



Assessment report-sourced surface sediment geochemistry database: Data update

Gabe Fortin and Pablo L. Silva



Ministry of
Mining and
Critical Minerals

GeoFile 2026-02

**Ministry of Mining and Critical Minerals
Mines Competitiveness and Authorizations Division
British Columbia Geological Survey**

Recommended citation: Fortin, G., and Silva, P.L., 2025. Assessment report-sourced surface-sediment geochemistry database: Data update. British Columbia Ministry of Mining and Critical Minerals, British Columbia Geological Survey GeoFile 2026-02, 8 p.

Front Cover:

Sampling subglacial till. **Photo by Travis Ferbey.**

This publication is available, free of charge, from the British Columbia Geological Survey website:

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/mineral-exploration-mining/british-columbia-geological-survey/publications>



Ministry of
Mining and
Critical Minerals



Assessment report-sourced surface sediment geochemistry database: Data update

G. Fortin
P.L. Silva

Ministry of Mining and Critical Minerals
British Columbia Geological Survey

GeoFile 2026-02

Assessment report-sourced surface-sediment geochemistry database: Data update



Gabe Fortin^{1, a}, and Pablo L. Silva¹

¹ British Columbia Geological Survey, Ministry of Mining and Critical Minerals, Victoria, BC, V8W 9N3

^a corresponding author: Gabe.Fortin@gov.bc.ca

Recommended citation: Fortin, G., and Silva, P.L., 2025. Assessment report-sourced surface-sediment geochemistry database: Data update. British Columbia Ministry of Mining and Critical Minerals, British Columbia Geological Survey GeoFile 2026-02, 8 p.

Abstract

ARIS (Assessment Report Index System) is a collection of more than 40,000 reports that detail results from mineral exploration and development programs. Submitted by the exploration and mining industry to comply with Mineral Tenure Act Regulations and maintain titles in good standing, the reports become an open resource after a one-year confidentiality period. Although containing a wealth of information, the assessment reports are typically submitted in a form (e.g., paper or PDF file) that makes working with the data cumbersome. To address this problem, we are developing databases that contain information extracted and digitized from assessment reports and releasing data in formats that are amenable to evaluation using geospatial and analytical software. This release builds on the initial surface sediment geochemistry database released in 2019, which contained data from about 120 assessment reports from the Interior Plateau, and contains nearly 800 assessment reports from across the province. The data structure from the first release was modified slightly for added clarity and consistency with a drillhole database also being developed.

Keywords: Geochemical data, assessment reports, surface sediment samples, digitization, compilation, database, data access, analytical methods, chemical element abundance, ARIS

1. Introduction

The British Columbia Geological Survey (BCGS) Assessment Report Indexing System (ARIS) is a collection of reports documenting mineral exploration and development work in the province dating back to 1947. Assessment reports provide results of geological, geochemical and geophysical studies and become an open resource for planning mineral exploration, investment, research, land use, and resource management. To date, ARIS contains more than 40,000 reports representing nearly \$4 billion of reported exploration expenditures. Newly available assessment reports are released through the BCGS website monthly.

Although containing a wealth of information, the assessment reports are typically submitted in a form (e.g., paper or PDF file) that renders working with the data cumbersome. Specific data, such as sample location, sampling parameters, certificate metadata and analytical results, must be extracted into formats that are useable for detailed analysis and interpretation. To improve the usability of these data, the BCGS is creating open access databases by extracting and digitizing information from assessment reports. Norris and Fortin (2019) released surface-sediment geochemistry data derived from about 120 Interior Plateau assessment reports; Fortin and Silva (2025) released assessment report-derived drillhole data. Herein we present an update to the Norris and Fortin (2019) surface sediment geochemistry database. It includes sample locations, sampling parameters, and geochemical assay certificates, and results from nearly 800 assessment reports across the province (Fig. 1).

Results are from more than 180,000 samples and include more than 7 million determinations from 1900 assay certificates (Table 1). We provide digital data as a GeoPackage ([BCGS_GF2026-02.zip](#)), which can be imported directly into most GIS.

2. Database structure

The data model (Fig. 2) modifies the original data structure in Norris and Fortin (2019) to align with the assessment report drillhole database in Fortin and Silva (2025). The database consists of 14 tables (Tables 2-15). The tables are of two types: 1) those containing sample and geochemical data extracted from assessment reports, which include discrete attributes following a standardized nomenclature; 2) those prefixed by 'code' containing expanded information and metadata regarding the various discrete attributes captured. The use of integer codes for discrete categories minimizes the file size and enhances computational efficiency. The most important changes were renaming the tables and columns to ensure consistency between the surface-sediment and drillhole databases, the addition of a `cert_ar_number` field in the `cert` table to introduce disambiguation where the same lab certificate is referenced in more than one assessment report, and the introduction of the `code_decomposition` and `code_instrument` tables, which enable the grouping of similar assay methods.

The sample table (Table 2) is the central table of the database; it contains sample locations and metadata. The `code_epsg` table (Table 3) links to sample through the `epsg_srid` and contains details on the original geodetic datum. The `code_sample_type`

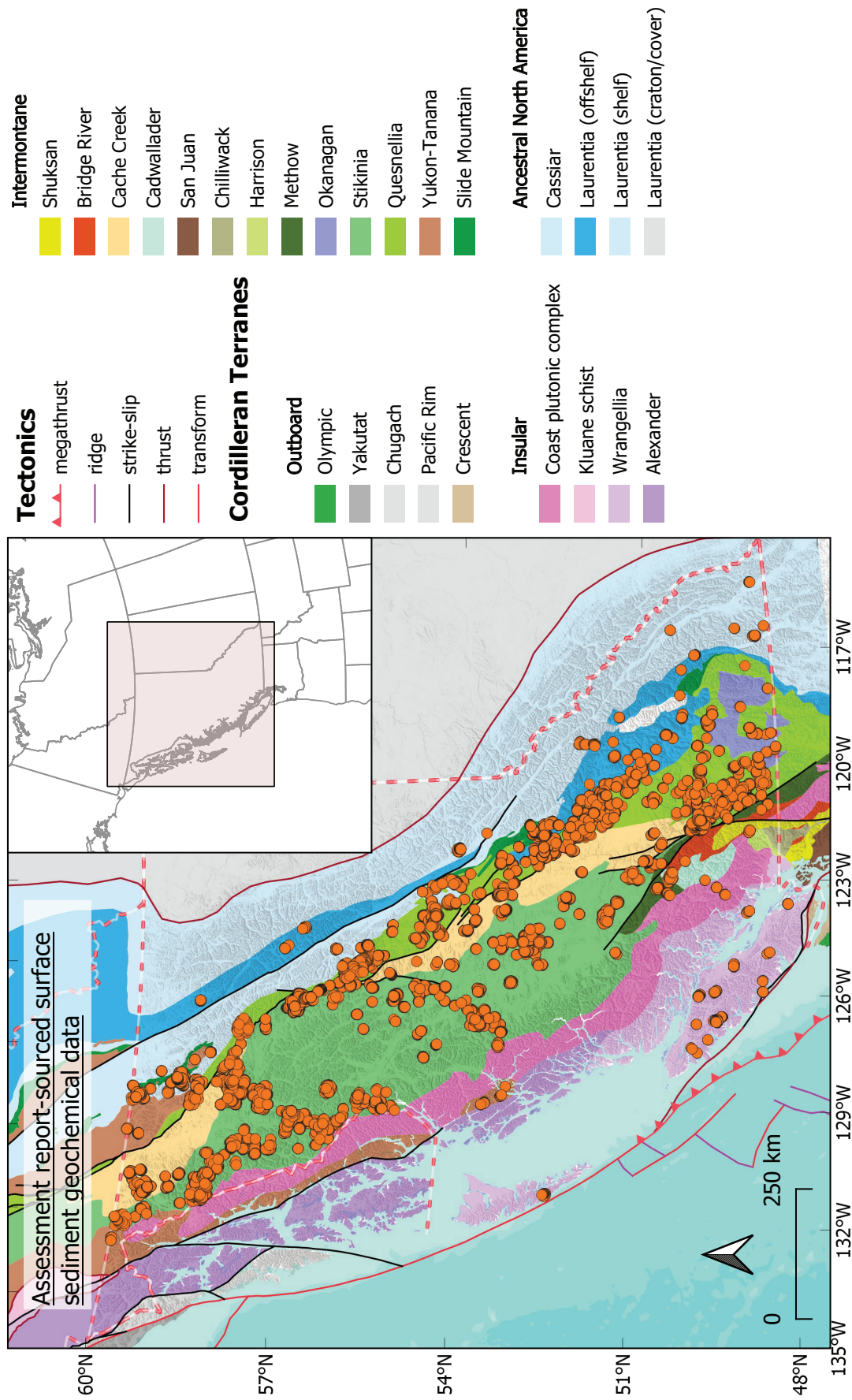


Fig. 1. Locations of ARIS reports with surface-sediment geochemical data included in this update. Terranes modified after Colpron (2020).

Table 1. Number of entries for each data type in this update.

Data Type	Entries
Assessment reports	776
Samples	184,459
Certificates	1,909
Determinations	7,227,771

Fig. 2. Database structure.

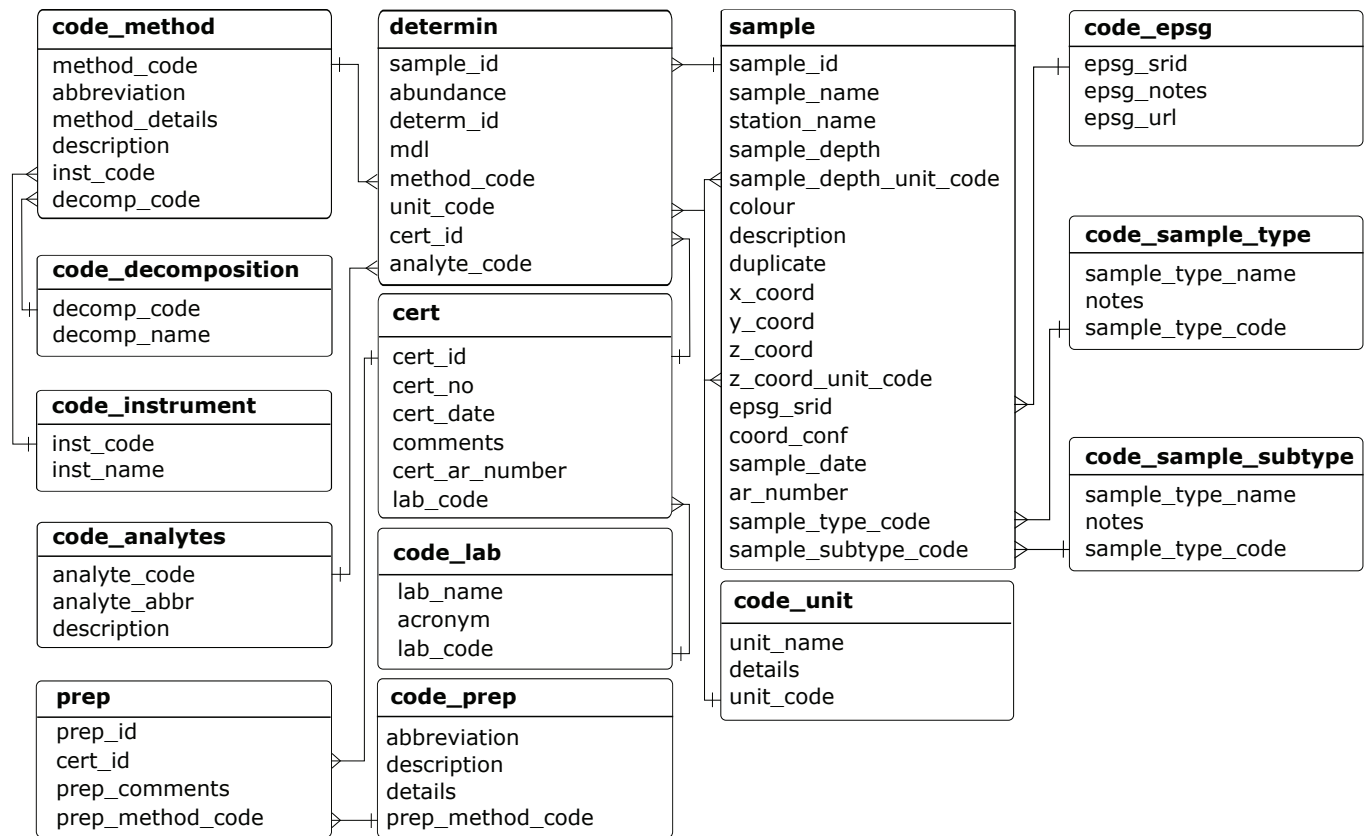


Table 2. Table containing location and metadata for each sample (sample).

Field Name	Type	Description
epsg_srid	bigint	Unique EPSG (European Petroleum Survey Group) code of geodetic datum for the drillhole location original coordinates
epsg_notes	varchar	Name of EPSG of geodetic datum for the drillhole location original coordinates
epsg_url	varchar	Spatial reference URL of EPSG of geodetic datum for the drillhole location original coordinates

Table 3. code_epsg: drillhole location original geodetic datum list.

Field Name	Type	Description
epsg_srid	bigint	Unique EPSG (European Petroleum Survey Group) code of geodetic datum for the drillhole location original coordinates
epsg_notes	varchar	Name of EPSG of geodetic datum for the drillhole location original coordinates
epsg_url	varchar	Spatial reference URL of EPSG of geodetic datum for the drillhole location original coordinates

Table 4. code_sample_type: sample types list.

Field Name	Type	Description
sample_type_name	bigint	Media sampled (e.g. soil, till, etc.), as reported.
notes	varchar	Additional details on type of media sampled
sample_type_code	bigint	Unique code for type of sample

Table 5. code_sample_subtype: sample subtypes list.

Field Name	Type	Description
sample_subtype_name	bigint	Additional details on sampled media (e.g. A Horizon, B Horizon, etc.).
notes	varchar	Additional details on subtype of media sampled
sample_subtype_code	bigint	Unique code for type of sample

Table 6. determin: geochemical assay determinations metadata.

Field Name	Type	Description
abundance	varchar	Concentration of analyte in specified unit
mdl	varchar	Minimum detection limit for the specified analyte and method
sample_id	bigint	Sequential unique identifier for every sample from every assessment report
cert_id	bigint	Sequential unique identifier for every geochemical assay certificate from every assessment report
determ_id	bigint	Sequential unique identifier for every assay determination from every assessment report
method_code	bigint	Unique code for every geochemical assay method
analyte_code	bigint	Unique code for analyte type
unit_code	bigint	Unique code for drilling method used in drillhole

Table 7. code_analytes: geochemical assay analytes list.

Field Name	Type	Description
analyte_abbr	text	Abbreviation of analyte
analyte_code	bigint	Unique code for analyte type
description	text	Description of analyte

Table 8. code_method: geochemical assay methods list.

Field Name	Type	Description
abbreviation	varchar	Abbreviation of geochemical assay method
description	varchar	Description of geochemical assay method
group_details	varchar	Geochemical assay method group description
method_details	text	Name of geochemical assay method
method_group	varchar	Geochemical assay method group abbreviation
method_code	bigint	Unique code for every geochemical assay method

Table 9. code_decomposition: sample decomposition techniques list.

Field Name	Type	Description
decomp_code	bigint	Unique code for every sample decomposition technique
decomp_name	varchar	Name of sample decomposition technique

Table 10. code_instrument: analysis instrumentation techniques list.

Field Name	Type	Description
inst_code	bigint	Unique code for every analysis instrumentation technique
inst_name	varchar	Name of analysis instrumentation technique

Table 11. cert: geochemical assay certificate metadata.

Field Name	Type	Description
cert_id	bigint	Sequential unique identifier for every geochemical assay certificate from every assay certificate
cert_no	varchar	Certificate number of geochemical assay report
cert_date	date	Date of geochemical assay report certificate
comments	text	Remarks on the geochemical assay report certificate
lab_code	bigint	Unique code for geochemical assay laboratory
cert_ar_number	bigint	Number of assessment report in ARIS to which each instance of certificate number belongs to; used as a disambiguation criterion for certificates containing samples from more than one assessment report

Table 12. code_lab: geochemical assay laboratories list.

Field Name	Type	Description
lab_name	varchar	Name of geochemical assay laboratory
acronym	varchar	Acronym of geochemical assay laboratory
lab_code	bigint	Unique code for geochemical assay laboratory

Table 13. prep: geochemical assay preparation method information.

Field Name	Type	Description
prep_id	bigint	Sequential unique identifier for every sample preparation routine used
cert_id	bigint	Sequential unique identifier for every geochemical assay certificate from every assay report
prep_comments	text	Additional remarks on the method of sample preparation
prep_method_code	bigint	Unique code for type of sample preparation method

Table 14. code_prep: geochemical assay preparation method list.

Field Name	Type	Description
abbreviation	varchar	Abbreviation of sample preparation method
description	varchar	Additional notes on lab preparation method
details	text	Description of lab preparation method
prep_method_code	bigint	Unique code for type of sample preparation method

Table 15. code_unit: measurement units list.

Field Name	Type	Description
unit_name	varchar	Abbreviation of measurement unit
details	text	Name of measurement unit
unit_code	bigint	Unique code for unit type

table (Table 4) links to sample through the sample_type_code and contains details on the sample type. The code_sample_subtype table (Table 5) links to sample through the sample_subtype_code and contains details on the sample subtype.

The determin (Table 6) table links to sample through the sample_id and contains the results of geochemical assays. The code_analytes table (Table 7) links to determin through the analytes_code and contains details on the measured analyte. The code_method table (Table 8) links to determinations through the method_code and contains details on the assaying method. The code_decomposition table (Table 9) links to code_method through the decomp_code and contains details on the method of sample decomposition used in the assay. The code_instrument table (Table 10) links to code_method through the inst_code

and contains details on the instrumentation technique used in the assay. The cert table (Table 11) links to determinations through the cert_id and contains details on the assay certificate. The code_lab table (Table 12) links to cert through the lab_code and contains details on the assay laboratory. The prep table (Table 13) links to cert through the cert_id and contains information about sample preparation methods. The code_prep table (Table 14) links to prep through the prep_method_code and contains details on sample preparation methods.

The code_unit table (Table 15) links to determinations through the unit_id and contains details on the measurement unit. The code_unit column in the code_unit table also links to the sample_depth_unit_code and the z_coord_unit_code columns in the sample table.

3. Data compilation process description

Data compilation follows the same process to that reported in Norris and Fortin (2019) and Fortin and Silva (2025), consisting of three steps: 1) data extraction; 2) data screening (QA/QC); and 3) data loading. The only difference is that additional validation steps were added to the verification check scripts (QA/QC; Tables 16-18) to improve accuracy and ensure consistency of the database.

4. Data ‘product’ description

Data products were generated from the database using SQL queries. The GeoPackage contains three spatial tables, which are SQL views generated by joining the various data and code tables. Most field names were kept consistent with the original tables, whereas others were slightly modified by

spelling out abbreviations for clarity and disambiguation. The vw_samples_sp_ll83 view is hard-coded in the GeoPackage and only contains a geometry field with sample location and the sample_id from the sample table. The vw_samples_sp_ll83 and the vw_determin_sp_ll83 are dynamically generated. The former contains all the sample metadata, and the latter contains all of the analytical data, including determinations, certificate and methods, in addition to sample metadata. These can be brought directly into most GIS applications. These views may be filtered according to specific needs (e.g., assessment report, geographic areas, sample type, analyte). The tables containing raw data and the corresponding codes can be joined in different ways, through sample_id in the vw_samples_sp_ll83 view, which contains a geometry field with sample locations. Using record attributes or locations, samples may also be linked to other BCGS databases.

Table 16. sample data checks.

Field(s)	Check
sample_name, x_coord, y_coord, epsg_srid, sample_date	Must not be null
x_coord, y_coord, z_coord	Must be numeric
epsg_srid	Must be an acceptable datum code
x_coord, y_coord, epsg_srid	Must fall within the provincial boundaries
x_coord, y_coord, epsg_srid	Generally, sample locations should be within a 10 km radius from the ARIS source report location, unless there is a documented reason for which this is not the case
z_coord, z_coord_unit_code	Must be numeric, positive, be within 50% of the digital elevation model value at the location, and contain units
sample_type_code	Must be an acceptable sample type
sample_subtype_code	Must be an acceptable sample subtype
sample_depth, sample_depth_unit_code	Must be either a number or a range of numbers, and contain units
sample_name	Must be unique for each assessment report
sample_date	Must be a valid date

Table 17. cert and prep data checks.

lab_code, prep_method_code, cert_date	Must not be null
lab_code	Must be an acceptable laboratory code
prep_method_code	Must be an acceptable preparation method, unless it is not specified in the original report
cert_date	Must be a valid date
cert_no	Table certificate number must match the value in the file name

Table 18. determin data checks.

Field(s)	Check
cert_no	Table certificate number must match the value in the file name
analyte	Must be an acceptable analyte name
unit_code	Must be an acceptable unit
method_code	Must not be null
mdl	Must be numeric
method_code	Must be an acceptable method
abundance	Must be numeric and positive, except for less and greater than symbols
abundance	For less and greater than, value must be numeric, positive; for less than, value should be equal to detection limit
abundance	Must not amount to more than 100% in accordance with its respective measurement unit
sample_name	Must be unique for each assessment report, unless sample is split among more than one certificate, as well as correspond to an entry in the sample table

5. Conclusion

This data release expands and supersedes the previously released surface sediment geochemistry database, making accessible additional information that was locked in PDF or paper copy reports. Data extracted and digitized from these reports are released as a GeoPackage ([BCGS_GF2026-02.zip](#)), which can be imported directly into most GIS. The database continues to grow as more data from additional assessment reports are compiled and validated. The BCGS invites submission of data in raw and tabular format to ARIS.digital@gov.bc.ca. We would appreciate being notified of errors in the database.

References cited

- Colpron, M., 2020. Yukon terranes-A digital atlas of terranes for the northern Cordillera. Yukon Geological Survey.
<https://data.geology.gov.yk.ca/Compilation/2#InfoTab>
- Fortin, G., and Silva, P.L., 2025. Assessment report drillhole database: Development and initial data release. British Columbia Ministry of Mines and Critical Minerals, British Columbia Geological Survey GeoFile 2025-11, 9 p.
- Norris, J., and Fortin, G., 2019. Assessment report-sourced surface sediment geochemical database: Development and initial data release from the Interior Plateau. British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, British Columbia Geological Survey GeoFile 2019-04, 10 p.

