

EXPLANATION

Value of lead (X.I) 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.

- I 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 = 5,000 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
- X At least two data points are within the search area about the mesh points. One is less than the lower limit and the other is greater than the upper limit of sensitivity for the analytical method

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

Concentration of lead was determined by atomic absorption. Determinations were made by Reinhard W. Leins, Robert L. Turner, and Richard B. Tripp.

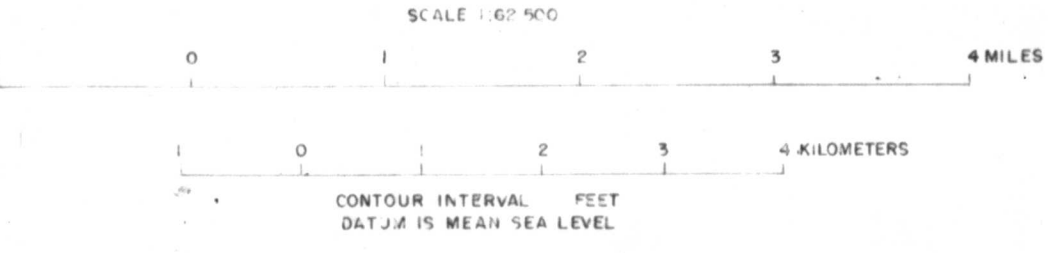
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<p>QUATERNARY</p> <p>Recent</p> <p>Qal Alluvial deposits</p> <p>Qg Glacial and glaciofluvial deposits</p> <p>QTog Channel and terrace gravels</p> <p>Monzonite and associated rocks</p> <p>Is Diorite sill</p>	<p>QUATERNARY</p> <p>Beit Series</p> <p>Striped Peak Formation</p> <p>Wallace Formation</p> <p>St. Regis Formation</p> <p>Rever and Burke Formations pR, Revere Formation pB, Burke Formation</p> <p>Pritchard Formation</p>	<p>CRETACEOUS</p> <p>PRECAMBRIAN</p> <p>PRECAMBRIAN</p>
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Base from U.S. Geological Survey: Kingston, Kelllogg, Burke, St. Joe, Calder, Wallace, 1957; Cooper Gulch, Saltzer, 1950

Contact
Dashed where approximately located

Fault
Dashed where approximately located, dotted 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. Hosterman (1956)

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

MAP 8 Distribution of Lead(X.I) 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.