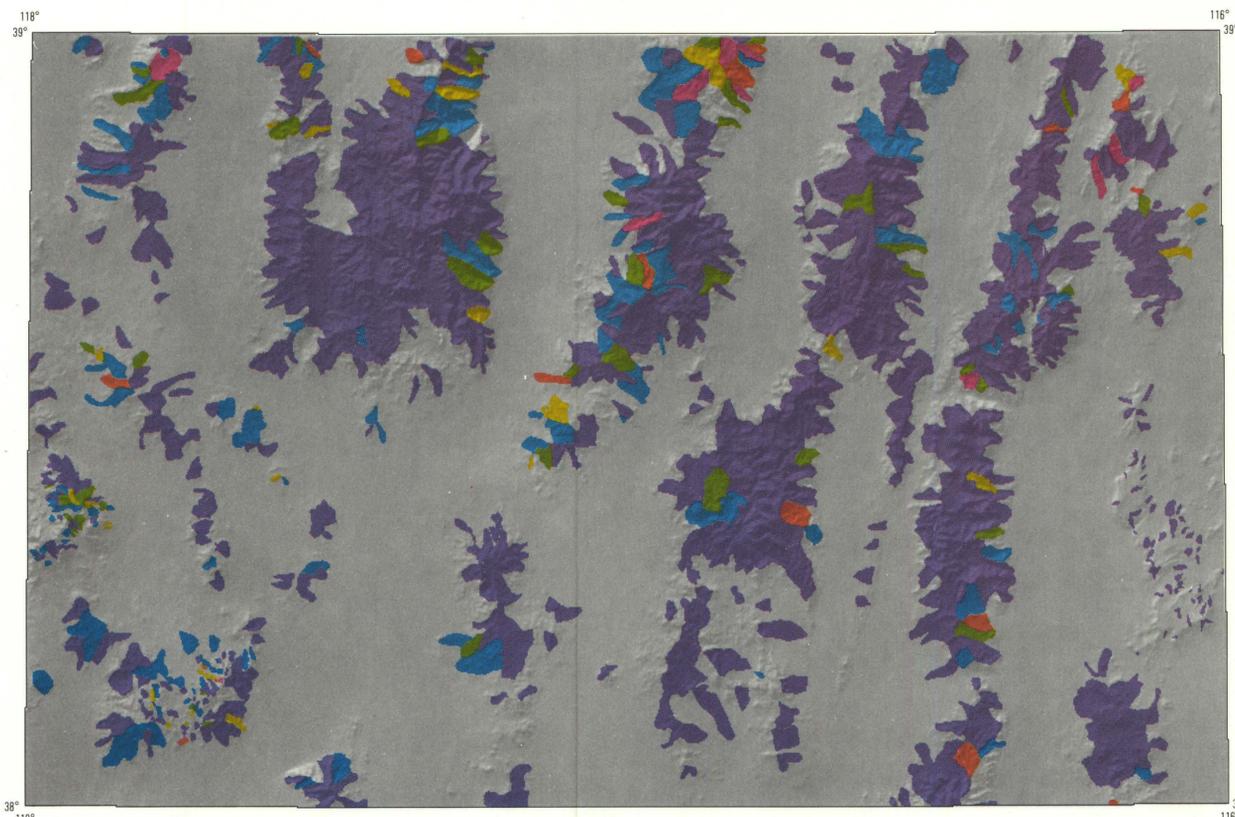
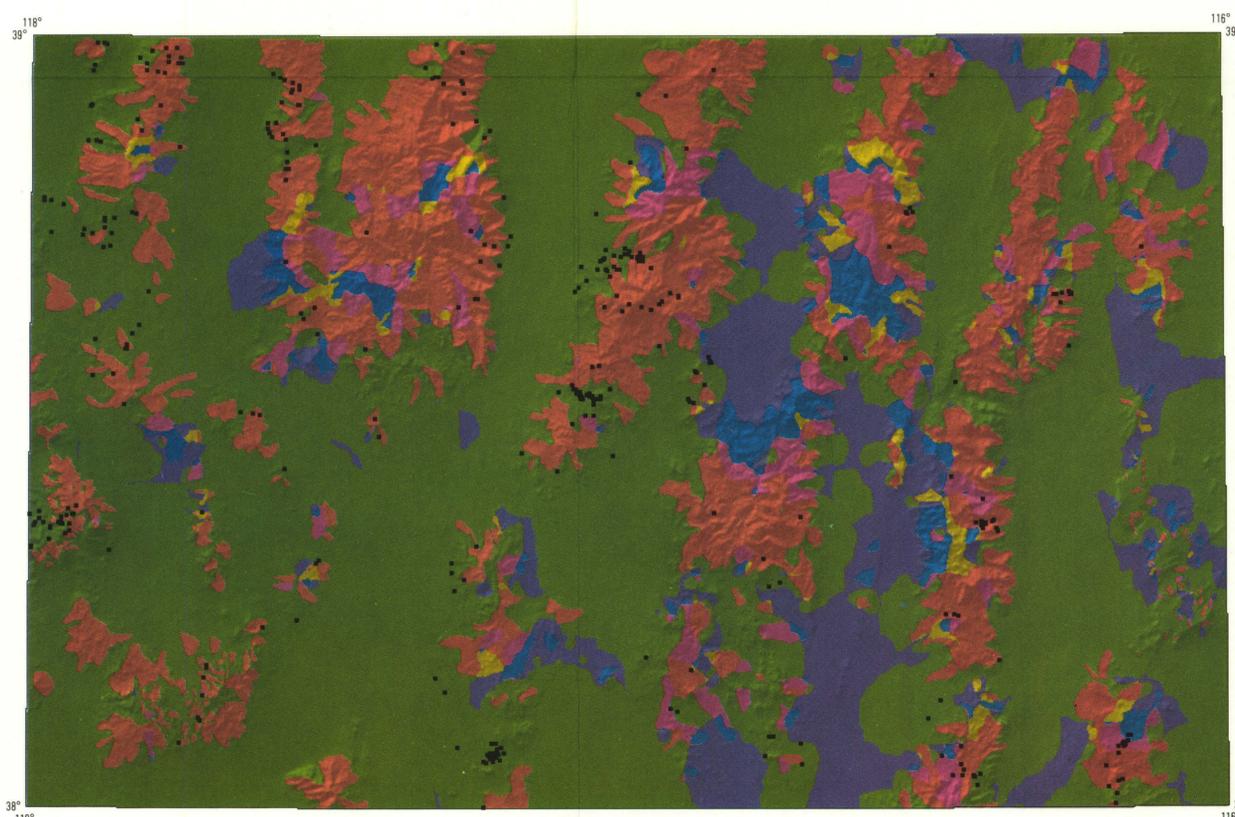


Map A. Regional distribution of arsenic in stream-sediment samples represented by surface interpolation



Map B. Regional distribution of arsenic in stream-sediment samples represented by sampled drainage basins



Map C. Comparison of areal extent of arsenic-antimony-molybdenum-zinc anomalies depicted by surface interpolation and drainage-basin methods

**EXPLANATION**

Concentrations shown as cumulative percentile intervals:

- Less than 75
- 75-90
- 90-95
- 95-97.5
- 97.5-99
- 99-100

0 50 KILOMETERS

**NOTE**  
The artificial illumination is at an azimuth of 330° and a solar elevation angle of 10°.

**EXPLANATION**

Concentrations shown as cumulative percentile intervals:

- Less than 75
- 75-90
- 90-95
- 95-97.5
- 97.5-99
- 99-100

0 50 KILOMETERS

**EXPLANATION**

- Surface interpolation below threshold
- Sampled drainage areas below threshold
- Anomalous areas defined by surface interpolation
- Anomalous areas defined by sampled drainage basins
- Anomalous areas defined by surface interpolation and sampled drainage basins
- Areas defined as anomalous by surface interpolation but determined to be below the threshold by sampled drainage basins
- Black squares show locations of known epithermal-type mineralization

Areas of anomalies are those areas where the sum of lognormalized element value is greater than 1.0

0 50 KILOMETERS

**NOTE ON MAP PRODUCTION**

The maps shown above are the results of digital spatial data analysis conducted using Geographic Information System (GIS) techniques and procedures. The original data used in this study were compiled from a variety of sources, including digital files and standard cartographic products. Map-based information was digitized using ARC/INFO software, which is available from Environmental Systems Research Institute, Redlands, California. Commercially available relational database management software was used to manipulate data acquired as tabular data in digital format. Data were further processed and analyzed using Land Analysis System (LAS) software, which was developed by and is available from the NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Maryland, and the U.S. Geological Survey's EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, South Dakota. The final results from digital spatial data processing were rasterized and written to film using a MacDonald-Detwiler Associates Colorfire 240 digital film recorder. The film products were photographically enlarged, processed, and prepared in accordance with specifications required for generating the lithographic products shown here. These cartographic representations are experimental in nature and do not necessarily represent the state-of-the-art capabilities that may have evolved while preparation of this manuscript was in progress.