

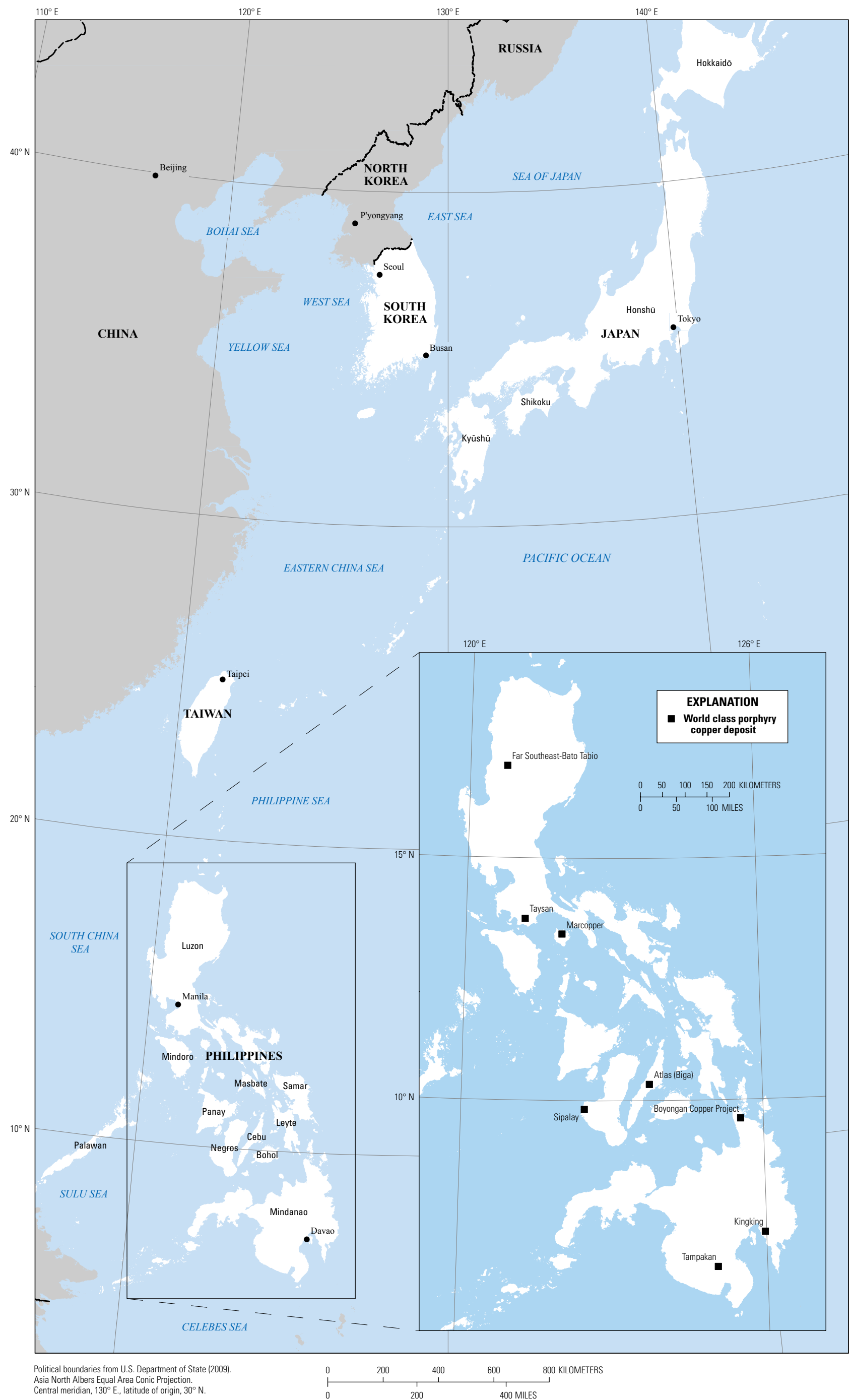


Figure 1. Map showing location of the study area in East and Southeast Asia. Countries included in this report are shown in white. Inset shows location for world class porphyry copper deposits (those that contain more than 2 million metric tons of copper) in the Philippines. See table 1 for data.

A

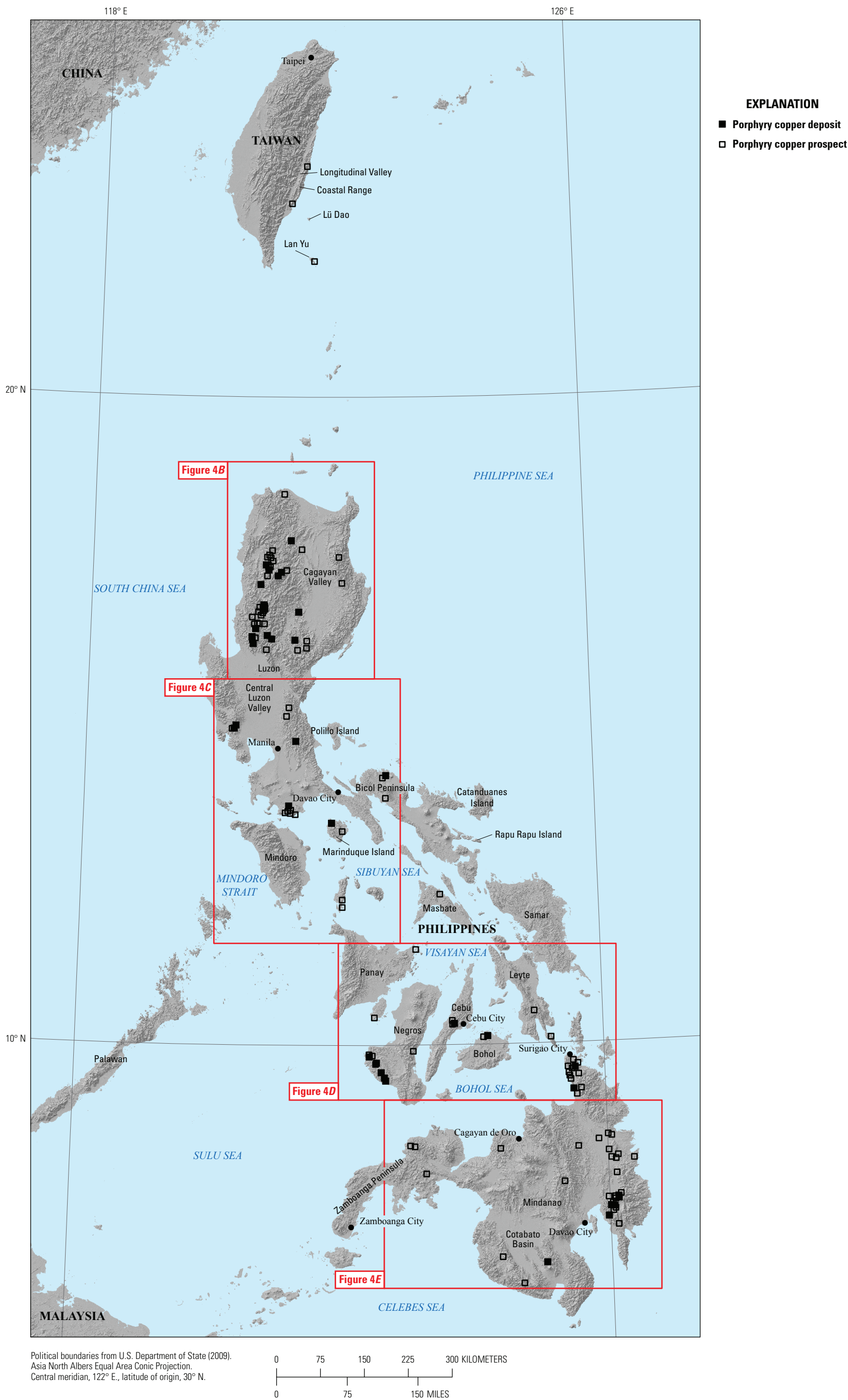


Figure 4. Maps showing physiographic features and locations of porphyry copper deposits (named) and prospects in the Philippines and Taiwan (Republic of China). *A*, Study area showing prospect names in Taiwan and outlines of detailed maps for the Philippines (*B–E*, arranged from north to south). *B*, Northern Luzon. *C*, Southern Luzon, Mindoro, and the Bicol Peninsula. *D*, Panay, Negros, Cebu, Bohol, Leyte, and northeastern Mindanao. *E*, Mindanao.



Figure 4.—Continued

C



Figure 4.—Continued

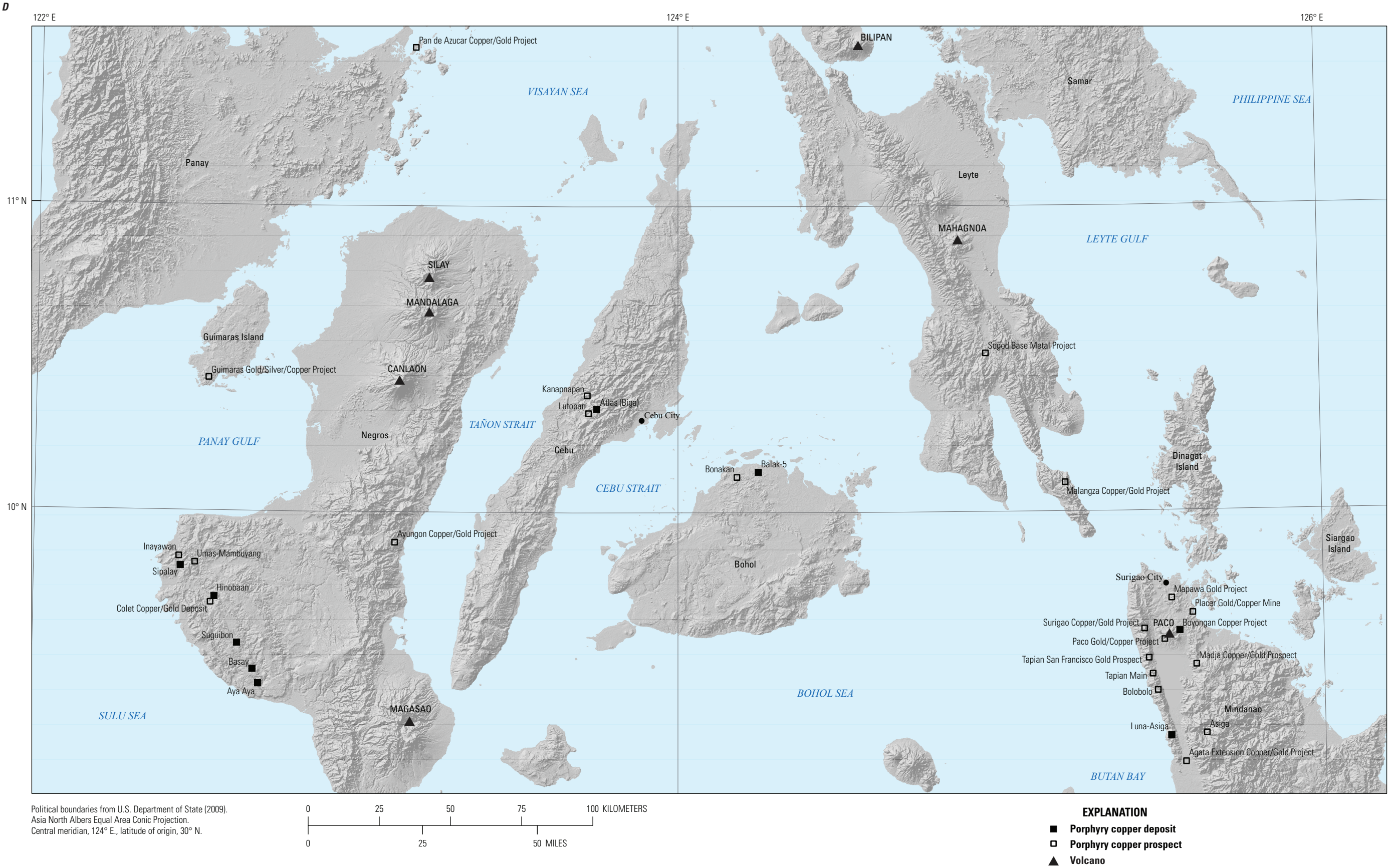


Figure 4.—Continued

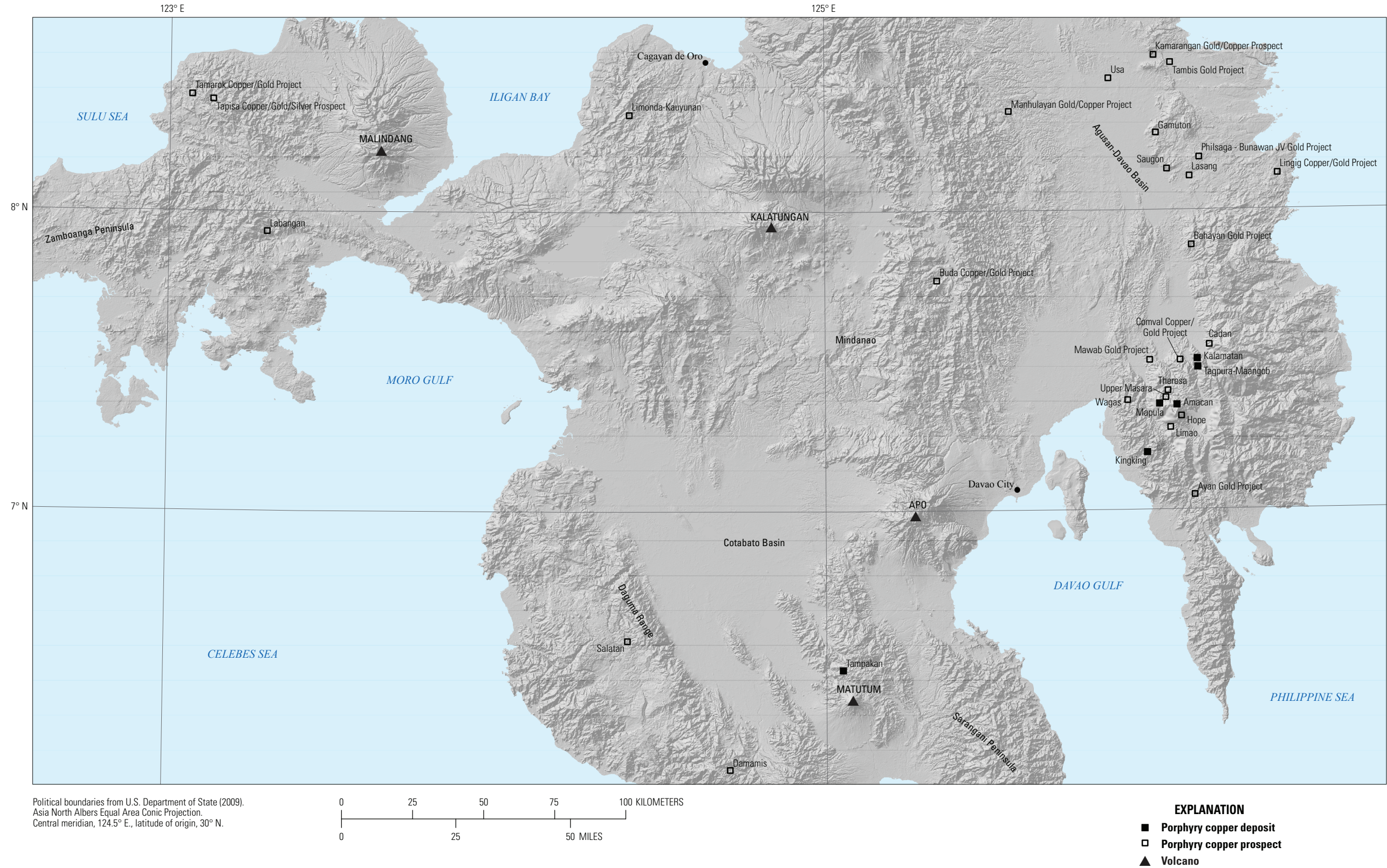


Figure 4.—Continued



Figure 8. Map showing physiographic features and locations of porphyry copper prospects (open squares) and copper occurrences (filled red circles) in the Republic of Korea (South Korea) and Japan, along with province boundaries for North and South Korea and prefecture boundaries for Japan. The location of the Kamioka zinc-lead skarn district in central Japan is shown for reference.

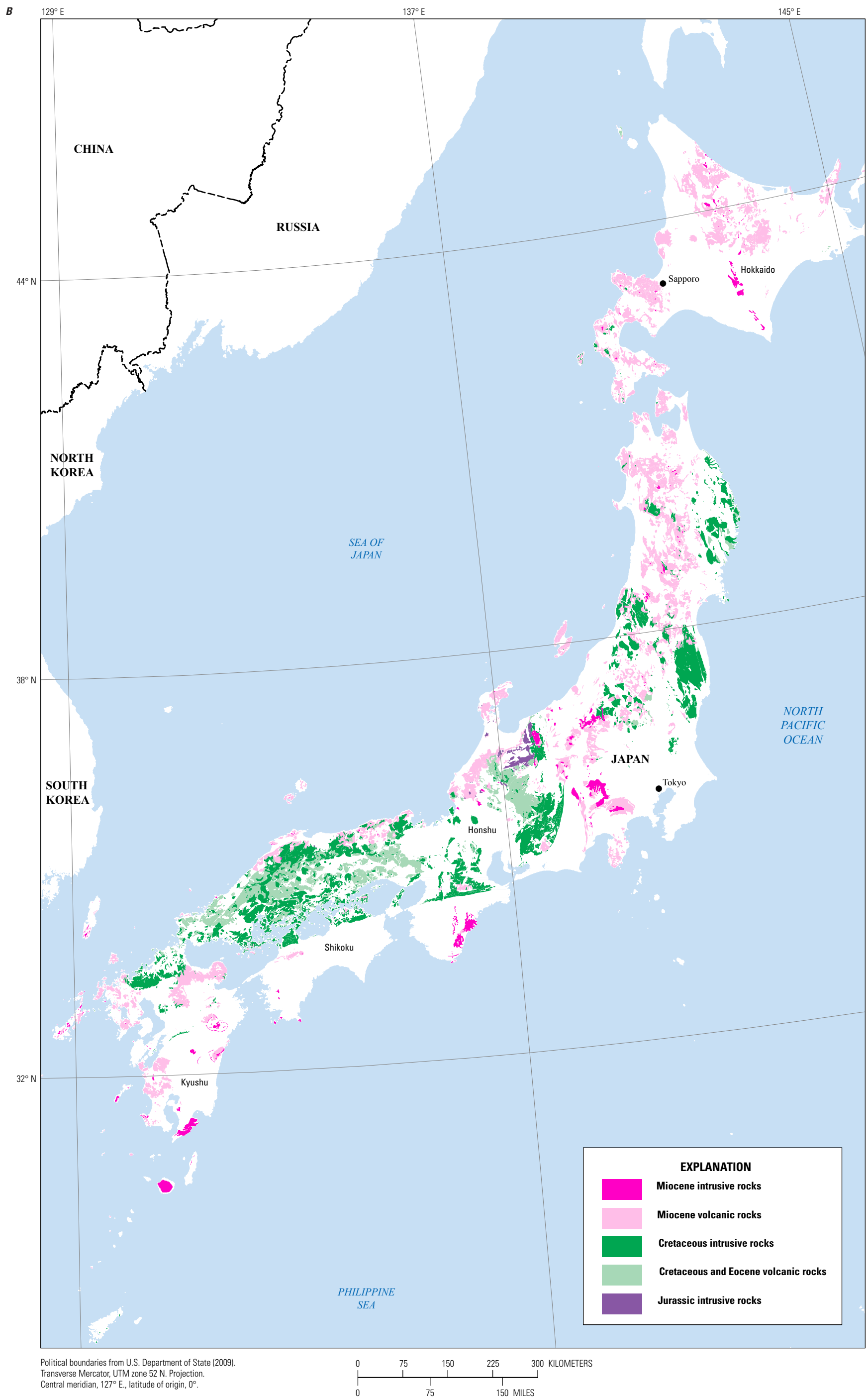
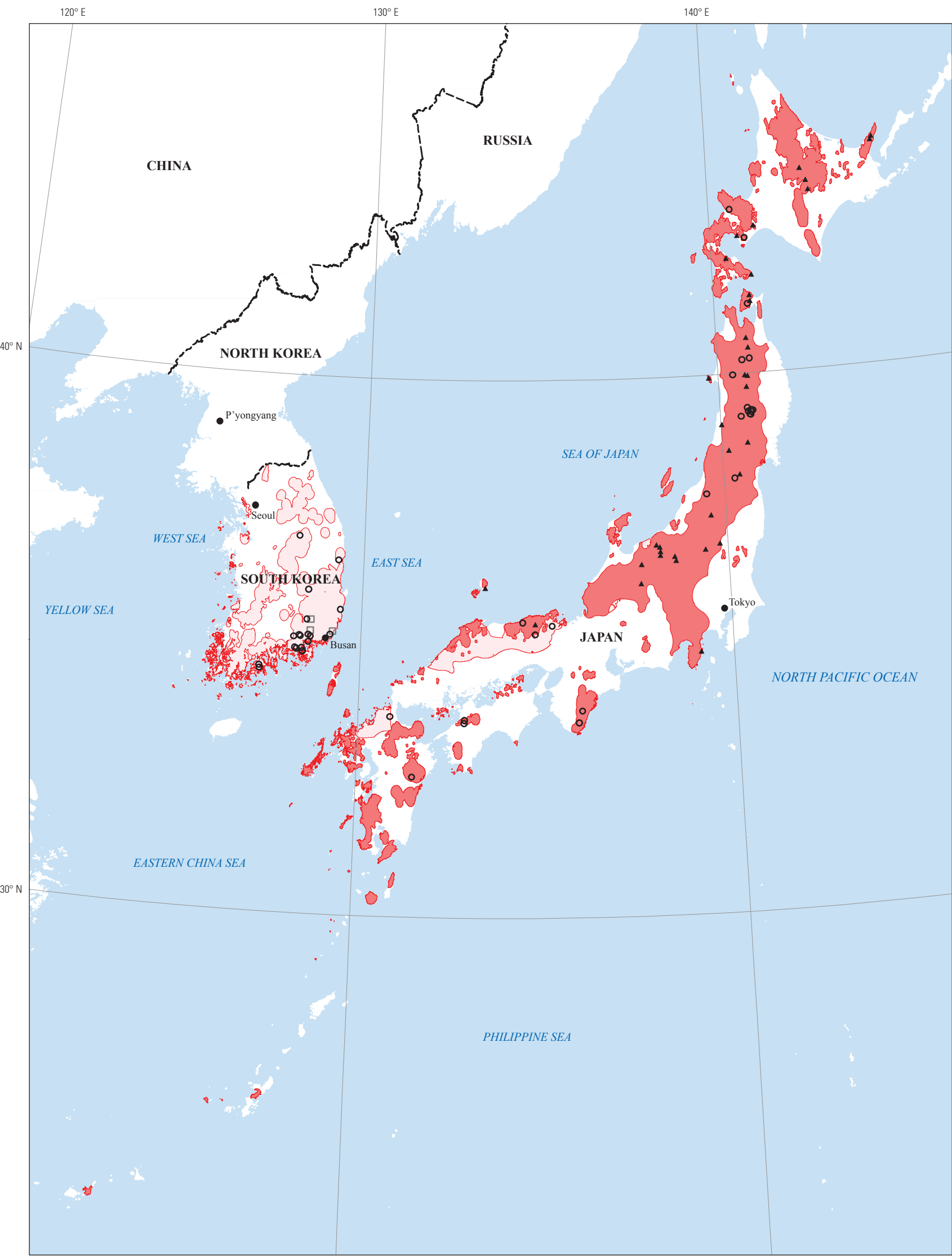


Figure 12. Maps showing metallogenic provinces and igneous rocks of Japan. *A*, Cretaceous to Paleogene metallogenic provinces of southwest Japan (Mo, molybdenum; W, tungsten). The Median Tectonic Line separates the Inner (Sea of Japan side) and Outer (Pacific Ocean side) Zones of southwest Japan. The Itoigawa-Shizuoka Tectonic Line (ISTL) separates the southwest (SW) and northeast (NE) segments of the Japan Arc and marks the western boundary of a depression along the Eurasian and North American Plate boundaries. The Tanakuru Tectonic Line (TTL) separates pre-Cretaceous basement terranes of northeast and southwest Japan. *B*, Distribution of Mesozoic and Tertiary igneous rocks in Japan, based on the 1:1,000,000-scale geologic map of Japan (Geological Survey of Japan, 2003).—Continued



Political boundaries from U.S. Department of State (2009).
Asia North Albers Equal Area Conic Projection.
Central meridian, 134° E., latitude of origin, 30° N.

0 100 200 300 400 KILOMETERS
0 100 200 MILES

EXPLANATION

- Assessed porphyry copper tract 142pCu7315
- Other porphyry copper tracts
- Porphyry copper prospect associated with other tracts
- Copper occurrence
- Volcano

Figure M1. Map showing the location of permissive tract 142pCu7315, Neogene arcs of Japan.



Figure M2. Map showing the distribution of Miocene and younger permissive rocks associated with Neogene arcs in Japan.