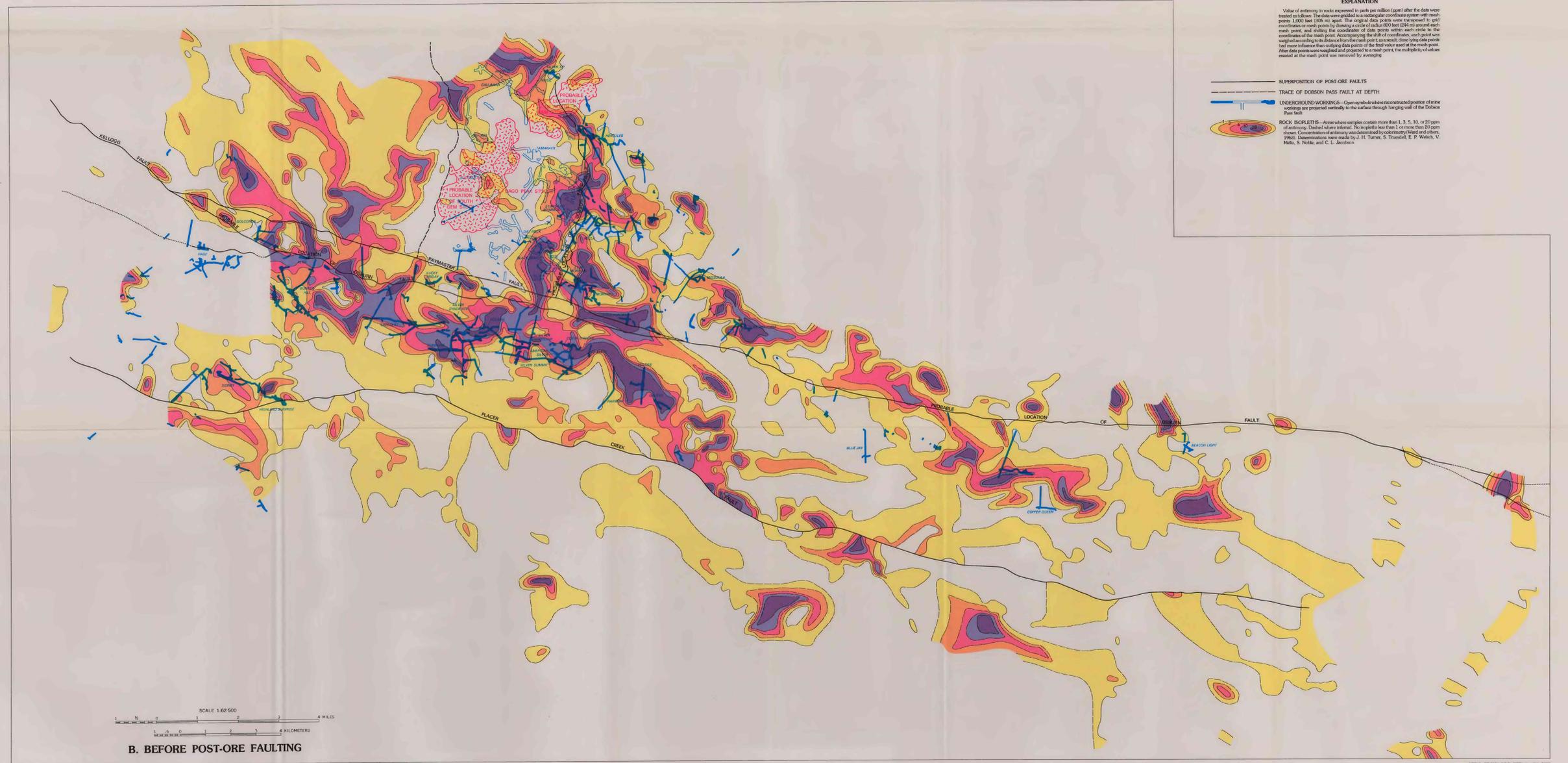


A. AFTER POST-ORE FAULTING



B. BEFORE POST-ORE FAULTING

MAPS OF DISTRIBUTION OF ANTIMONY IN ROCKS, COEUR D'ALENE DISTRICT, IDAHO AND MONTANA

EXPLANATION

Value of antimony in rocks expressed in parts per million (ppm) after the data were treated as follows. The data were gridded to a rectangular coordinate system with mesh points 1,000 feet (305 m) apart. The original data points were transferred to grid coordinates or mesh points by drawing a circle of radius 800 feet (244 m) around each mesh point, and plotting 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-by 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.

MINE WORKINGS

ROCK ISOPLETHS—Areas where samples contain more than 1, 3, 5, 10, or 20 ppm of antimony. Dashed where inferred. No isopleth less than 1 or more than 20 ppm shown. Concentration of antimony was determined by colorimetry (Ward and others, 1963). Determinations were made by J. H. Turner, S. Truesdell, E. P. Walsh, V. Maki, S. Noble, and C. L. Jacobson.

SOIL ISOPLETHS—Areas where samples contain more than 1, 2, 5, 10, or 20 ppm of antimony. Dashed where inferred. No isopleth less than 1 or more than 20 shown.

REFERENCES

Ward, F. N., Lakin, H. W., Carey, F. C., 1963. Analytical methods used in geochemical exploration by the U.S. Geol. Survey, U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1152, 100 p.

EXPLANATION

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SUPERPOSITION OF POST-ORE FAULTS—Dashed lines.

TRACE OF DOBSON PASS FAULT AT DEPTH—Dashed line with arrows.

UNDERGROUND WORKINGS—Open symbols where reconstructed position of mine workings are projected vertically to the surface through hanging wall of the Dobson Pass fault.

ROCK ISOPLETHS—Areas where samples contain more than 1, 3, 5, 10, or 20 ppm of antimony. Dashed where inferred. No isopleth less than 1 or more than 20 ppm shown. Concentration of antimony was determined by colorimetry (Ward and others, 1963). Determinations were made by J. H. Turner, S. Truesdell, E. P. Walsh, V. Maki, S. Noble, and C. L. Jacobson.

MINERAL-GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, MISSOULA, MONTANA—1966—0960
Geology west of 115°42'30" modified from Hobbs, Gage, Wilcox, and Condit (1963); geology modified east of 115°42'30" modified from Wallace and Anderson (1954).
Data compilation and program by Jack E. Felt.
Data reduction by Theodore M. Silliman.