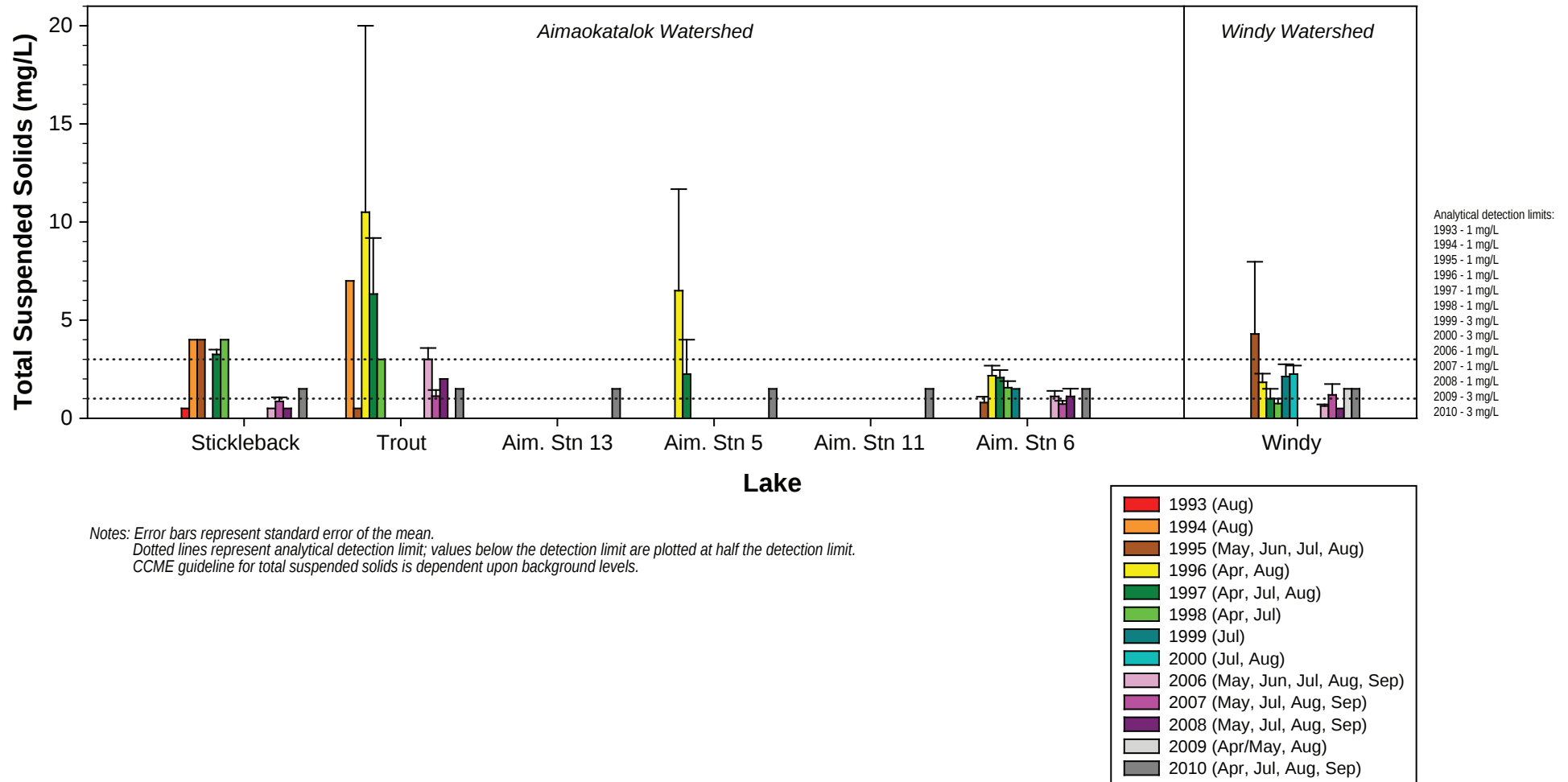
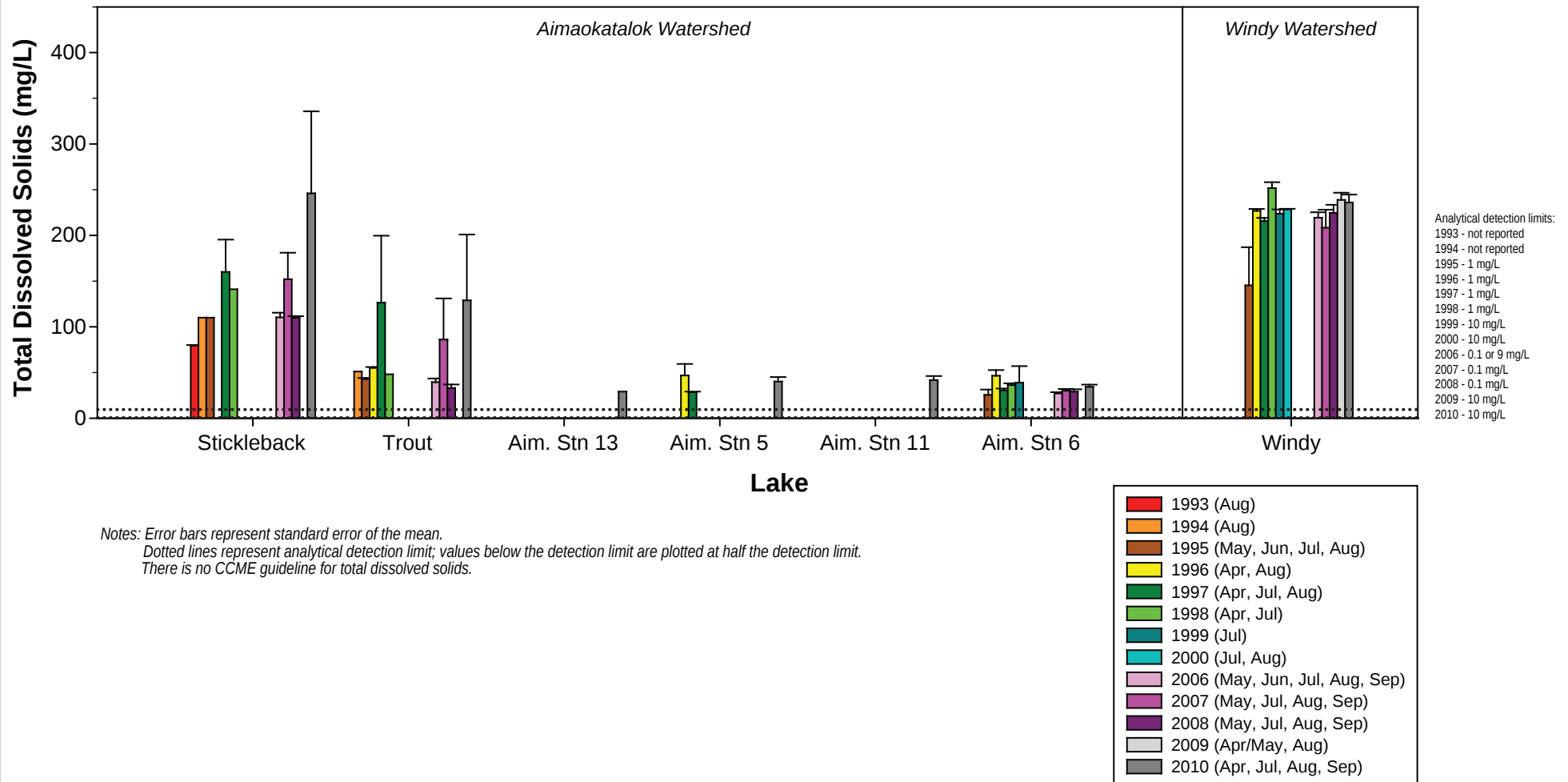
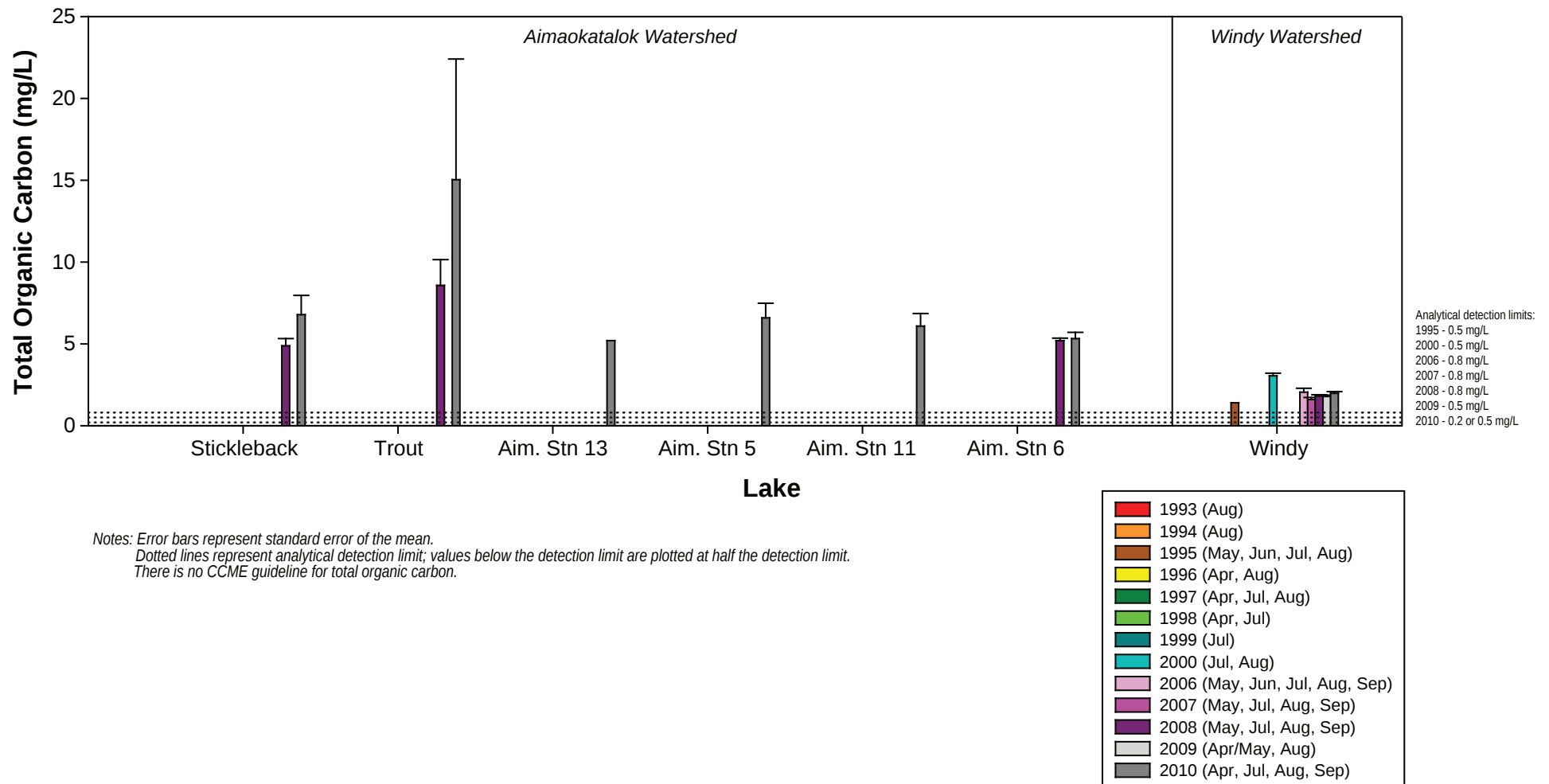
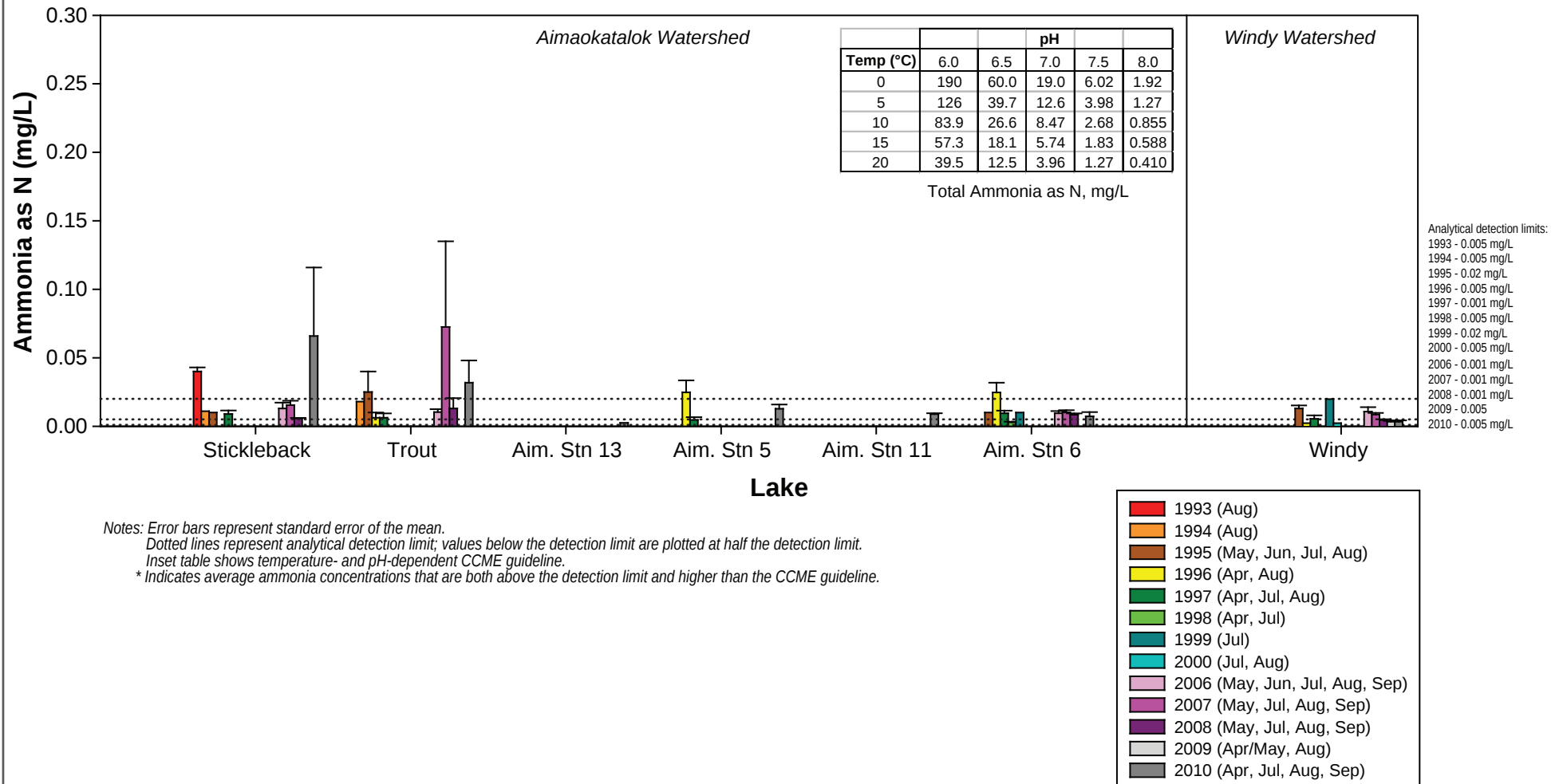
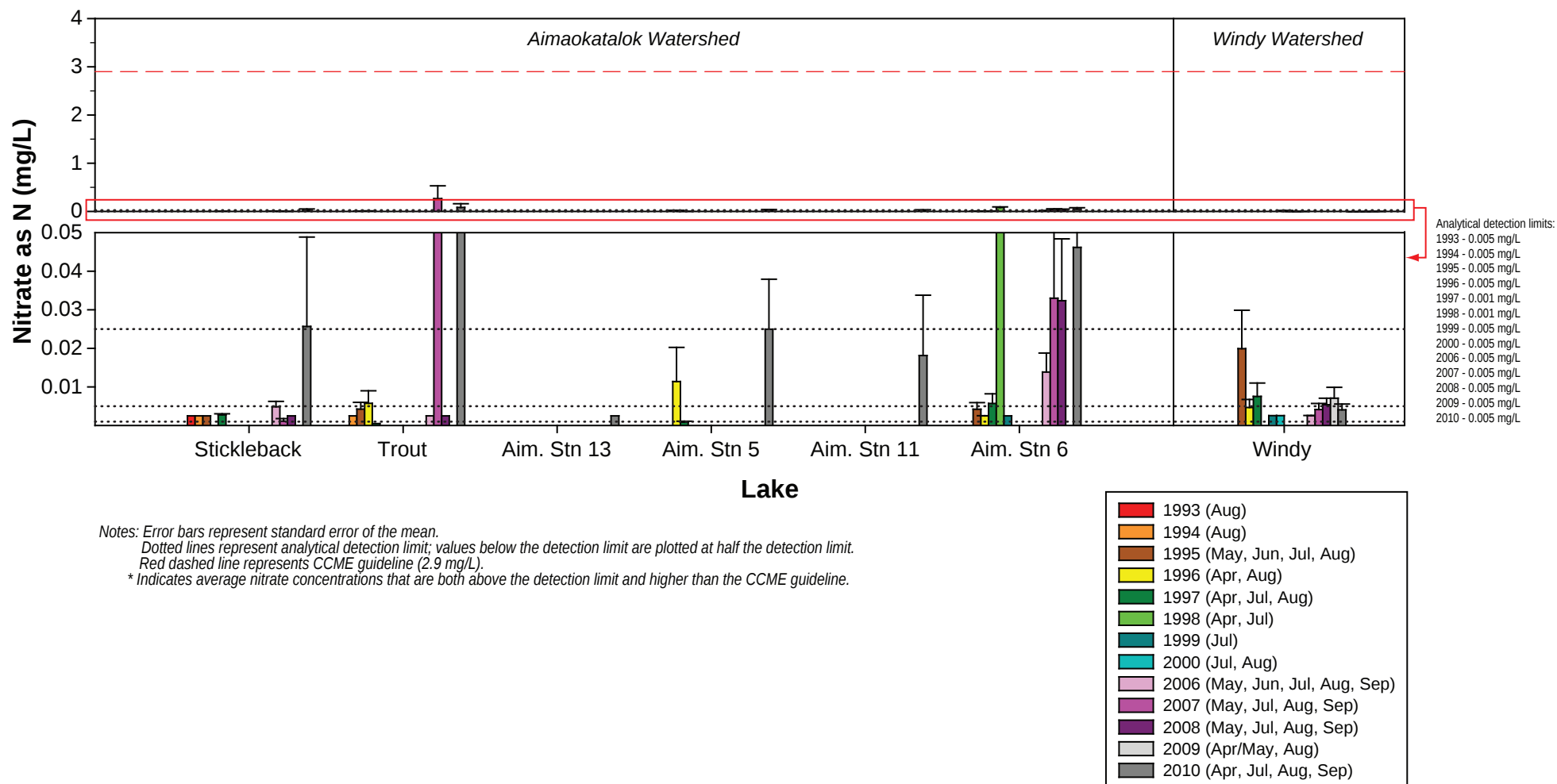


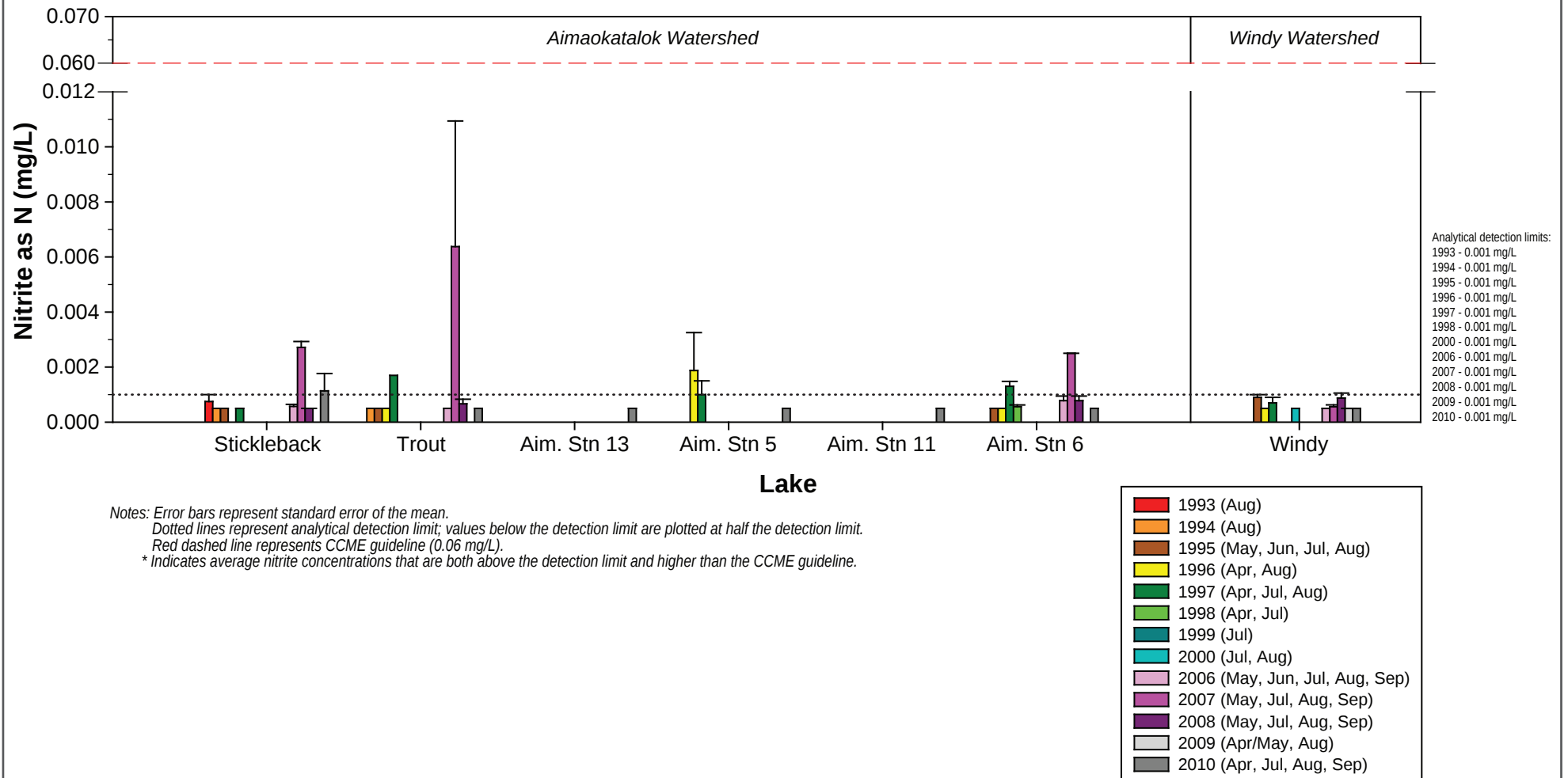


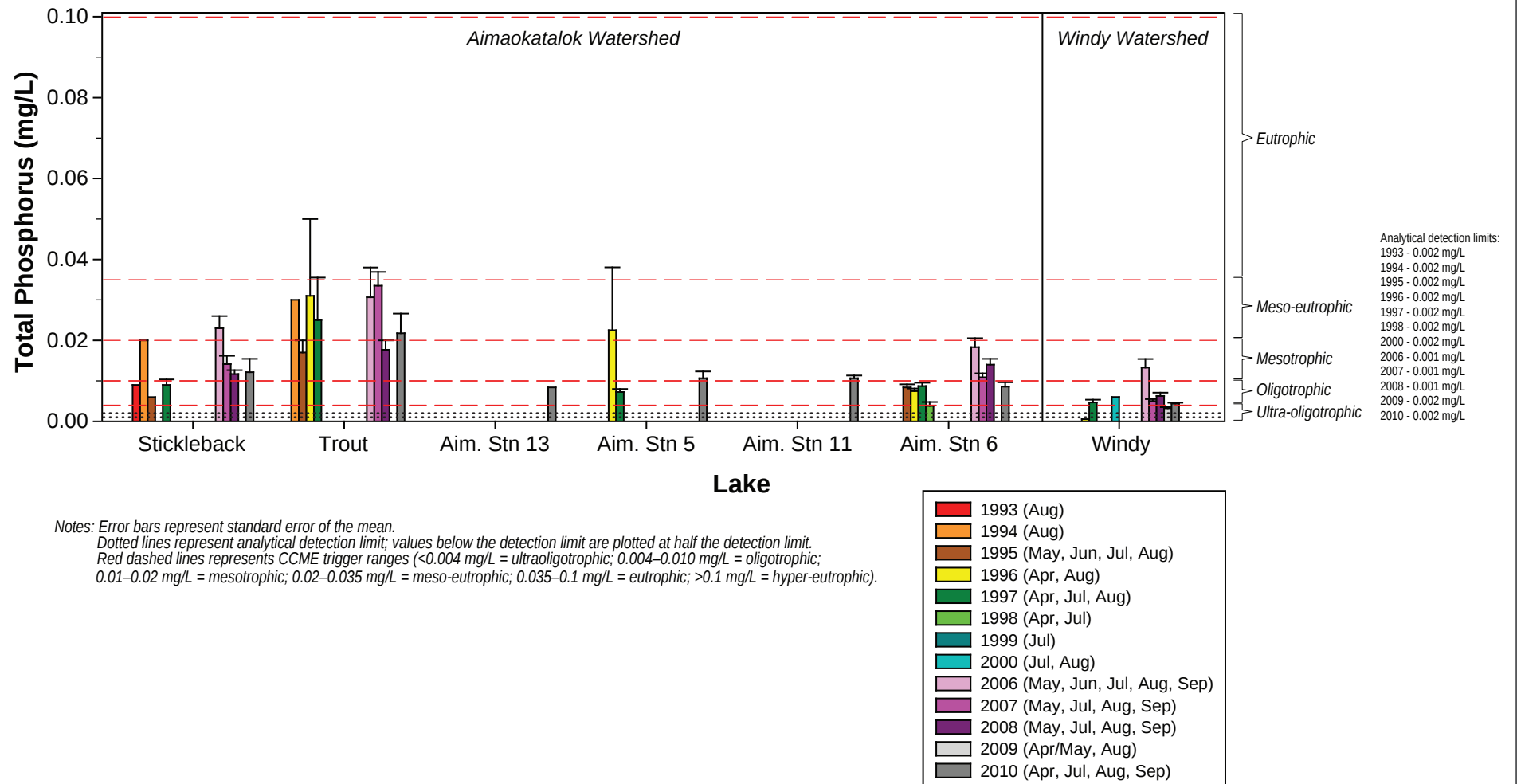


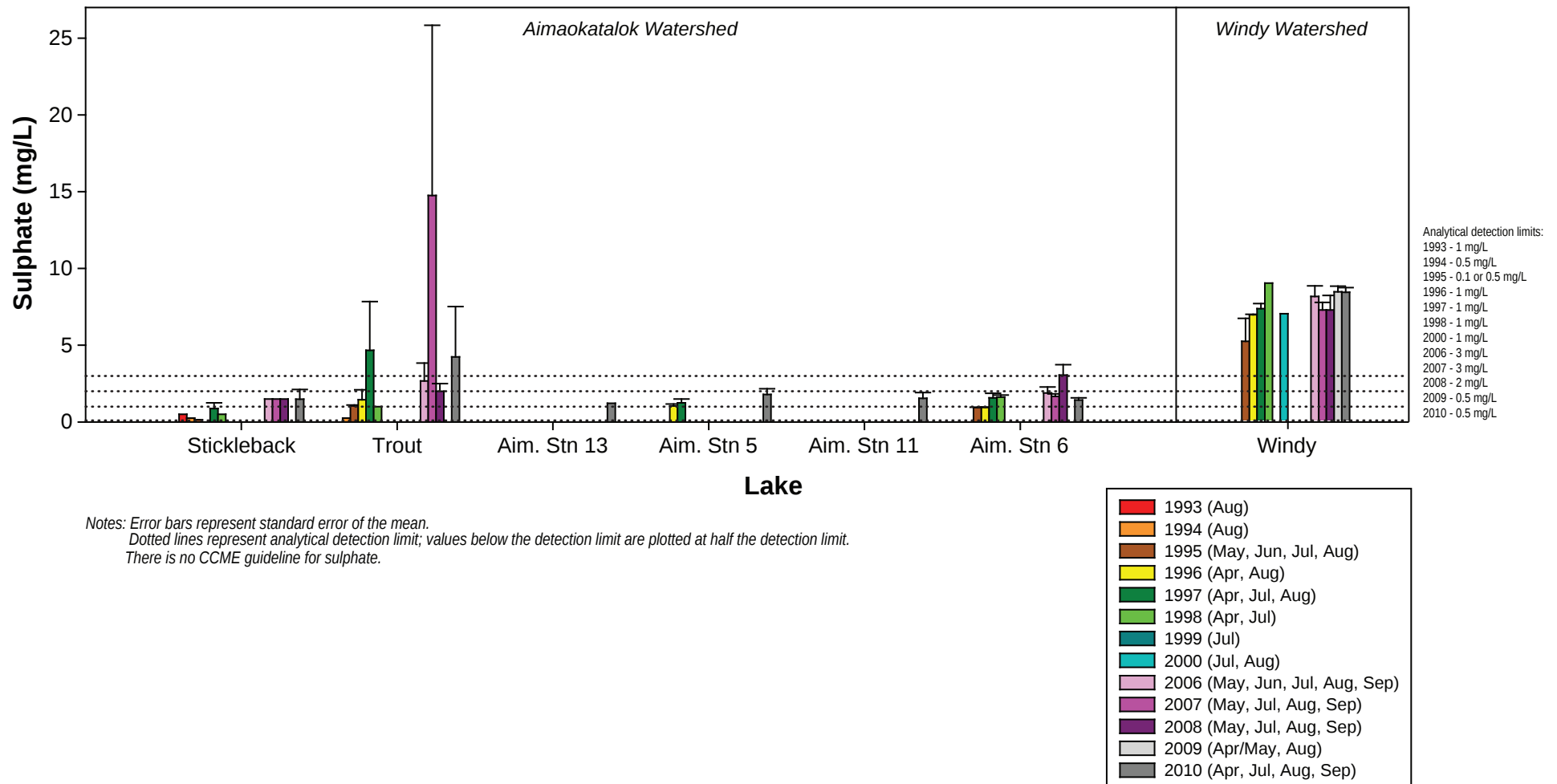


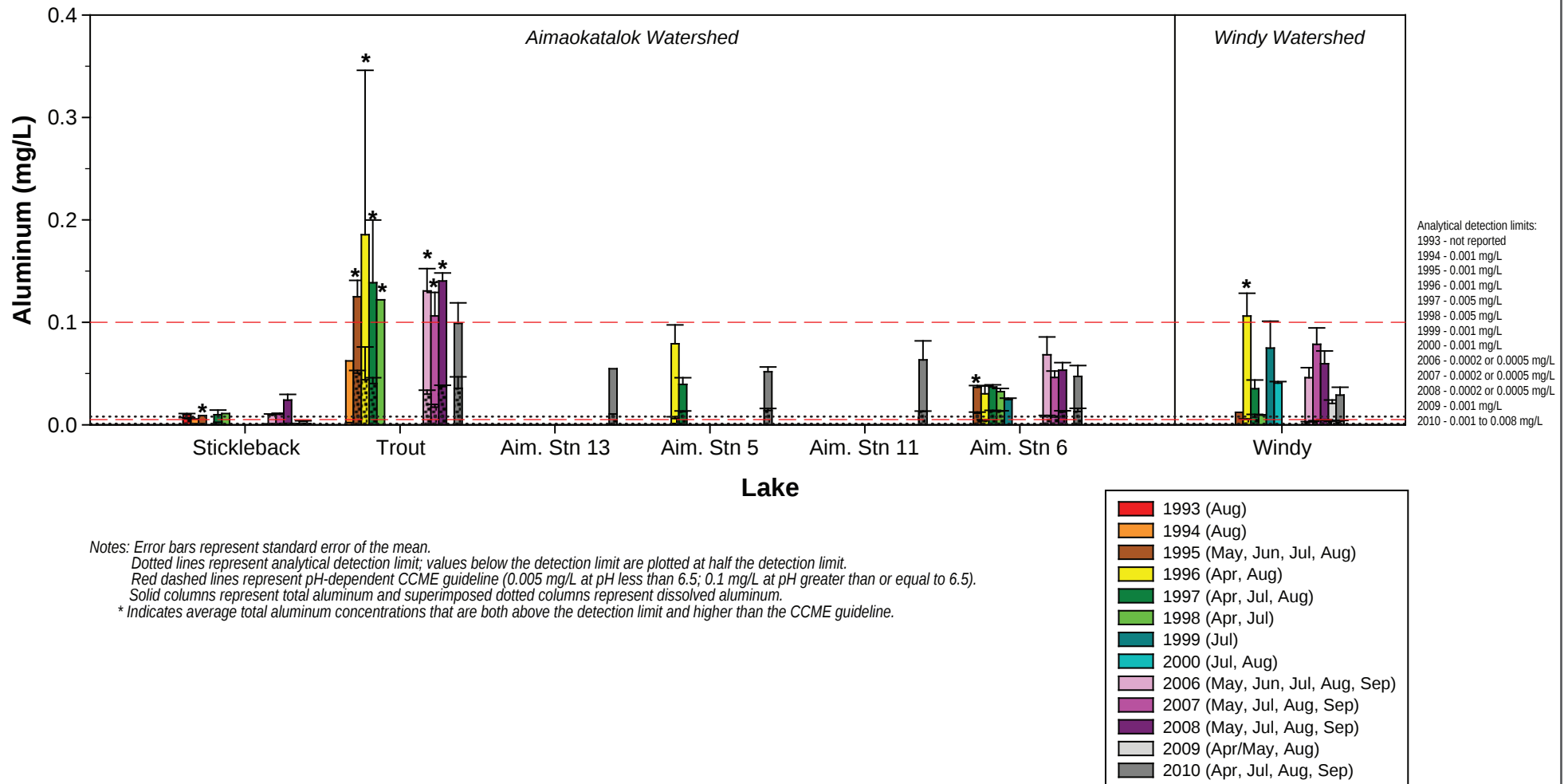


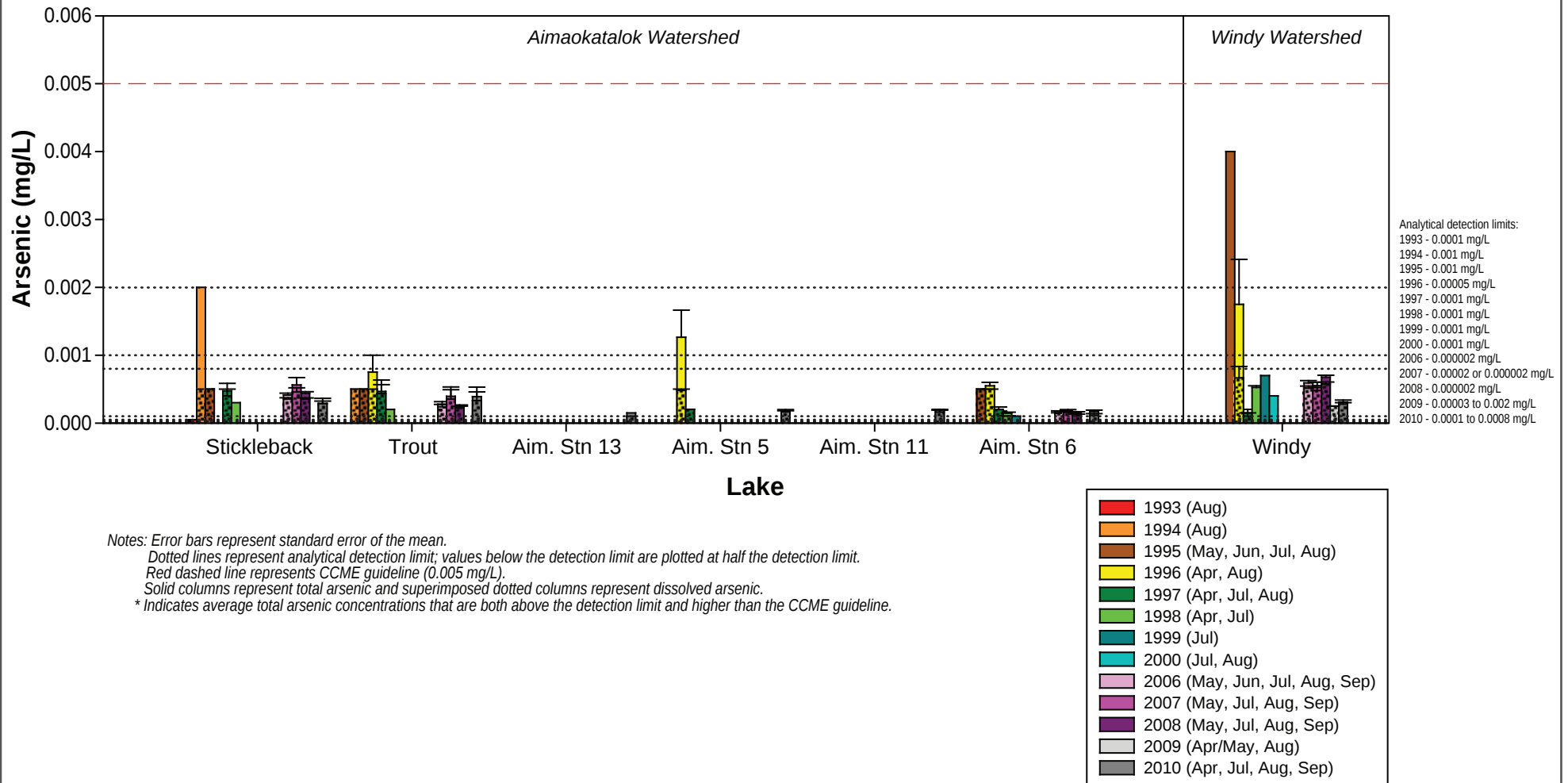


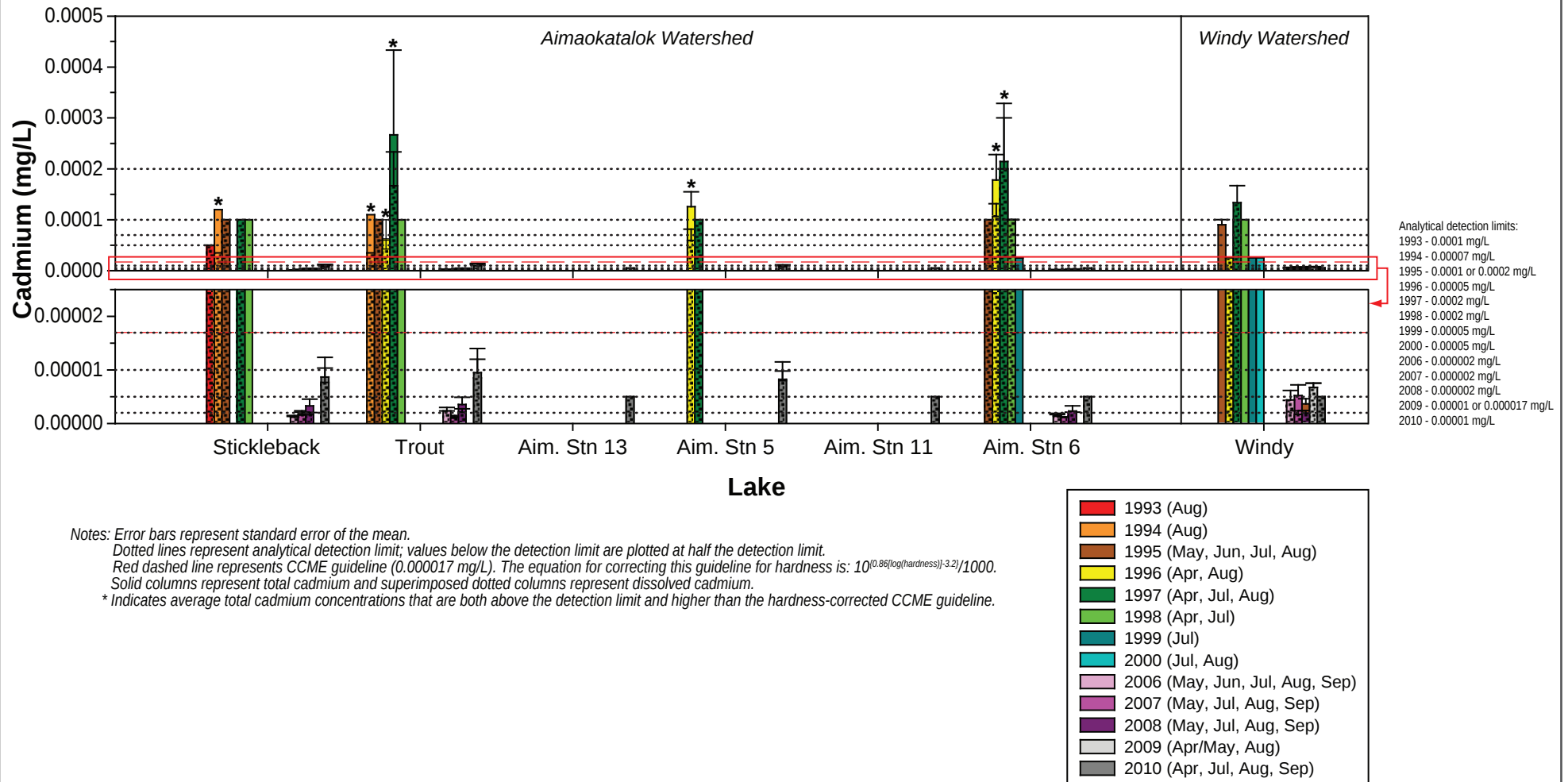


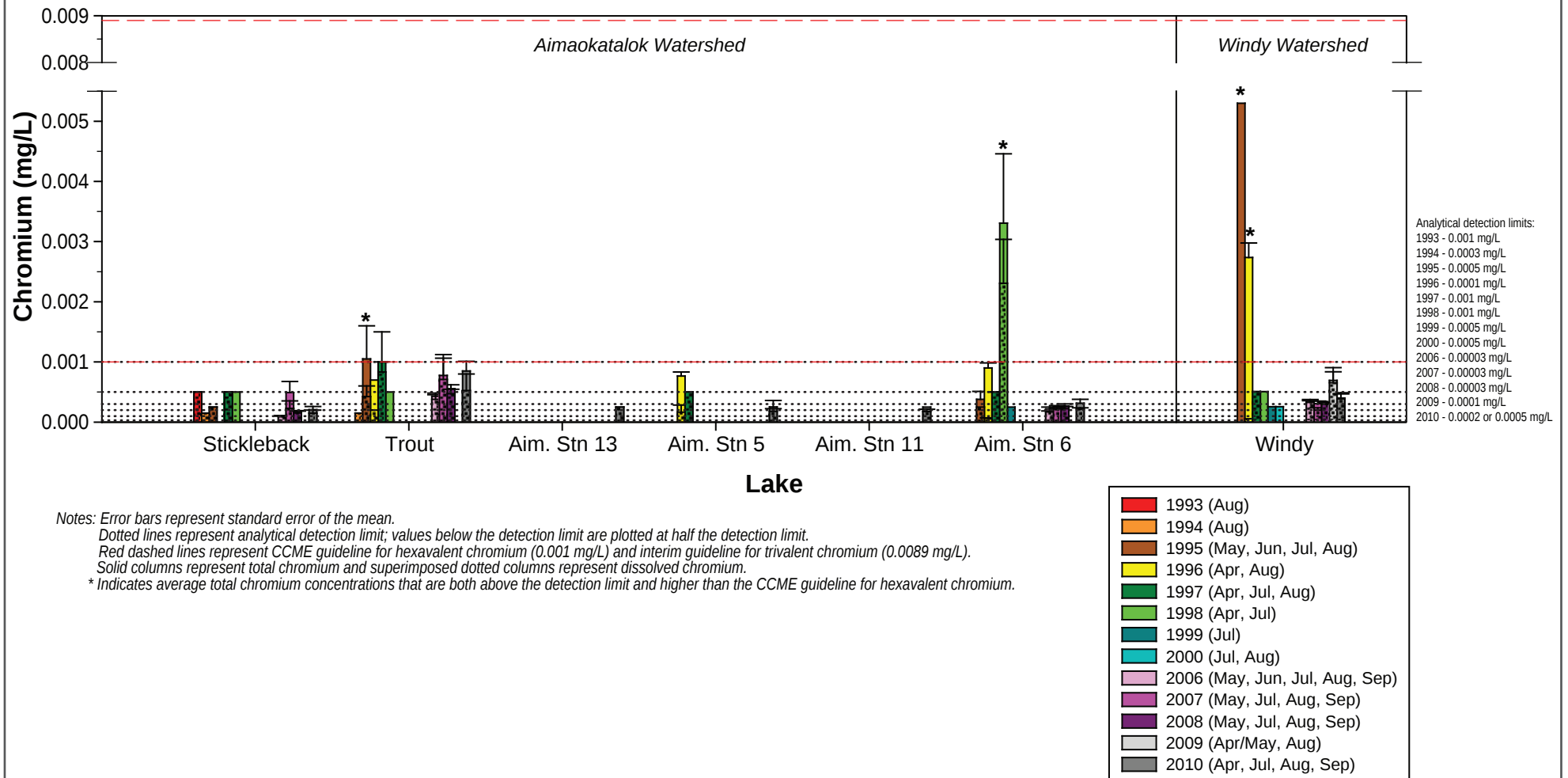


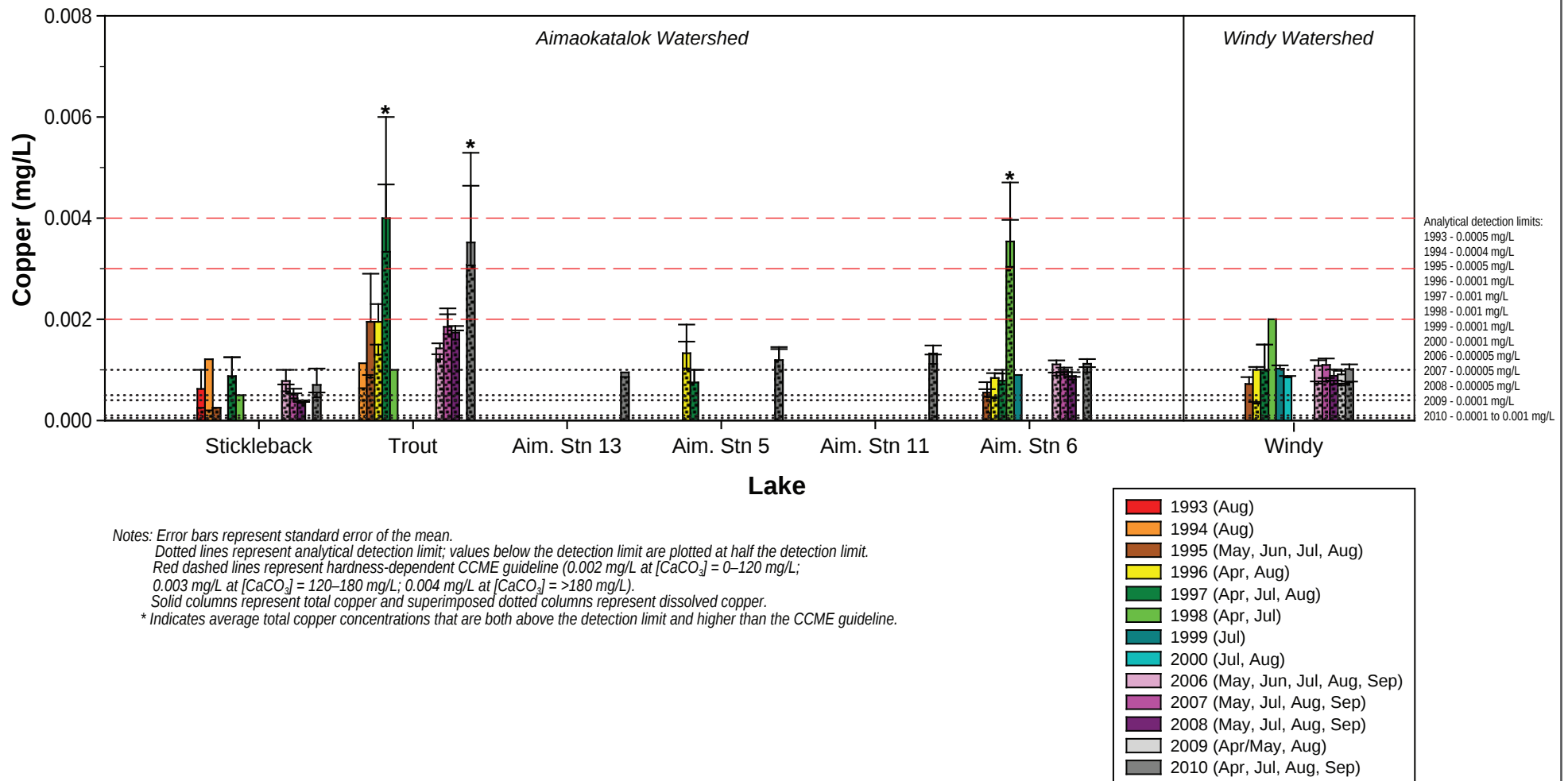


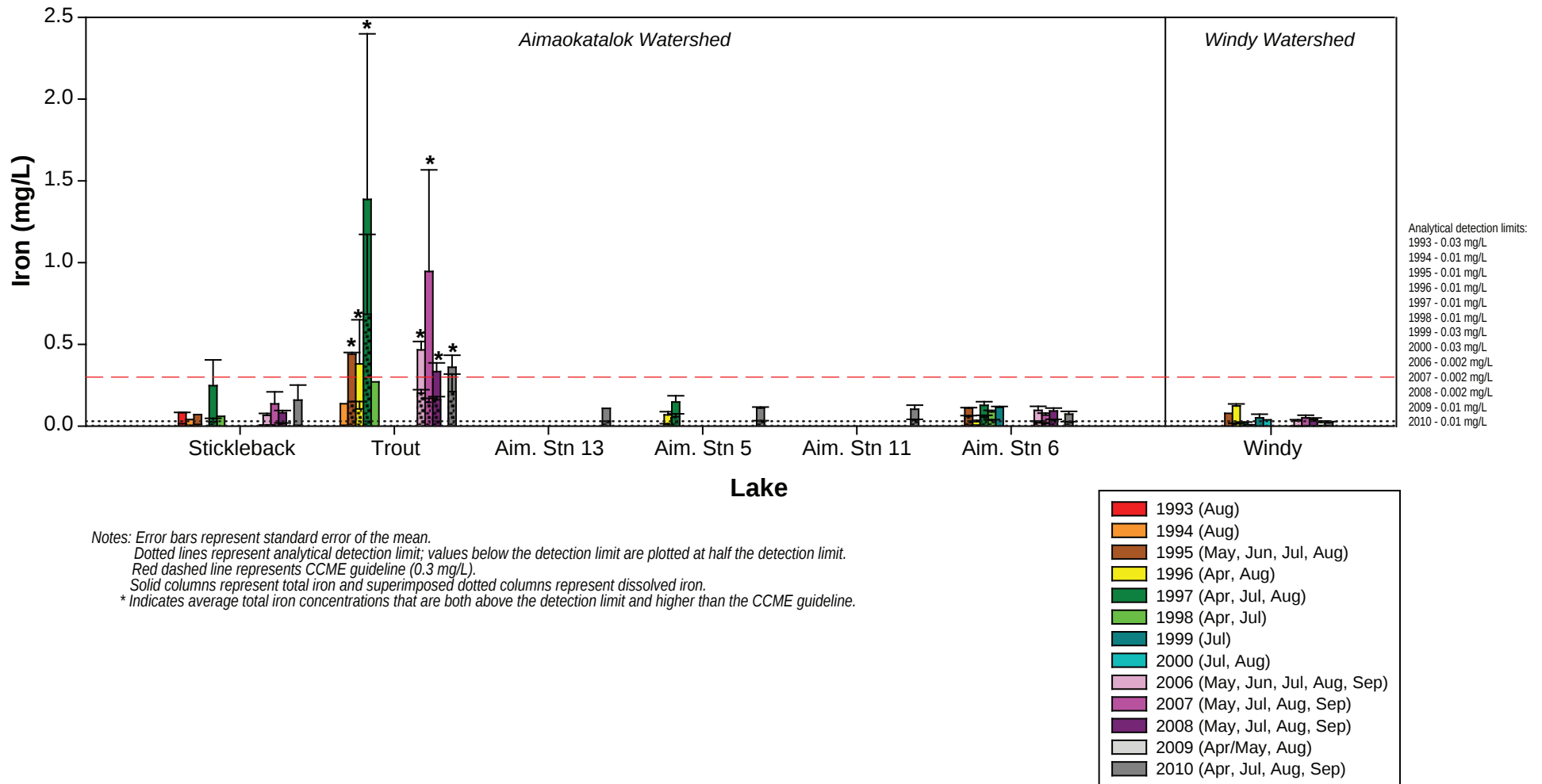


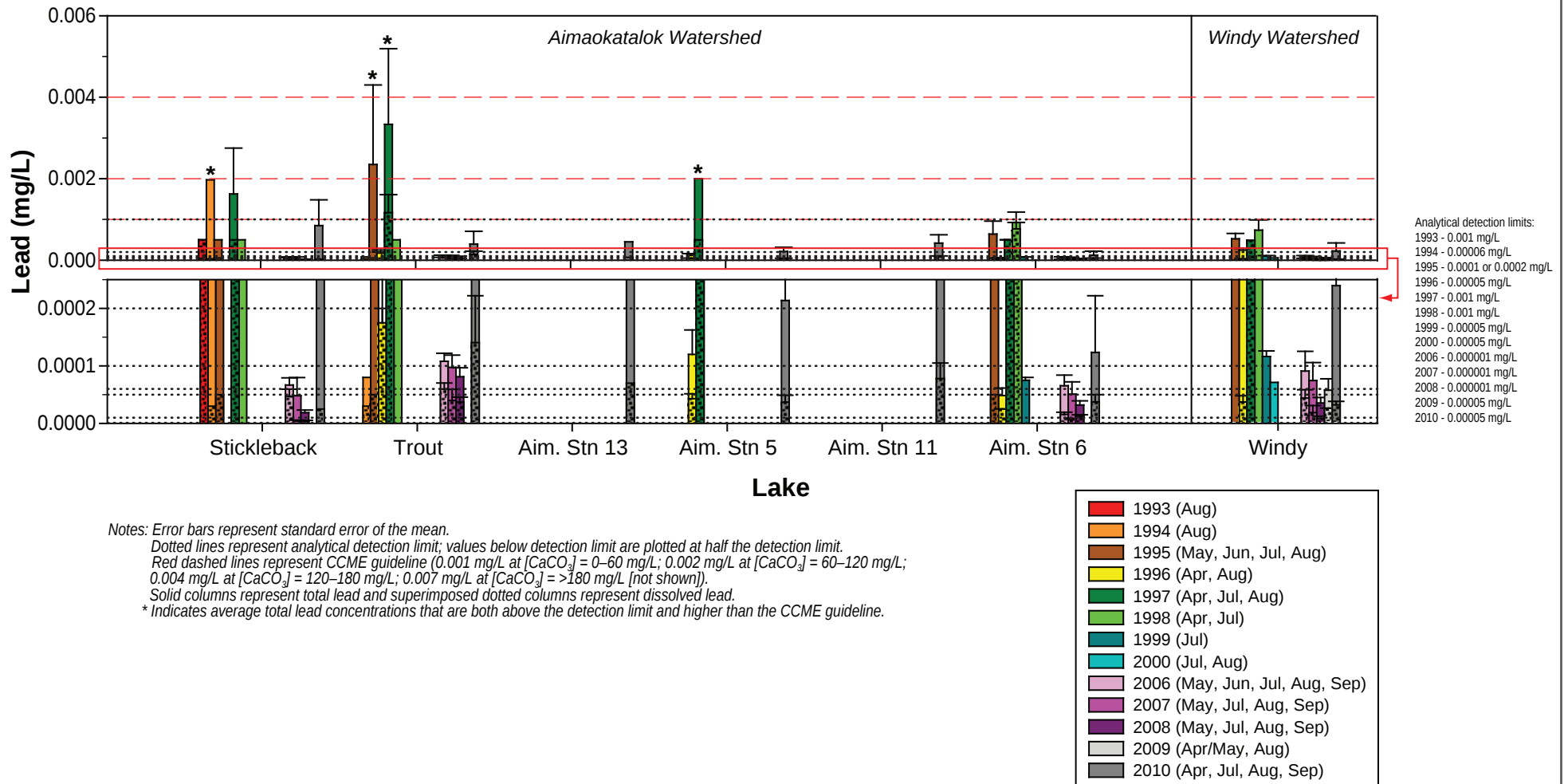


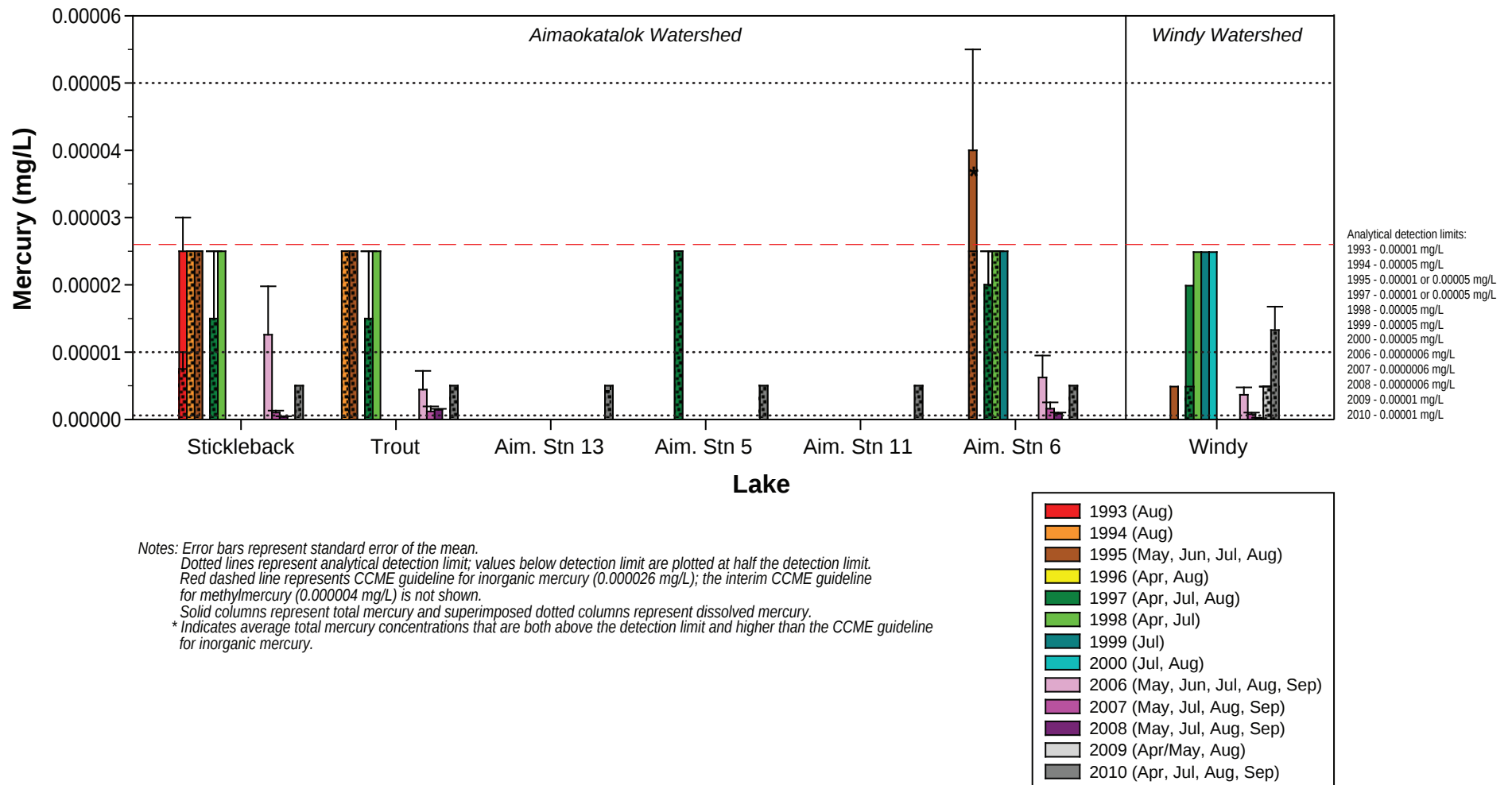


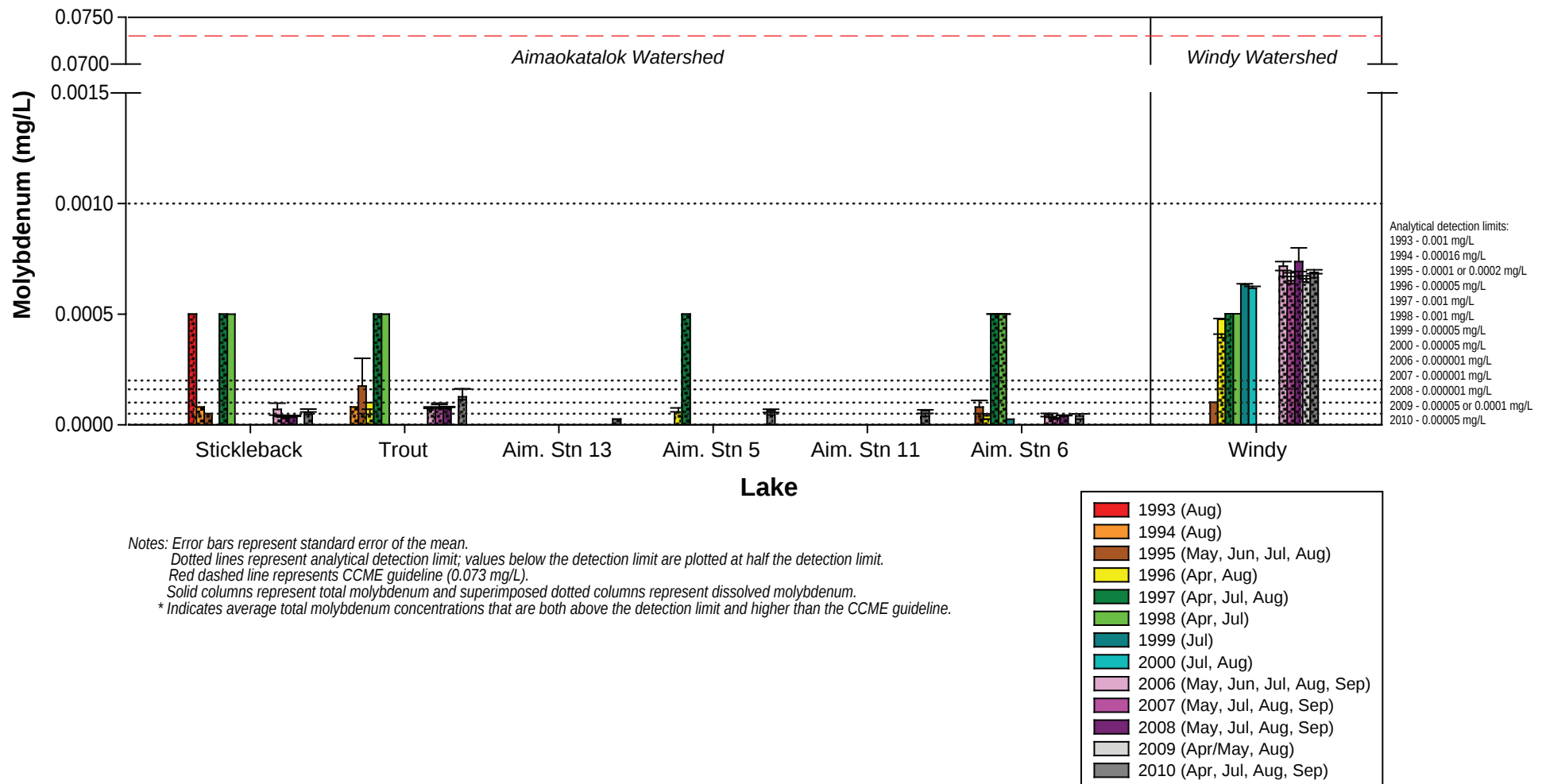


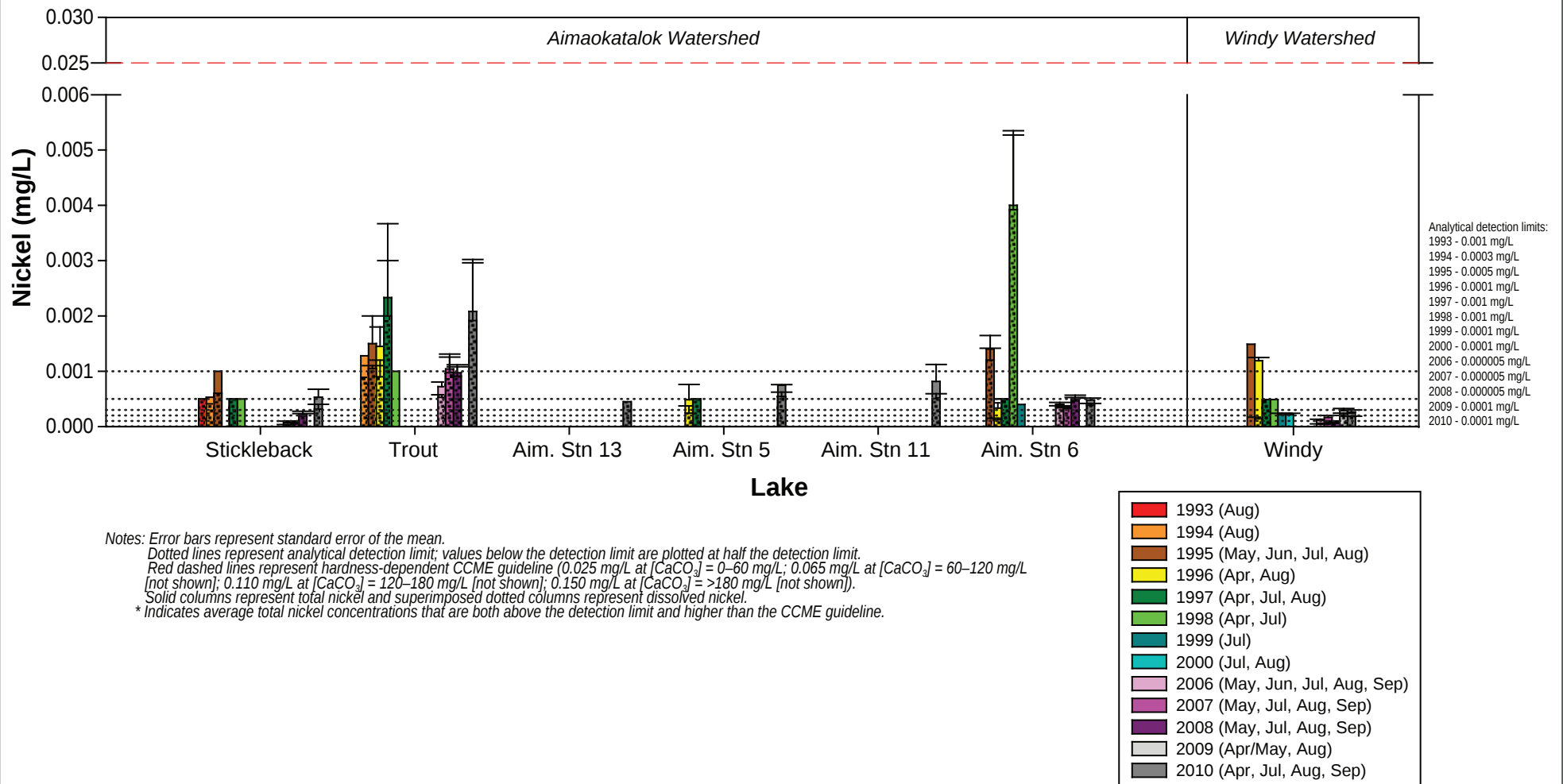


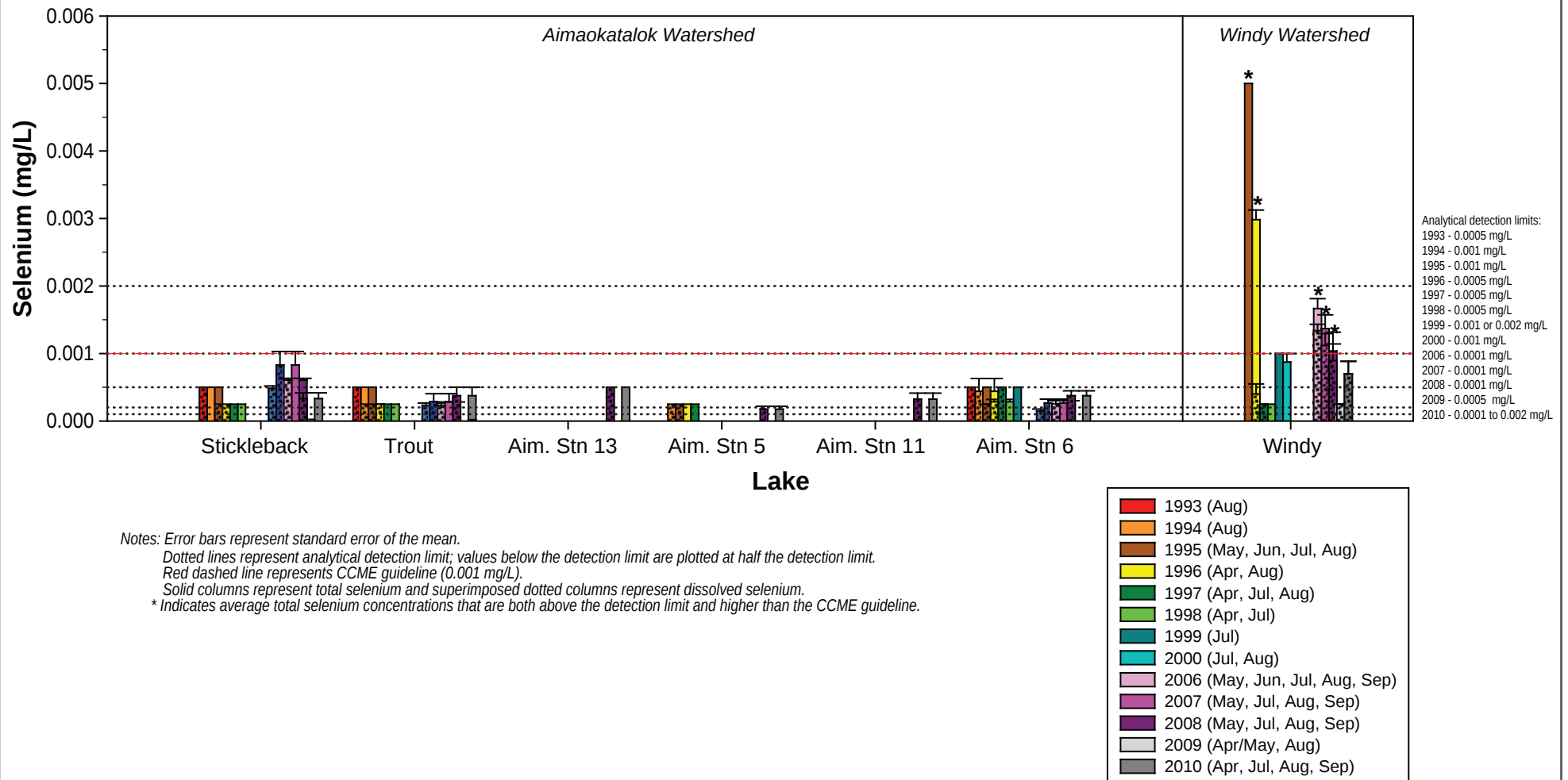


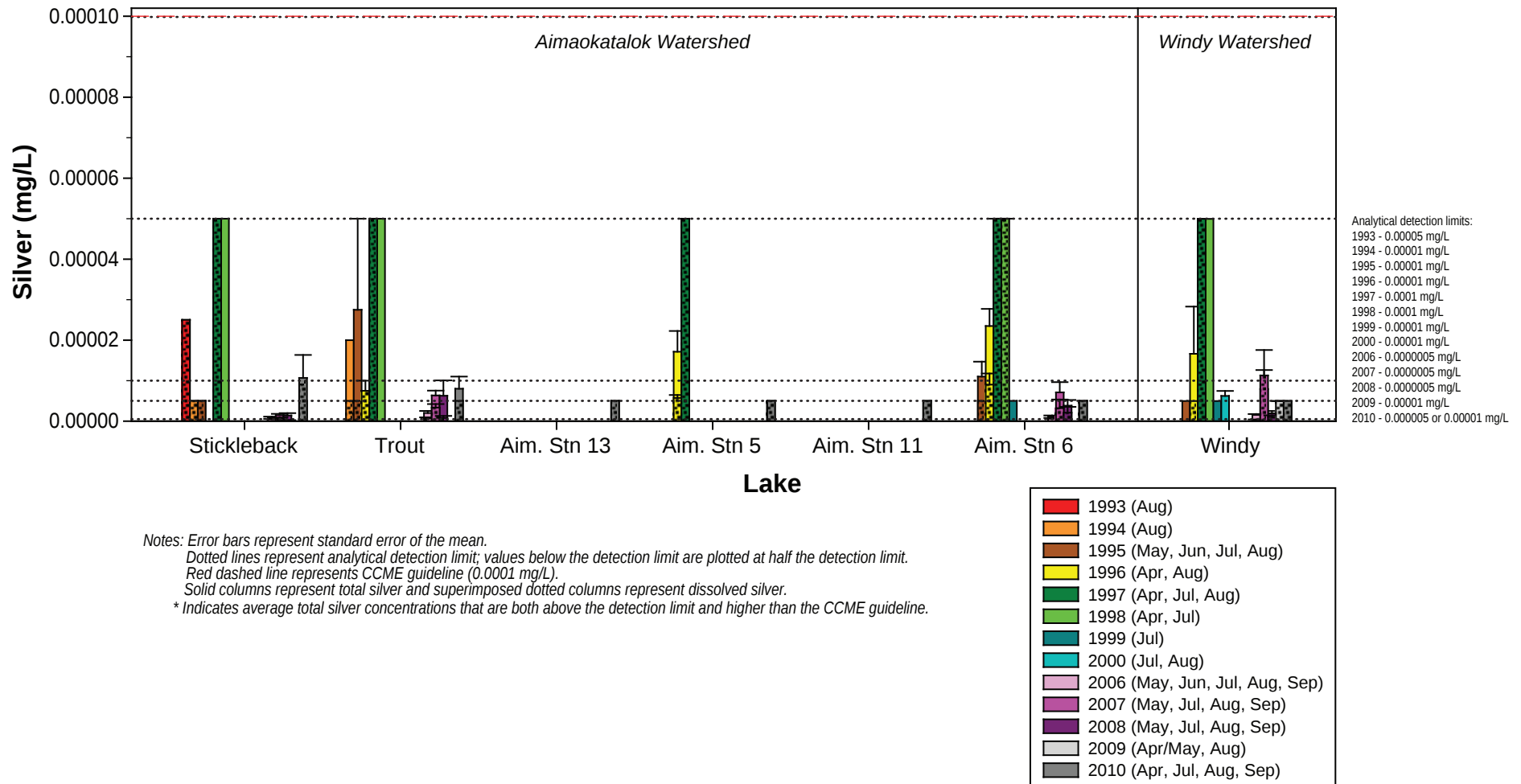


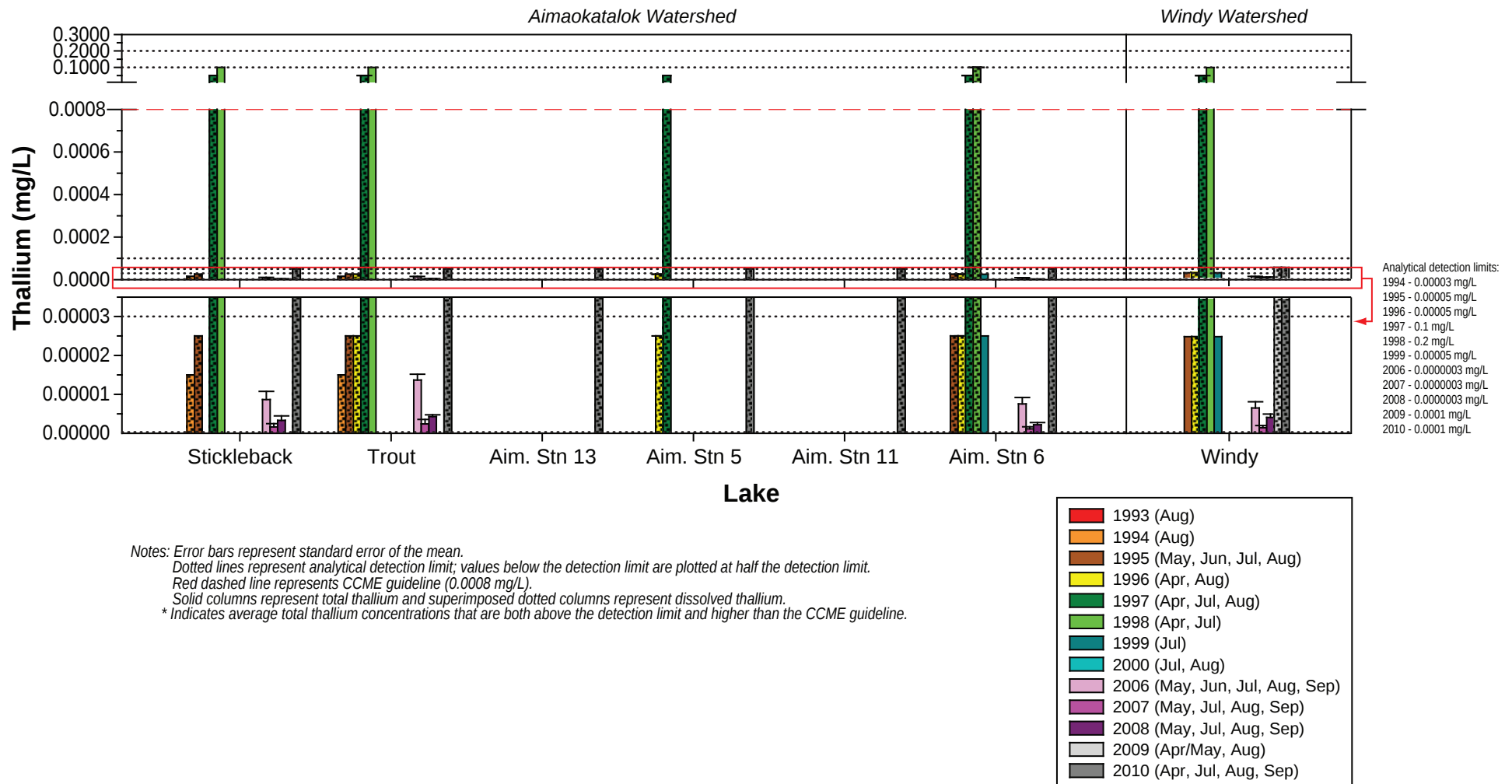


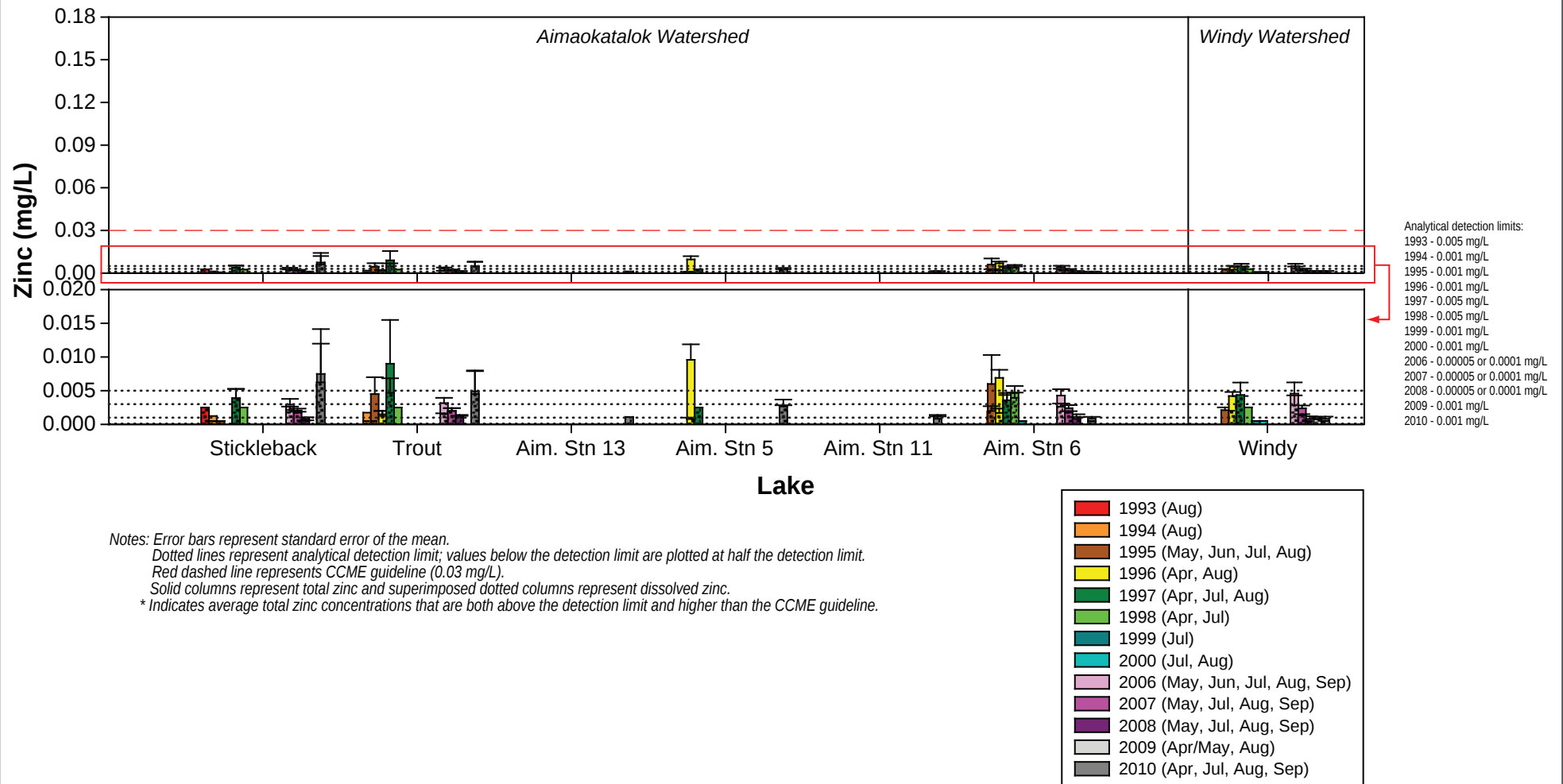












3.3 STREAM AND RIVER WATER QUALITY

Stream and river water quality samples were collected in April, June (freshet), August, and September of 2010 (Table 2.1-5). Historical data are also available for some streams and rivers in the study area (Figures 2.14-1a to 2.14-1c; Table 2.14-2). The 2010 raw water quality data for streams and rivers are provided in Appendix 3.3-1. All water quality data collected were compared to CCME guidelines for the protection of freshwater aquatic life (CCME 2007).

3.3.1 Seasonal Variation

During the winter, concentrations of many nutrients and metals are expected to be higher than in summer due to natural processes, including solute exclusion resulting from ice formation, and changes in redox chemistry and biological uptake. During the freshet in June, snow and ice melt flows into streams and rivers, allochthonous materials into downstream waterbodies, particularly if the elevated discharge flows through a highly erodible watershed (i.e., the presence of esker habitat). This could result in increased concentrations of suspended solids, metals, nutrients, and other materials. On the other hand, the increased volume can also result in the dilution of water quality parameters, thus reducing their concentrations.

Stream and river water quality data collected in 2010 are presented in Figures 3.3-1a to 3.3-1y. The only sites sampled successfully in winter (April) were two sites in the Koignuk River (Koig. R., Koig. U/S) and one site in Aimaokatalok Outflow (Aim. OF). The other stream sites were not sampled due to safety constraints (e.g., Ang. R. Ref.) or because they were frozen to the bottom (e.g., Aim. R. and Koig. D/S). There were few apparent differences between winter and summer samples. The Koignuk River under-ice samples and Aim. OF surface grab samples had higher hardness levels in winter than in summer (Figure 3.3-1b). TOC and nitrate concentrations were also relatively high during winter compared to summer levels (Figures 3.3-1f and 3.3-1g).

During the freshet in June, hardness, TDS, and sulphate levels were generally lower than in April, August, or September (Figures 3.3-1b, 3.3-1e, 3.3-1k). However, for most parameters, the seasonal patterns varied between sites with no clear trends.

3.3.2 Spatial Variation

All streams surveyed were similar in pH, with slightly acidic to slightly basic pH levels ranging from 6.2 at Stickleback OF in June to 8.1 at Aim. R. in August (Figure 3.3-1a). Turbidity was variable across sites, ranging from 0.25 NTU (AWRe in June) to 41 NTU (AWRa in June; Figure 3.3-1c). Turbidity tended to be higher in the Koignuk/Aimaokatalok Watershed than in the other watersheds (East, Aimaokatalok).

Total phosphorus concentrations were variable across stream sites, ranging from 0.003 mg/L at S6 in August and September to 0.060 mg/L at AWRa in June. Aim. NE IF, Koig D/S, and AWRa generally contained the highest total phosphorus concentrations, although concentrations were seasonally variable (Figure 3.3-1j). Maximum total phosphorus concentrations at these sites fell within the range expected for a eutrophic waterbody based on the CCME trigger ranges for total phosphorus (CCME 2004). Most sampled streams and rivers would be considered oligotrophic to meso-eutrophic. Stream S6 was the only site that would be categorized as ultra-oligotrophic. Total phosphorus tended to be higher in the East and Koignuk/Aimaokatalok watersheds than in Aimaokatalok Watershed.