

MAP C. DISTRIBUTION OF LEAD IN MINUS-60 MESH (0.25MM) STREAM SEDIMENT

EXPLANATION
 SAMPLE LOCALITY AND BOUNDARY AND DOMINANT LITHOLOGY OF ASSOCIATED DRAINAGE BASIN—nominal in base. Locality is at center of plotted symbol. Figure 2 shows concentration ranges represented by locality symbols. Letter indicates lithology keyed to table 1.

Table 1.—Summary of the dominant source-rock types present in the drainage basins upstream from the most lead-rich sample localities shown on the map.

If indicator rock type present; shading (x) indicates rock type not present; in significant exposures in that area. Area is considered to be anomalous only as a result of ground contamination.

Lithology symbol	Dominant rock types in area		
	Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks	Mesozoic intrusive rocks	Tertiary volcanic rocks
A	X	X	X
B	X	X	X
C	X	X	X
D	X	X	X
E	X	X	X
F	X	X	X
G	X	X	X

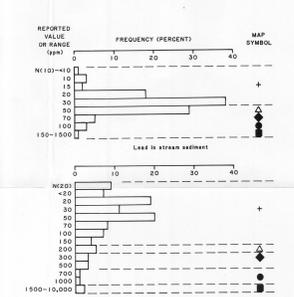
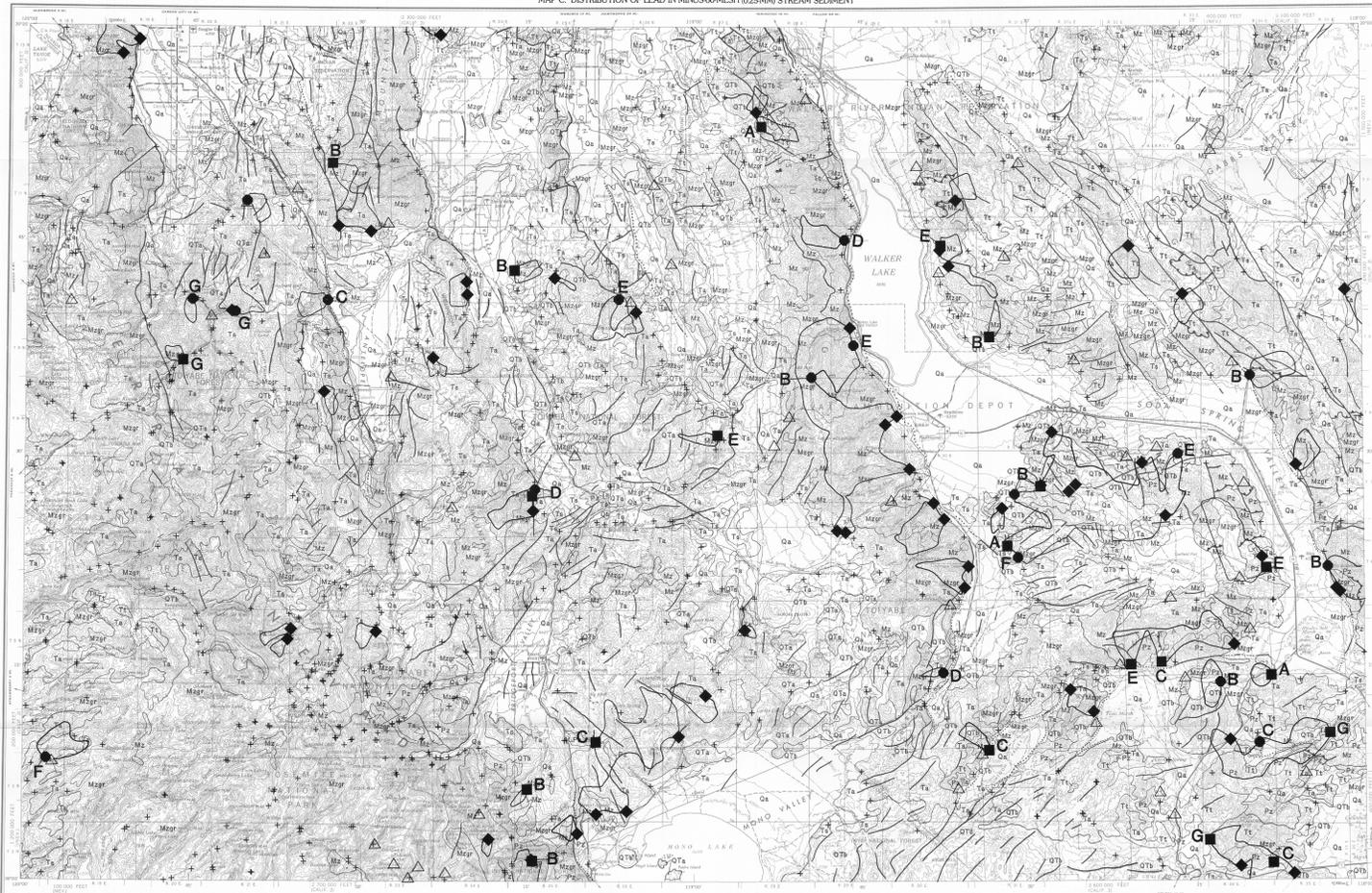
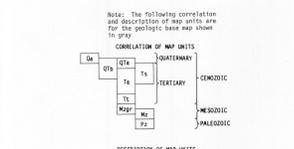


Figure 2.—Frequency-distribution histograms for lead in samples of stream sediment and concentrate. No lead detected at lower limits of determination shown in parentheses. Shaded bars or shaded symbols indicate those concentrations considered to be anomalous.

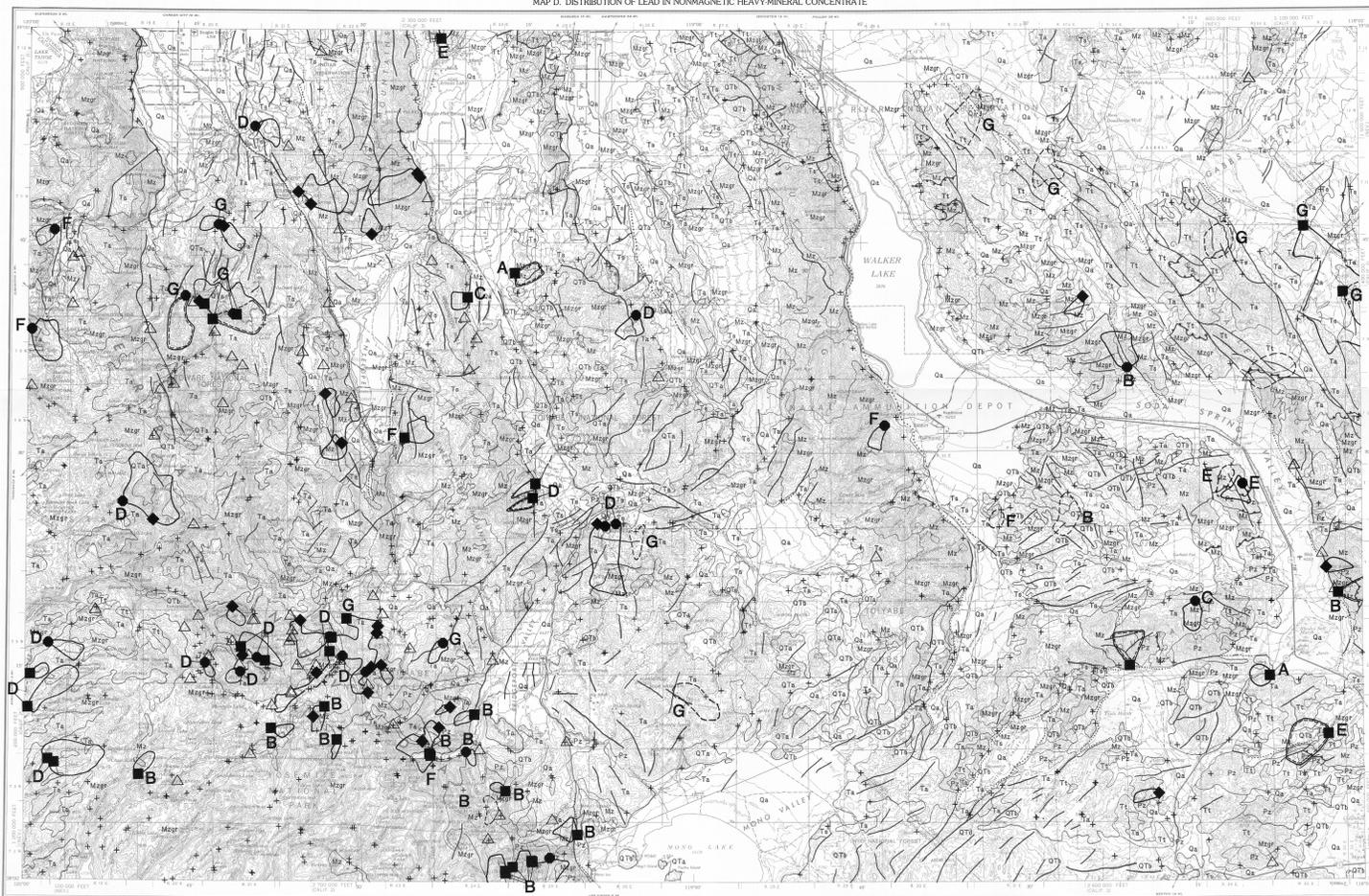


MAP D. DISTRIBUTION OF LEAD IN NONMAGNETIC HEAVY-MINERAL CONCENTRATE

EXPLANATION
 SAMPLE LOCALITY AND BOUNDARY AND DOMINANT LITHOLOGY OF ASSOCIATED DRAINAGE BASIN—nominal in base. Locality is at center of plotted symbol. Figure 3 shows concentration ranges represented by locality symbols. Shaded bars or shaded symbols indicate those concentrations considered to be anomalous. Letter indicates lithology keyed to table 1.



DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS
 Oa ALLUVIAL, LACUSTRINE, EOLIAN, LANDSLIDE, AND GLACIAL DEPOSITS, UNDIVIDED (CONTINUED) (includes upper Tertiary gravel)
 Qta QUATERNARY AND TERTIARY—includes flow and breccia. Minor quartzite flow and talus. Includes some intrusive rocks. Ranges in age from about 9 m.y. to less than 10,000 years.
 Ts TERTIARY—includes flow and breccia. Minor quartzite flow and talus. Includes some intrusive rocks. Ranges in age from about 12 m.y. to 2 m.y.
 Mgr MESOZOIC—includes flow and breccia. Minor quartzite flow and talus. Includes some intrusive rocks. Ranges in age from about 22 m.y. to 95 m.y.
 Pz PALEOZOIC—includes flow and breccia. Minor quartzite flow and talus. Includes some intrusive rocks. Ranges in age from about 22 m.y. to 95 m.y.
 Mgr MESOZOIC—includes flow and breccia. Minor quartzite flow and talus. Includes some intrusive rocks. Ranges in age from about 22 m.y. to 95 m.y.
 Pz PALEOZOIC—includes flow and breccia. Minor quartzite flow and talus. Includes some intrusive rocks. Ranges in age from about 22 m.y. to 95 m.y.



MAP E. DISTRIBUTIONS OF ZINC IN MINUS-60 MESH (0.25MM) STREAM SEDIMENT AND IN NONMAGNETIC HEAVY-MINERAL CONCENTRATE

EXPLANATION
 SAMPLE LOCALITY AND BOUNDARY AND DOMINANT LITHOLOGY OF ASSOCIATED DRAINAGE BASIN—nominal in base. Locality is at center of plotted symbol. Figure 3 shows concentration ranges represented by locality symbols. Shaded bars or shaded symbols indicate those concentrations considered to be anomalous. Letter indicates lithology keyed to table 1.

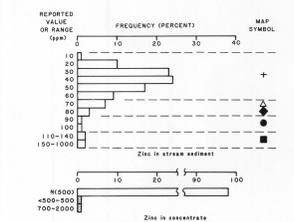


Figure 3.—Frequency-distribution histograms for zinc in samples of stream sediment and concentrate. No zinc detected at lower limits of determination shown in parentheses. Shaded bars or shaded symbols indicate those concentrations considered to be anomalous.



MAPS SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF COPPER, LEAD, ZINC, CADMIUM, AND SILVER IN SAMPLES OF MINUS-60 MESH (0.25-MM) STREAM SEDIMENT AND NONMAGNETIC HEAVY-MINERAL CONCENTRATE, WALKER LAKE 1° X 2° QUADRANGLE, CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA
 By
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 1988