) Sampling and analytical requirements for effective use of geochemistry in exploration for gold; *in* Levinson, A.A., Editor, Precious Metals in the Northern Cordillera, proceedings of a symposium sponsored by the Association of Exploration Geochemists and the Cordilleran Section of the Geological Association of Canada, pp. 53-67.
- Jonasson, I.R., Lynch, J.J. and Trip, L.J.** (1973) Field and laboratory methods used by the Geological Survey of Canada in geochemical surveys; No. 12, Mercury in Ores, Rocks, Soils, Sediments and Water, Geol. Surv. Can. Paper 73-21.
- Welsch, E.P. and Chao, T.T.** (1976) Determination of trace amounts of tin in geological materials by atomic absorption spectrometry; Anal. Chim. Acta., Vol. 82, pp. 337-342.

TABLE 2. Field Observations Legend

FIELD RECORD	DEFINITION	TEXT CODE
MAPSHEET	National Topographic System (NTS); lettered quadrangle (1:250 000 or 1:50 000 scale)	105O or 105P
SAMPLE ID	Remainder of sample number: Year of collection ..... Field crew ..... Sample sequence number .....	90 1 or 3 001-999
REP STAT	Replicate status; relationship of the sample to others within the survey: Routine sample site ..... First of a duplicate pair ..... Second of a duplicate pair .....	00 10 20
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator UTM co-ordinate system; digitized sample location co-ordinates	
ZN	Zone (7 to 22)	
EASTING	UTM Easting in metres	
NORTHING	UTM Northing in metres	
ROCK UNIT	Major rock type of stream catchment area: <b>CENOZOIC</b> TERTIARY conglomerate, sandstone, shale ..... <b>MESOZOIC</b> CRETACEOUS quartz monzonite, granodiorite; alaskite ..... South Fork: andesite, dacite, basalt ..... CARBONIFEROUS AND PERMIAN cherty dolomite, quartzite, shale ..... DEVONIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN Sylvester Group: shale, chert arenite, conglomerate, basic volcanic rocks ..... Earn Group: undivided shale, chert arenite, conglomerate ..... sandstone, conglomerate, shale ..... DEVONIAN Earn Group (lower): slate, quartzite, limestone, shale, siltstone ..... shale, siltstone ..... MIDDLE DEVONIAN shale, limestone (may include older) ..... limestone, dolomite, shale ..... SILURIAN AND DEVONIAN Delorme, Camsell, Sombre: dolomite, limestone, shale ORDOVICIAN, SILURIAN AND DEVONIAN Road River: black graptolitic shale, chert ..... ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN limestone, shale ..... CAMBRIAN AND ORDOVICIAN dolomite, limestone, siltstone ..... shale, limestone ..... LOWER CAMBRIAN Sekwi: dolomite, limestone, quartzite ..... Backbone Ranges: quartzite, slate ..... Harvey Group: quartzite, schist ..... siltstone, shale ..... <b>PROTEROZOIC</b> HADRYNIAN gritty quartzite, argillite, shale, phyllite .....	ITS  Kqm KSF  CPcs  DMS DME DMss  DEI Dp  mDpc mDc  SDc OSDR OSC  COc COP  ICS ICBR ICHq ICp  Hqp

FIELD RECORD	DEFINITION	TEXT CODE
ROCK AGE	Stratigraphic age of dominant rock type in catchment basin: Tertiary - Palaeocene ..... Cretaceous ..... Carboniferous and Permian ..... Devonian and Mississippian ..... Middle Devonian ..... Devonian ..... Silurian and Devonian ..... Ordovician, Silurian and Lower Devonian ..... Ordovician and Silurian ..... Cambrian and Ordovician ..... Lower Cambrian ..... Hadrynian .....	58 52 34 93 27 25 24 19 19 14 11 07
SAMPLE TYPE	Sample material collected: Stream bed sediment only ..... Spring or sediment seep ..... Heavy mineral concentrate ..... Stream water only ..... Natural groundwater, spring seep ..... Simultaneous stream sediment and water ..... Simultaneous spring or seep water and sediment .....	SedOnly SpgSedOnly HvMnCn Strm GrWat  Sed/Water  SpgSep/Sed
STREAM WIDTH	Stream width in decimetres	
STREAM DEPTH	Stream depth in decimetres	
SAMPLE CONT.	Contamination, human or natural: None ..... Possible ..... Probable ..... Definite ..... Mining activity ..... Industrial sources ..... Agricultural ..... Domestic or household ..... Forestry activities ..... Burned areas .....	- Possible Probable Definite Mining Industry Agricult Domestic Forestry Burn
BANK TYPE	Bank type; the general nature of the bank material adjacent to the sample site: Alluvial ..... Colluvial (bare rock, residual or mountain soils) ..... Glacial till ..... Glacial outwash sediments ..... Bare rock ..... Talus scree ..... Organic predominant (debris, peat, muskeg, swamp) ..	Alluv Colluv Till Outwash Bare Rk Tal/Scr Organic
WATER COLOUR	Water colour; the general colour and suspended load of the sampled water: Clear ..... Brown transparent ..... White cloudy ..... Brown cloudy .....	Clear BnTrans WhCl'dy BnCl'dy
STREAM FLOW	Water flow rate: Stagnant ..... Slow ..... Moderate ..... Fast ..... Torrential .....	Stagnt Slow Modert Fast Torrnt

FIELD RECORD	DEFINITION	TEXT CODE																									
SAMPLE COLOUR	<p>Predominant sediment colour:</p> <p>Red-brown . . . . .</p> <p>White-buff . . . . .</p> <p>Black . . . . .</p> <p>Yellow . . . . .</p> <p>Green . . . . .</p> <p>Grey, blue grey . . . . .</p> <p>Pink . . . . .</p> <p>Buff to brown . . . . .</p> <p>Brown . . . . .</p>	<p>Rd-Bn</p> <p>Wh-Bf</p> <p>Black</p> <p>Yellow</p> <p>Green</p> <p>Gy-Blu</p> <p>Pink</p> <p>Bf-Bn</p> <p>Brown</p>																									
SAMPLE COMP.	<p>Sediment composition; description of the bulk mechanical composition of the collected sample on a scale of 1 to 3, the total of the column must add up to 3 or 4 or 5: Size fractions are divided as follows:</p> <p>Column 1 &gt;0.125 mm (sand)</p> <p>Column 2 &lt;0.125 mm (fines - organic silt, clay)</p> <p>Column 3 organic material</p> <p>Amount of size fraction:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">sum of amounts =</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;"><b>3</b></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;"><b>4</b></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;"><b>5</b></td> <td style="width: 40%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Absent</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minor</td> <td style="text-align: center;">&lt;33%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">20%</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Medium</td> <td style="text-align: center;">33-67%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">50%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">40%</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Major</td> <td style="text-align: center;">&gt;67%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">75%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">60%</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> </tr> </table>	sum of amounts =	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>		Absent	0	0	0	0	Minor	<33%	25%	20%	1	Medium	33-67%	50%	40%	2	Major	>67%	75%	60%	3	
sum of amounts =	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>																								
Absent	0	0	0	0																							
Minor	<33%	25%	20%	1																							
Medium	33-67%	50%	40%	2																							
Major	>67%	75%	60%	3																							
BOTTOM PCPT	<p>Precipitate or stain; the presence of any coatings on pebbles, boulders or stream bottoms:</p> <p>None . . . . .</p> <p>Red-brown . . . . .</p> <p>White or buff . . . . .</p> <p>Black . . . . .</p> <p>Yellow . . . . .</p> <p>Green . . . . .</p> <p>Grey . . . . .</p> <p>Pink . . . . .</p> <p>Buff to brown . . . . .</p>	<p>-</p> <p>Rd-Bn</p> <p>Wh-Bf</p> <p>Black</p> <p>Yellow</p> <p>Green</p> <p>Grey</p> <p>Pink</p> <p>Bf-Bn</p>																									
BANK PCPT	<p>Distinctive precipitate, stains or weathering on rocks in immediate area of catchment basin or stream bank:</p> <p>None . . . . .</p> <p>Red, brown (eg. Fe) . . . . .</p> <p>White, buff (eg. CO<sub>3</sub>, Zn) . . . . .</p> <p>Black (e.g. Fe, Mn, sulphides) . . . . .</p> <p>Yellow (e.g. Pb, U, Fe, Mo, REE) . . . . .</p> <p>Green (Cu, Ni, U, Mo, As, Fe) . . . . .</p> <p>Bluish (Zn, P) . . . . .</p> <p>Pink (Co, As) . . . . .</p>	<p>-</p> <p>Rd-Bn</p> <p>Wh-Bf</p> <p>Black</p> <p>Yellow</p> <p>Green</p> <p>Blue</p> <p>Pink</p>																									
STREAM PHYSIOG	<p>General physiography of the drainage basin:</p> <p>Plain . . . . .</p> <p>Muskeg, swampland . . . . .</p> <p>Penplain, plateau . . . . .</p> <p>Hilly, undulating . . . . .</p> <p>Mountainous, mature . . . . .</p> <p>Mountainous, youthful (precipitous) . . . . .</p>	<p>Plain</p> <p>Swamp</p> <p>Penpln</p> <p>Hill</p> <p>Moun/M</p> <p>Moun/Y</p>																									
STREAM DRAINAGE	<p>Drainage pattern:</p> <p>Poorly defined, haphazard . . . . .</p> <p>Dendritic . . . . .</p> <p>Herringbone . . . . .</p> <p>Rectangular . . . . .</p> <p>Trellis . . . . .</p> <p>Discontinuous shield type (chains of lakes) . . . . .</p> <p>Basinal . . . . .</p> <p>Others . . . . .</p>	<p>Poor</p> <p>Dendrc</p> <p>Herrbn</p> <p>Rectln</p> <p>Trellis</p> <p>Discnt</p> <p>Closed</p> <p>Other</p>																									

FIELD RECORD	DEFINITION	TEXT CODE
STREAM TYPE	Stream type: Undefined ..... Permanent, continuous ..... Intermittent, seasonal ..... Re-emergent, discontinuous .....	Undfnd Permnt Intermit Re-emerg
STREAM CLASS	Classification based on proximity to source: Undefined ..... Primary ..... Secondary ..... Tertiary ..... Quaternary .....	Undfnd Pri'ary Sec'ary Ter'ary Qua'ary
STREAM SOURCE	Source of water: Unknown ..... Groundwater ..... Snow melt or spring run-off ..... Recent precipitation ..... Ice-cap or glacier meltwater .....	Unknown Ground Sp'gMelt RecRain Glacier
Miscellaneous	Missing data in any field ..... no sample material for analysis ..... parts per million ..... parts per billion ..... percent ..... weight (of sample) ..... gram .....	* ns ppm ppb pct Wt gm