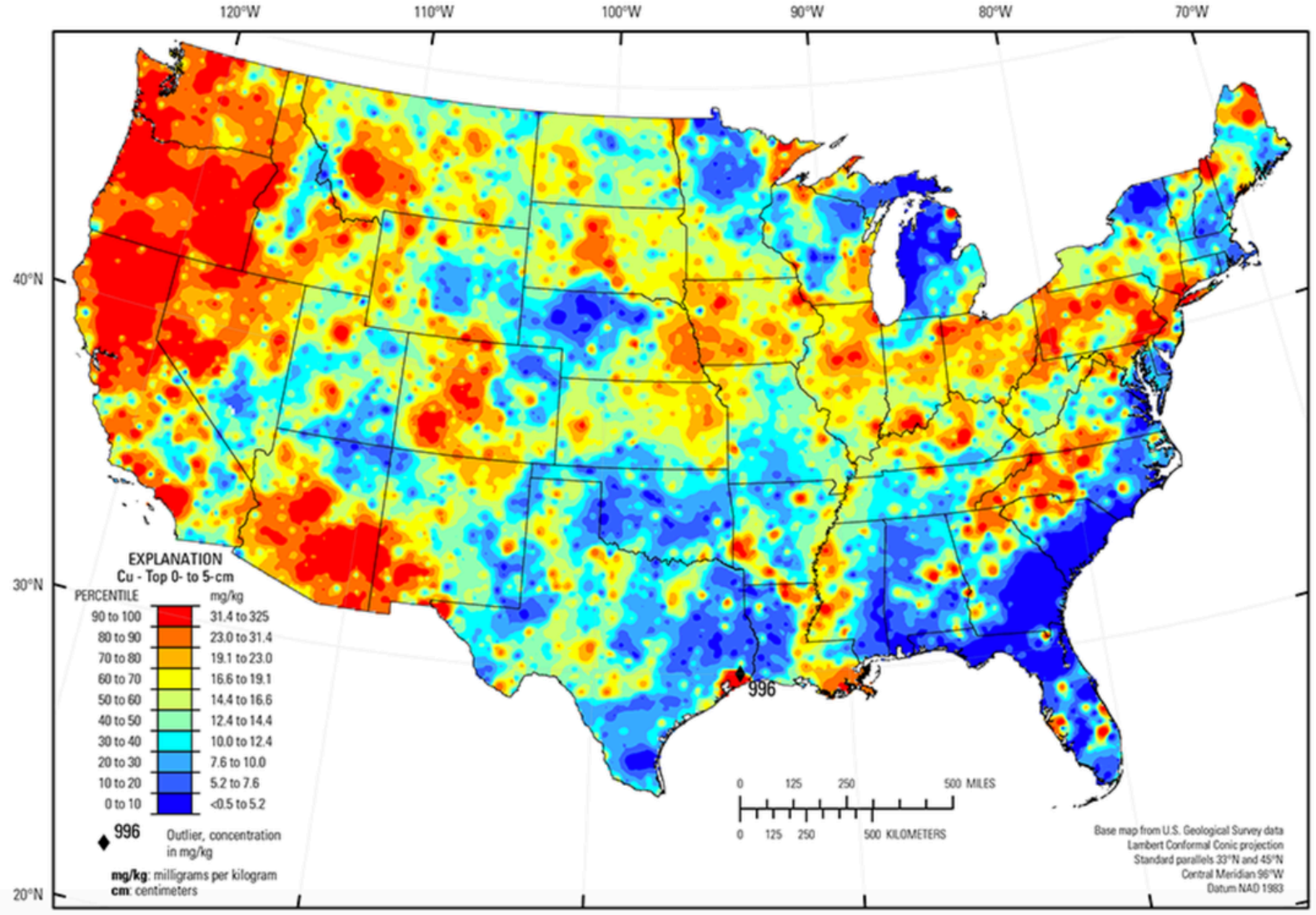
Copper



The distribution of **Cu** in soils of the conterminous United States is primarily controlled by the composition of underlying soil parent materials. Areas of elevated **Cu** concentrations in soils are seen in:

- Northern California, Oregon, western Washington, northeastern Minnesota, extreme southeastern Pennsylvania, central Maryland, central and western Virginia, western North Carolina, western South Carolina, and central Arizona, where parent materials are, at least in part, ultramafic or mafic rocks or glacial deposits derived from these rock types;
- Eastern Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, eastern Nebraska, eastern Kansas, northern Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, where parent materials are dominantly shale, clayey till or glacial deposits containing a significant amount of shale; and
- Northern Idaho, western Montana, southeastern Arizona, and west-central Colorado where **Cu** is present as a major or minor constituent of ore in areas of historical or current mining activities. Soils in these areas may be formed on mineralized bedrock containing elevated concentrations of **Cu**. In areas of extensive mining and mineral processing, it is also possible that there may be a component of **Cu** contamination from these activities superimposed on elevated background concentrations

Source:
https://pubs.usgs.gov/sir/2017/5118/sir20175118_element.php?el=29