

**EXPLANATION**

Value of zinc (Zn) expressed in parts per million after the data were treated as follows: The data were gridded to a rectangular coordinate system with mesh points 1,000 feet apart. The original data points were transposed to grid coordinates or mesh points by drawing a circle of radius 800 feet around each mesh point, and shifting the coordinates of data points within each circle to the coordinates of the mesh point. Accompanying the shift of coordinates each point was weighted according to its distance from the mesh point; as a result, close-lying data points had more influence than outlying data points on the final value used at the mesh point. After data points were weighted and projected to a mesh point, the multiplicity of values created at the mesh point was removed by averaging.

- L At least one data point within the search area about the mesh point has a value less than the lower limit of determination for the analytical method (L = 5 ppm)
- G At least one data point within the search area about the mesh point has a value greater than the upper limit of determination for the analytical method (G = 10,000 ppm)
- N At least one data point within the search area about the mesh point has a value reported as not detected at the sensitivity limit of the analytical method

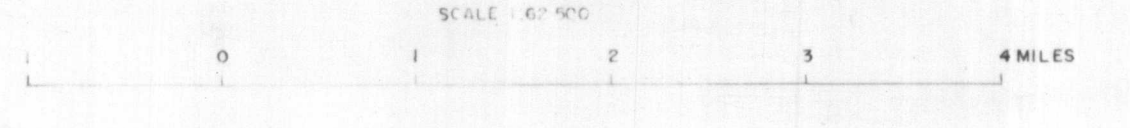
- 50-
- 100-
- 200- Isopleth defining areas where samples contain more than 50, 100, 200, 300, 400,
- 300-500 or 1000 parts per million of zinc. Dashed where inferred. No isopleths
- 400-below 50 or above 1000 parts per million
- 500-Data computation and program by Jack E. Fife
- 1000-Data reduction by Theodore M. Billings

Concentration of zinc was determined by tonic absorption. Determinations were made by Reinhard M. Leinz, Robert L. Turner, and Richard B. Tripp

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<p>Recent</p> <p>Quaternary</p> <p>Recent</p> <p>Glacial and glaciofluvial deposits</p> <p>Chapel and terrace gravels</p> <p>Monzonite and associated rocks</p> <p>Diabase sill</p>	<p>Quaternary</p> <p>Striped Peak Formation</p> <p>Wallace Formation</p> <p>St. Regis Formation</p> <p>Revelt and Burke Formations</p> <p>Pritchard Formation</p>	<p>Beit Series</p> <p>PRECAMBRIAN</p> <p>Striped Peak Formation</p> <p>Wallace Formation</p> <p>St. Regis Formation</p> <p>Revelt and Burke Formations</p> <p>Pritchard Formation</p>
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Base from U.S. Geological Survey: Kingston, Kellogg, Burke, St. Joe, Calder, Wallace, 1957; Cooper Gulch, Salters, 1956



Geology west of 115°42'30" from S. W. Hobbs and others (1965); geology east of 115°42'30" from R. E. Wallace and J. W. Hosterman (1956)

116 18 0 116 17 0 116 16 0 116 15 0 116 14 0 116 13 0 116 12 0 116 11 0 116 10 0 116 9 0 116 8 0 116 7 0 116 6 0 116 5 0 116 4 0 116 3 0 116 2 0 116 1 0 116 0 0 115 59 0 115 58 0 115 57 0 115 56 0 115 55 0 115 54 0 115 53 0 115 52 0 115 51 0 115 50 0 115 49 0 115 48 0 115 47 0 115 46 0 115 45 0 115 44 0 115 43 0 115 42 0 115 41 0 115 40 0 115 39 0 115 38 0 115 37 0 115 36 0 115 35 0 115 34 0 115 33 0 115 32 0 115 31 0 115 30 0

Geochemical distribution of selected metals in rocks, Coeur d'Alene district, Idaho by Garland B. Goff and John B. Cathrall 1974

**MAP 4 Distribution of Zinc (Zn) in rocks of the Coeur d'Alene District, Idaho**

OPEN-FILE REPORT  
This map is preliminary and has not been edited or reviewed for conformity with Geological Survey standards or nomenclature.

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