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TO Distribution

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FROM P.B. Robertson
DE Geophysics Division

GEOSCI

SECURITY - CLASSIFICATION - DE SECURITE

Annette Bougeois

OUR FILE - N / RÉFÉRENCE

pour ton info

YOUR FILE - V / RÉFÉRENCE

*Gilbert
marie*

DATE

May 8, 1991

SUBJECT
OBJET Rock Collections Housed at Laperrière Warehouse

The GSC will remove all material stored at the Laperrière warehouse to TFSS, Hull, by June 30. This includes 3 rock collections: Impact crater collection; Geothermal collection; Gravity collection. The Geophysics Division, recognizing the continuing value of these collections, is willing to act as curator in the TFSS facility, pending formation of a GSC Curation Committee in early fall, and the consequent decisions and guidelines from this committee.

P.B. Robertson

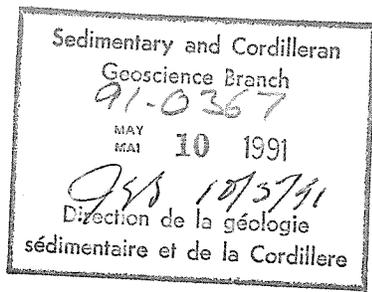
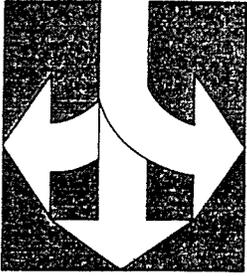
- cc M. Berry
- A. Colvine
- R. Herd
- ~~G. Massie~~
- R. Gibb
- R. Grieve
- M. Thomas
- M. Drury
- V. Allen
- A. Judge
- D. St.-Onge
- J. Sweeney
- C. Fortin
- A. Green

rtb

Sedimentary and Cordilleran
Geoscience Branch
9116409
MAY 17 1991
[Signature]
Direction de la géologie
sedimentaire et de la Cordillere

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
ADMINISTRATIFS
MAY 1991
[Signature]
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
GEOLOGIQUE DU CANADA

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cc: JSS
RTH

1962 Mills Rd., R.R. #2, Sidney, B.C. V8L 3S1 (604) 656-0931 Fax (604) 656-4604

April 26, 1991
Our File: 72-115

VIA FAX 363-6565

Geological Survey of Canada
Pacific Geoscience Centre
9860 West Saanich Road
P.O. Box 6000
Sidney, B.C.
V8L 4B2

Attention: Dr. Mel Best, Director

Dear Dr. Best:

Re: PGC/GSC Cruise Data Archiving

In light of recent presentation and review of GSC's Draft Long Term Strategic Plan document, we wish to comment on our concern regarding the archiving and cataloguing of geoscientific cruise data within the last few years.

At PGC and GSC - Cordilleran Science Division (Vancouver), it appears that there has been little effort directed at maintaining the archiving and cataloguing of cruise data, in particular geophysical profiling data, since the end of the Boundary Studies Project in 1985. As this hiatus covers a significant number of cruises (conducted at considerable time and expense), the investment made should be suitably documented and protected.

We are concerned that the apparent lack of priority and/or timeliness in addressing this need may become unofficial policy. We are aware of your current budgetary concerns but feel that the relatively small costs involved in continuously maintaining this function will be money well spent. It will also directly enhance GSC's value to client/user groups and individuals in the geoscientific community.

April 22, 1991

The current Fraser River Delta studies involving PGC/GSC, B.C. Hydro, Seaconsult Marine Research Ltd. and ourselves provides an encouraging example of how cooperative federal government Crown agencies and private industrial efforts can further the common good of all concerned. As this work may be the precursor of much more focused studies in the future, it is important to maintain timely and systematic organization of the survey data collected.

We urge you to update and maintain the archival processes on these data sets under the established Boundary Studies Project format or some other similar inexpensive and 'user-friendly' method.

Yours truly,

TERRA SURVEYS LIMITED

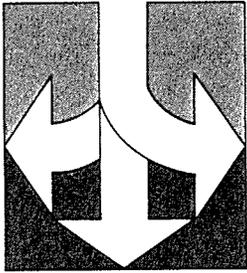


Harry W. Olynyk
Geophysicist

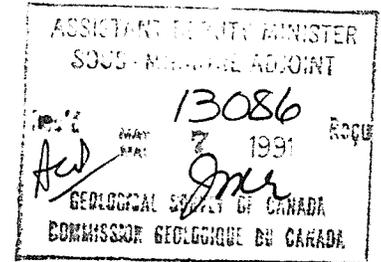
HWC/gbm

cc: Dr. Ken Babcock (GSC, Ottawa)

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① EAB ② RPR



1962 Mills Rd., R.R. #2, Sidney, B.C. V8L 3S1 (604) 656-0931 Fax (604) 656-4604

May 2, 1991

Geological Survey of Canada
601 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E8

Attention: Dr. Ken Babcock
Assistant Deputy Minister

Dear Dr. Babcock:

Please find attached a completed questionnaire sheet concerning the GSC's Draft Long Term Strategic Plan. Also included for your information is a copy of a letter recently sent to the Director of the Pacific Geoscience Centre.

Yours truly,

TERRA SURVEYS LIMITED

Harry W. Olynyk
Geophysicist

HWO/gbm

Enclosures

your ideas and expertise to this new preservation initiative. We believe that the discussion will provide important perspectives on the preservation needs of the collections in your discipline and on the best strategies for addressing those needs.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lawrence L. Reger", followed by a horizontal line extending to the right.

Lawrence L. Reger
President

Enclosed for your information:

List of invited guests.

Summary Project Description.

NIC Chart: *Assessment of the Current State of
Activities Required for the Continuing
Care of the National Patrimony.*

Discussion guide

NIC reports: *Ethnographic and Archaeological
Conservation in the United States and A
Suggested Curriculum for Training in
Ethnographic and Archaeological Conservation.*

NIC Council Update, December 1990.

NIC Annual Report 1991.

SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS/ASSOCIATIONS
GENERAL DISCUSSION GUIDE

**1.0 Information Concerning the Collections in this
Discipline**

1.1 What types of organizations maintain these collections?

- government agencies
- museums
- universities (on a departmental basis)
- university museums
- other

1.2 What are the nature of the materials in the collections
of concern to the organization? e.g.

Specimens:

- dried/tanned skins
- live mounts (taxidermy specimens)
- mummified material
- skulls
- horns/antlers
- post-cranial and whole skeletons (articulated?
disarticulated? mounted?)
- fossils
- non-Recent, sub-fossil material
- specimens in fluid (kinds of fluids?)
- herbaria sheets
- dry shells or echinoderms
- shell ultra-structures
- pinned specimens
- specimens in packets
- specimens mounted on microscope slides
- endo/ecto parasites
- eggs/nests
- casts/moulds/peels
- scats
- cleared and stained specimens
- blood components
- stomach contents
- cell suspensions
- frozen tissues
- frozen whole specimens
- freeze dried specimens
- karyotypes
- cloned probes
- DNA/RNA
- genomes (plasmid, phage)

- isolated proteins
- embryos/larvae
- paraffin blocks
- SEM stubs
- thin sections
- polished sections
- powder diffraction mounts
- single crystal mounts
- micromounts
- dissected organs and other dissected tissues
- baculi/phalli
- sectioned teeth
- seeds
- reference sample collections (e.g. hair/feathers)
- educational collections
- exhibit collections
- type specimens
- oversize specimens
- specimens treated with long-term toxic chemicals
- radioactive specimens
- inherently toxic specimens
- other:

Specimen or collection documentation:

- original catalogs
- reprint files
- manuscript field notes and other manuscript records
- correspondence
- loan files
- accession records/permit files
- card files on various topics
- sampling/dissection records
- maps
- original sketches/drawings/watercolors
- plates or prints
- photographic negatives
- photographic prints
- color slides
- x-rays
- x-ray diffraction patterns
- motion picture film
- videotapes
- reel-to-reel tapes
- cassette tapes
- phonographic records
- compact disks
- computer tapes/disks

- printouts
- specimen labels
- files of detached specimen labels
- historical artifacts and other memorabilia (e.g. early microscopes; collecting equipment; personal items from prominent collectors)
- other:

1.3 What kinds of deterioration (physical, chemical, biological) have been observed in any of this material?

1.4 Are there particular storage and handling problems associated with any of this material?

1.5 How are these materials currently used in research? By whom?

1.6 In what ways have specimen deterioration or specimen documentation deterioration affected the research use of the collections?

1.7 Have any of collections of this kind been orphaned during the past 5 years?

1.8 Are there collections of this kind now considered to be endangered?

1.9 Are there backlogs of specimens awaiting preparation or processing?

1.10 What are the most common specimen preparation problems facing these collections?

1.11 Other questions suggested by the moderator/members of the discussion group.

2.0 Information on Facilities/Equipment Housing Collections

2.1 What types of structures house these collections?

- modern buildings built for this purpose
- older buildings built for this purpose
- modern building not constructed for this purpose
- older or historic structures not intended for this purpose
- buildings shared with other agencies or non-collection units
- other

2.2 Are the structures vulnerable to natural hazards?

- range/brush fires
- floods
- earthquakes/volcanic activity
- tornados/hurricanes/gale force winds
- lightning strikes
- mud slides
- other

2.3 Are the structures located in areas vulnerable to man-made hazards?

- near political centers
- near military bases
- near industrial plants (refineries, power plants)
- near rail lines/industrial trucking routes/airports
- other

2.4 Do institutions/collections generally have emergency preparedness plans for dealing with potential hazards?

2.5 What equipment do the structures generally have to protect the collections? Do these function properly?

- climate control (temperature and relative humidity)
- air filtration (solid and gaseous pollutants)
- fire detection/suppression systems
- appropriately filtered or appropriately modified lighting
- emergency lighting systems
- emergency generators
- local exhaust systems for chemical vapors, dust/fumes, biohazards
- chemical safety cabinets/chemical spill kits
- fumigation chambers
- security systems
- high security vaults
- other

2.6 Are collections storage areas generally effectively isolated from other building functions/areas?

- food consumption/preparation areas
- smoking areas
- exhibits
- auditoriums
- laboratories (research, photographic, preparation)
- live animal facilities (zoos, aquaria, dermestid chambers)
- greenhouses

- loading docks, packing areas
- storage for supplies
- libraries/offices
- pipes and conduits for fuel, water, steam, sewage
- other

2.7 Are collections sometimes stored in basements or attics?

2.8 Are portions of the same collection often split among more than one facility?

2.9 Are the collections currently overcrowded? Is it anticipated that growth of the collections (approx. 5% per annum) will result in overcrowding within the next 5 years? 10 years?

2.10 Are storage areas generally equipped with good-quality storage furniture? Are some collections routinely stored in the open?

2.11 Are the storage materials used with the collections generally non-reactive towards the specimens and specimen documentation?

2.12 What equipment is desirable, but often unavailable, for handling, moving, examining and caring for specimens?

- carts, dollies
- hoists
- pallet trucks
- gloves, masks, respirators, lab coats, safety suits
- HEPA filtered vacuum
- environmental monitoring equipment
- pH meters
- hydrometers
- microscopes
- x-ray equipment
- photography equipment
- special lighting
- distilled water supply
- freezers
- ultra-cold freezers
- refrigerators
- computer terminals
- other

2.13 Other questions as suggested by the moderator/members of the discussion group.

3.0 Access to Training and Information on Collections Care.

3.1 What are the present sources for collections care information for your discipline or field? Do these provide timely and reliable information?

3.2 What types of training courses, conferences, or workshops (of any kind) do the staff for these collections normally attend? How are funds allocated for this training?

3.3 Do the institutions housing these collections generally have a staff conservator (in any specialty)? If not, do the institutions use contract conservation services (in any specialty) from time to time?

3.4 Are the institutions housing these collections likely to have had general conservation assessments, such as those funded through the Institute of Museum Services?

3.5 Are the staff caring for collections normally exposed to conservation information during graduate training programs in either museum studies or in this disciplinary field?

3.6 Is post-hire training in preventive conservation available to collections staff either in-house or via outside conferences, courses, or workshops?

3.7 What most often prevents collections staff from taking advantage of currently available training in collections care?

- lack of funding
- lack of time
- lack of interest
- lack of information on the training available

3.8 Other questions suggested by the moderator/members of each discussion group.

4.0 Strategies for Addressing Needs (summary)

4.1 What are the conservation/preservation research priorities for these collections? Do these vary with the type of institution housing the collections?

4.2 Where should conservation/preservation research be conducted?

- research institutes designed for this purpose
(Canadian model)
- university biology, chemistry departments
- regional conservation laboratories
- scientific departments at large museums
- other

4.3 What are the renovation/rehabilitation/rehousing priorities for these collections?

4.4 How can conservation/preservation information effectively be communicated in this discipline?

4.5 How can conservation resources and expertise be shared among institutions housing these collections?

4.6 What kinds of collections care training programs/workshops would be most useful for different types of institutions housing these collections?

- formal short courses on specific topics (Canadian and UK models)
- workshops offered in conjunction with conferences hosted by other organizations
- workshops offered in conjunction with conferences hosted by this organization
- in-house workshops
- workshops/courses offered at regional centers or large museums
- courses offered as part of university graduate programs
- other

4.7 Should preventive conservation training be included in graduate level training for collections managers?

4.8 What is the best means to educate curators and future curators about collections care and conservation?

4.9 What is the best method to educate institutional administrators about conservation concerns?

4.10 Other priorities/strategies suggested for consideration by the moderator/members of the discussion group.