

EXPLANATION

Value of silver (X10) 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 500 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 = 0.1 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

- 0.2
  - 0.5
  - 1
  - 2
  - 3
  - 5
  - 10
  - 100
- Isopleths defining areas where samples contain more than 0.2, 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10 or 100 ppm of silver. Dashed where inferred. No isopleths below 0.2 ppm ngr above 100 ppm
- Data computation and program by Jack B. Fife  
Data reduction by Theodore M. Billings

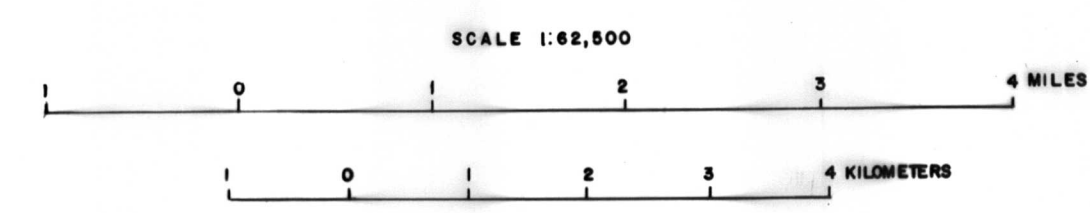
Concentration of silver was determined by atomic absorption  
Determinations were made by Reinhard W. Leinz, Robert L. Turner,  
and Richard E. Tripp

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<p>Aluminum deposits</p> <p>loam and glacial deposits</p> <p>channel and terrace gravels</p> <p>Microfossil associated rocks</p>	<p>Striped Peak Formation</p> <p>Wallace Formation</p> <p>St. Regis Formation</p> <p>Devonian rocks (see also Devonian rocks of Coeur d'Alene District)</p>
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Contact  
Inferred where approximately located

Fault  
Inferred where approximately located,  
dashed where concealed



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. Hasbeman (1956)