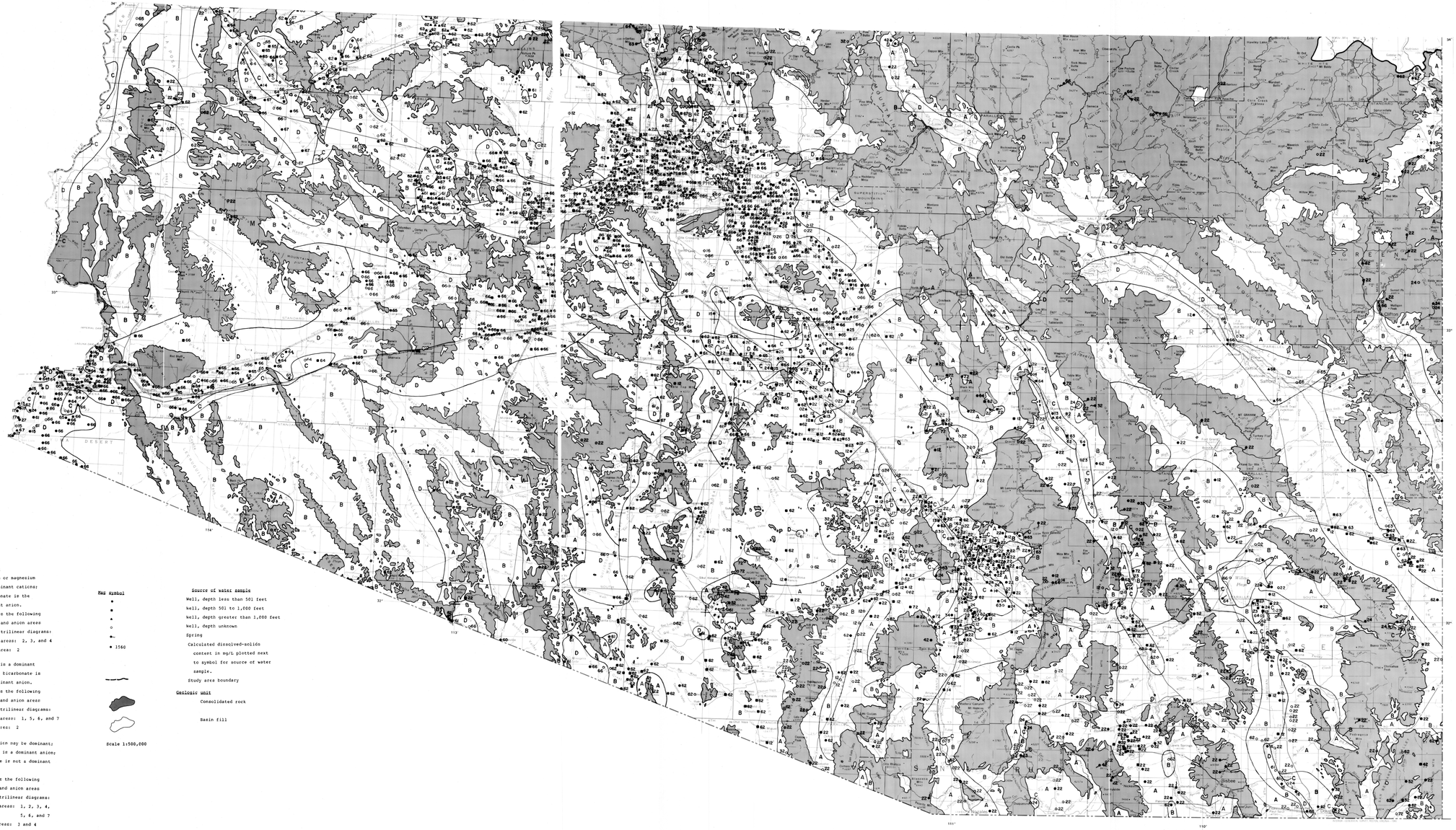
Prepared in cooperation with the
ARIZONA BUREAU OF GEOLOGY AND MINERAL TECHNOLOGY
AND ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES



EXPLANATION

Map Pattern	Water-quality type	
A	Calcium magnesium bicarbonate type water	Calcium or magnesium are dominant cations; bicarbonate is the dominant anion. Includes the following cation and anion areas in the trilinear diagrams: Cation areas: 2, 3, and 4 Anion area: 2
B	Sodium bicarbonate type water	Sodium is a dominant cation; bicarbonate is the dominant anion. Includes the following cation and anion areas in the trilinear diagrams: Cation areas: 1, 5, 6, and 7 Anion area: 2
C	Sulfate type water	Any cation may be dominant; sulfate is a dominant anion; chloride is not a dominant anion. Includes the following cation and anion areas in the trilinear diagrams: Cation areas: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 Anion areas: 3 and 4
D	Chloride type water	Any cation may be dominant; chloride is a dominant anion. Includes the following cation and anion areas in the trilinear diagrams: Cation areas: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 Anion areas: 1, 5, 6, and 7

Map symbol

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Source of water sample

- Well, depth less than 501 feet
- Well, depth 501 to 1,000 feet
- Well, depth greater than 1,000 feet
- Well, depth unknown
- Spring
- Calculated dissolved-solids content in mg/L plotted next to symbol for source of water sample.
- Study area boundary

Geologic unit

- Consolidated rock
- Basin fill

Scale 1:500,000

MAP SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF DISSOLVED SOLIDS AND DOMINANT CHEMICAL TYPE IN GROUND WATER, BASIN AND RANGE PROVINCE, ARIZONA

By

Thomas H. Thompson, Janet Nuter, and T. W. Anderson

1984

MAP SHOWING DOMINANT CHEMICAL TYPE IN GROUND WATER

Scale 1:500,000

1 inch equals approximately 8 miles

Base from U.S. Geological Survey State base map, 1979