## EXPLANATION

Value of sulfur in rocks and soils 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 transposed to grid coordinates or mesh points by drawing a circle of radius 800 feet (244 m) 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 weighed 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

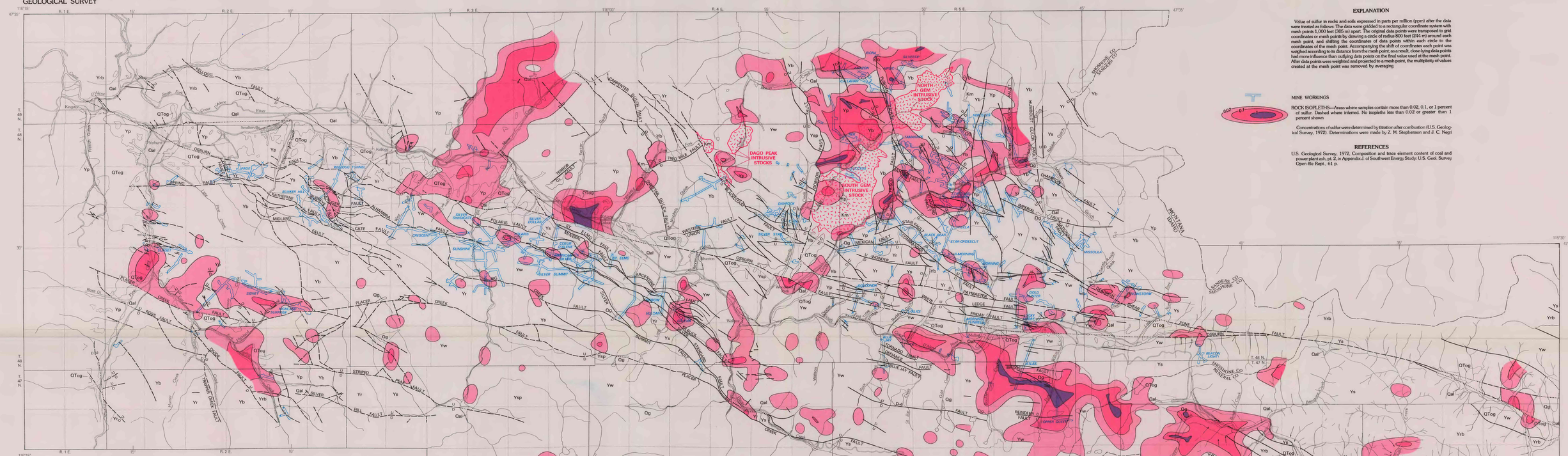
MINE WORKINGS

ROCK ISOPLETHS—Areas where samples contain more than 0.02, 0.1, or 1 percent of sulfur. Dashed where inferred. No isopleths less than 0.02 or greater than 1 percent shown

Concentrations of sulfur were determined by titration after combustion (U.S. Geological Survey, 1972). Determinations were made by Z. M. Stephenson and J. C. Negri

## REFERENCES

U.S. Geological Survey, 1972, Composition and trace element content of coal and power plant ash, pt. Z, in Appendix J of Southwest Energy Study: U.S. Geol. Survey Open-file Rept., 61 p.




Base from U.S. Geological Survey, 1:62 500, Kingston, Kellogg, Burke, St. Joe, Calder, and Wallace, 1957; Cooper Gulch and Saltese, 1956

## EXPLANATION

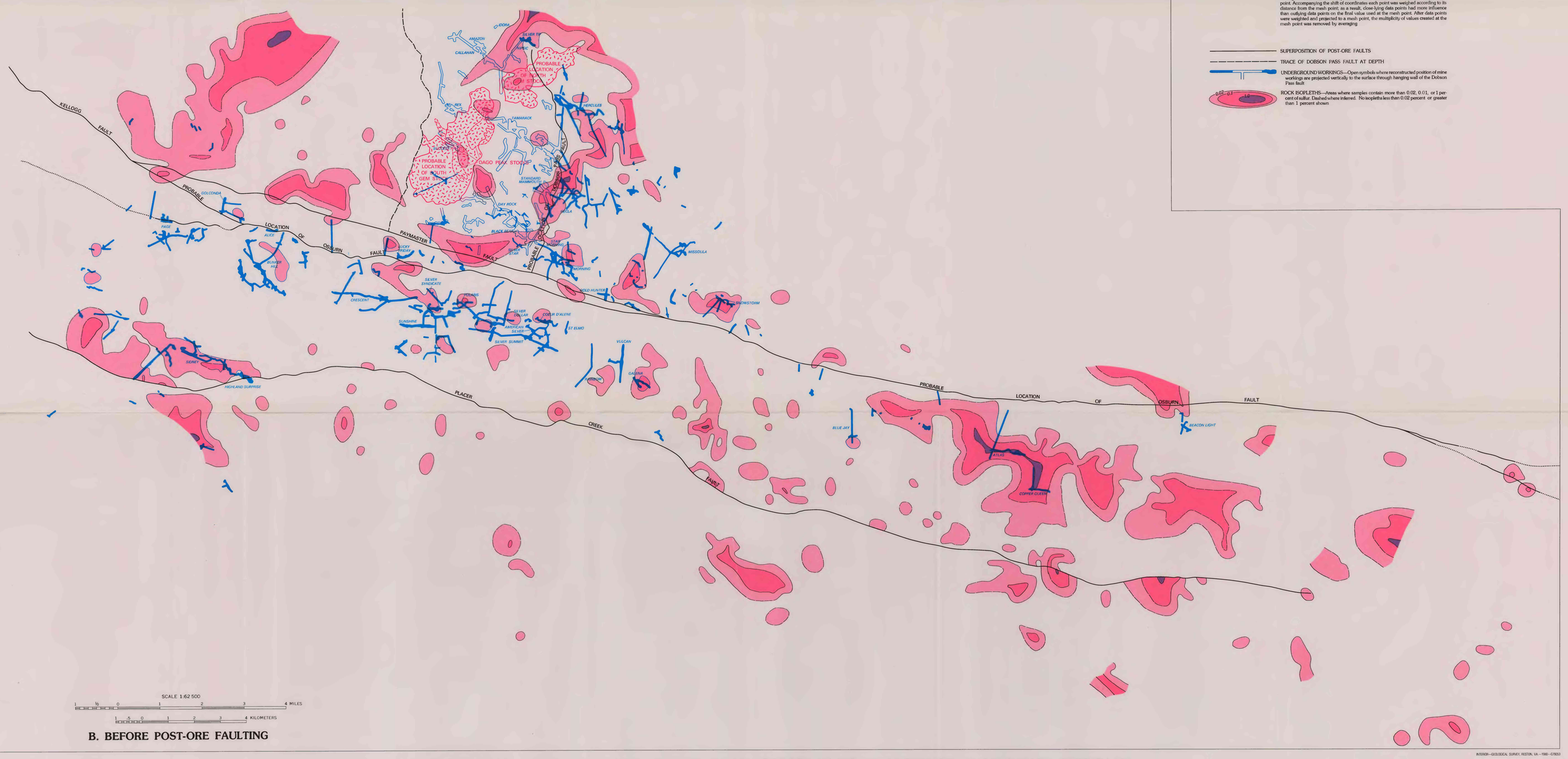
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Qal — Alluvial deposits | Holocene | QUATERNARY |
| Qg — Glacial and glaciofluvial deposits | Pleistocene | QUATERNARY |
| QTog — Channel and terrace gravels | | QUATERNARY AND TERTIARY |
| Km — Monzonite and associated rocks | | CRETACEOUS |
| Yws — Wishards sill | | PRECAMBRIAN Y |
| Ysp — Striped Peak Formation | Belt Supergroup | PRECAMBRIAN Y |
| Yw — Wallace Formation | Belt Supergroup | PRECAMBRIAN Y |
| Ys — St. Regis Formation | Belt Supergroup | PRECAMBRIAN Y |
| Yr, Yrb — Revett and Burke Formations; Yr, Revett Formation; Yb, Burke Formation; Yrb, undifferentiated | Belt Supergroup | PRECAMBRIAN Y |
| Yp — Prichard Formation | Belt Supergroup | PRECAMBRIAN Y |

Contact

Fault

Dashed where approximately located; dotted where concealed

## A. AFTER POST-ORE FAULTING




## B. BEFORE POST-ORE FAULTING

## EXPLANATION

SUPERPOSITION OF POST-ORE FAULTS

TRACE OF DOBSON PASS FAULT AT DEPTH

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 0.02, 0.01, or 1 percent of sulfur. Dashed where inferred. No isopleths less than 0.02 percent or greater than 1 percent shown

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

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VA.—1980—G78053

Geology west of 115°42'30" modified from Hobbs, Griggs, Wallace, and Campbell (1965); geology modified east of 115°42'30" modified from Wallace and Hosterman (1956)

Data computation and program by Jack B. Fife
Data reduction by Theodore M. Billings