

Figure 7.—LITTLE BEAR AND MILL FORK CANYONS

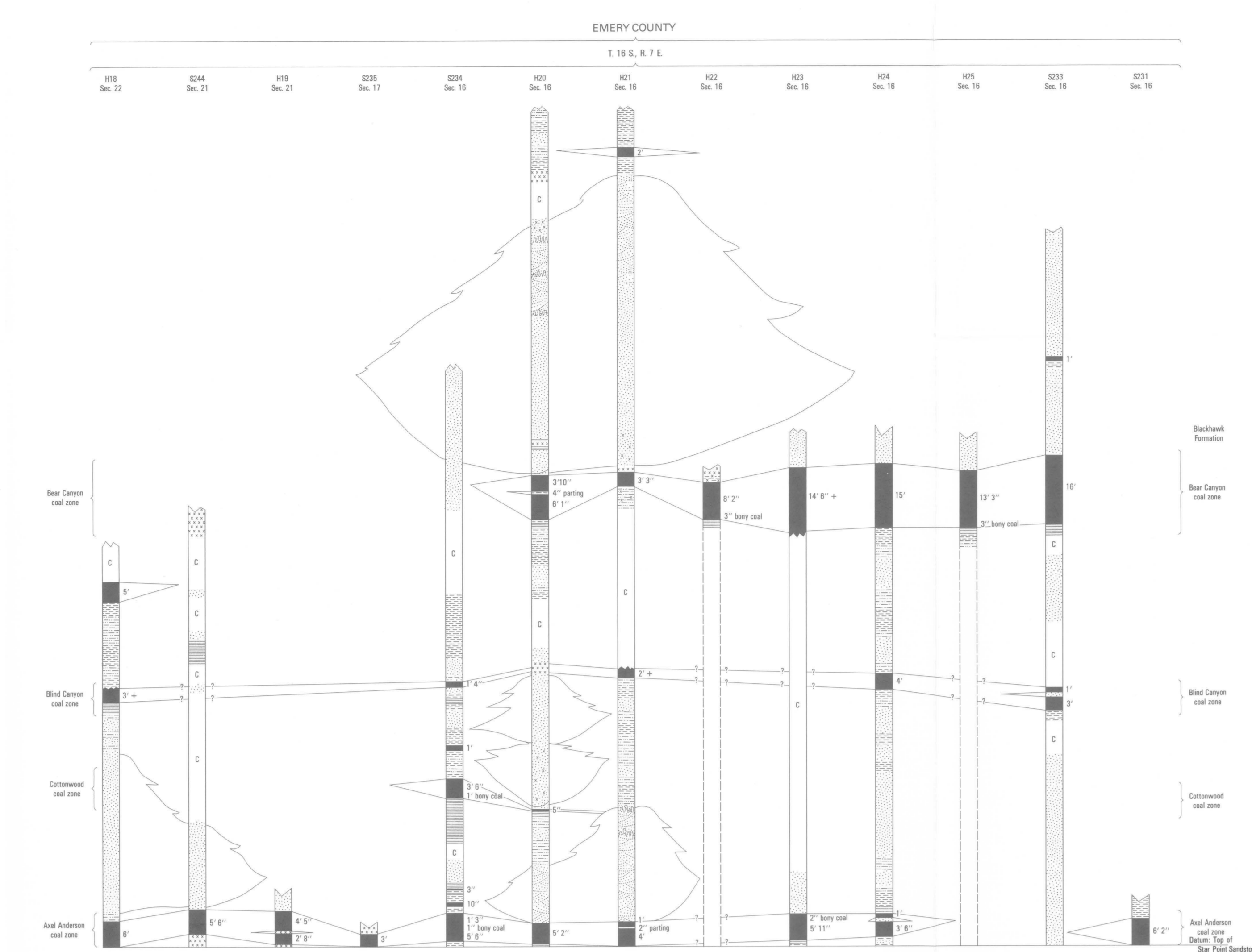


Figure 8.—RILDA AND MILL FORK CANYONS

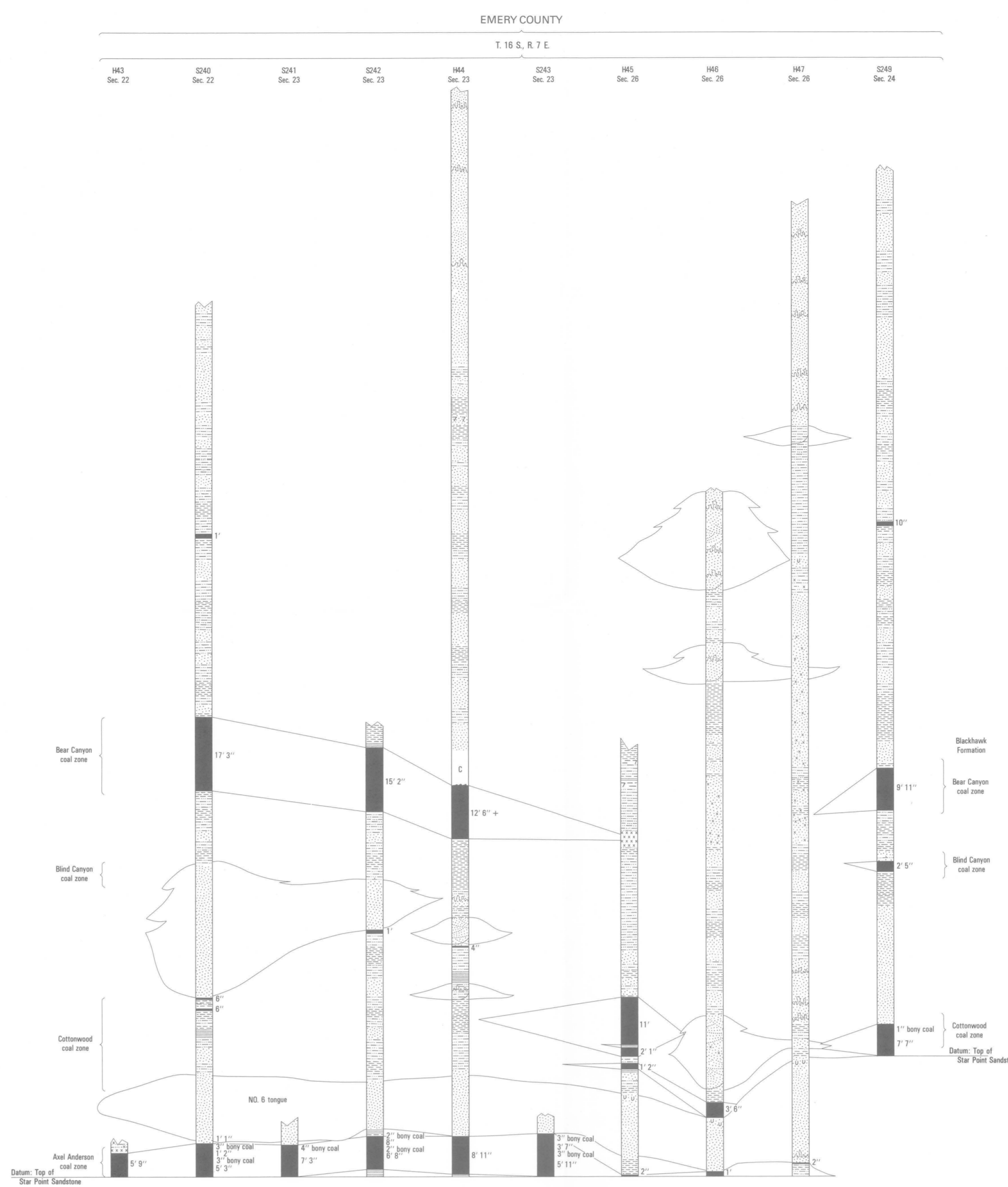


Figure 9.—TRAIL AND BEAR CREEK CANYONS

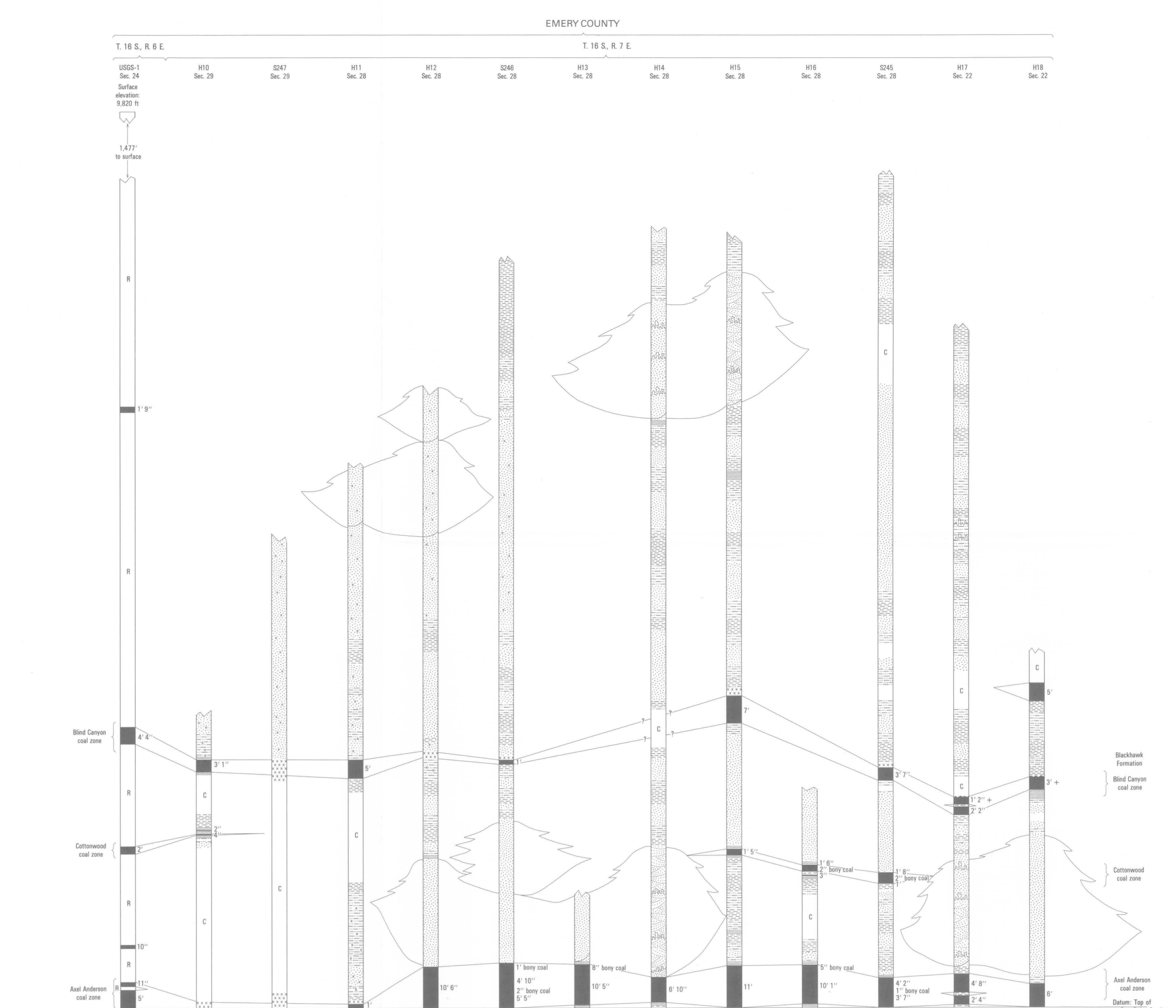


Figure 10.—NORTH SIDE OF RILDA CANYON

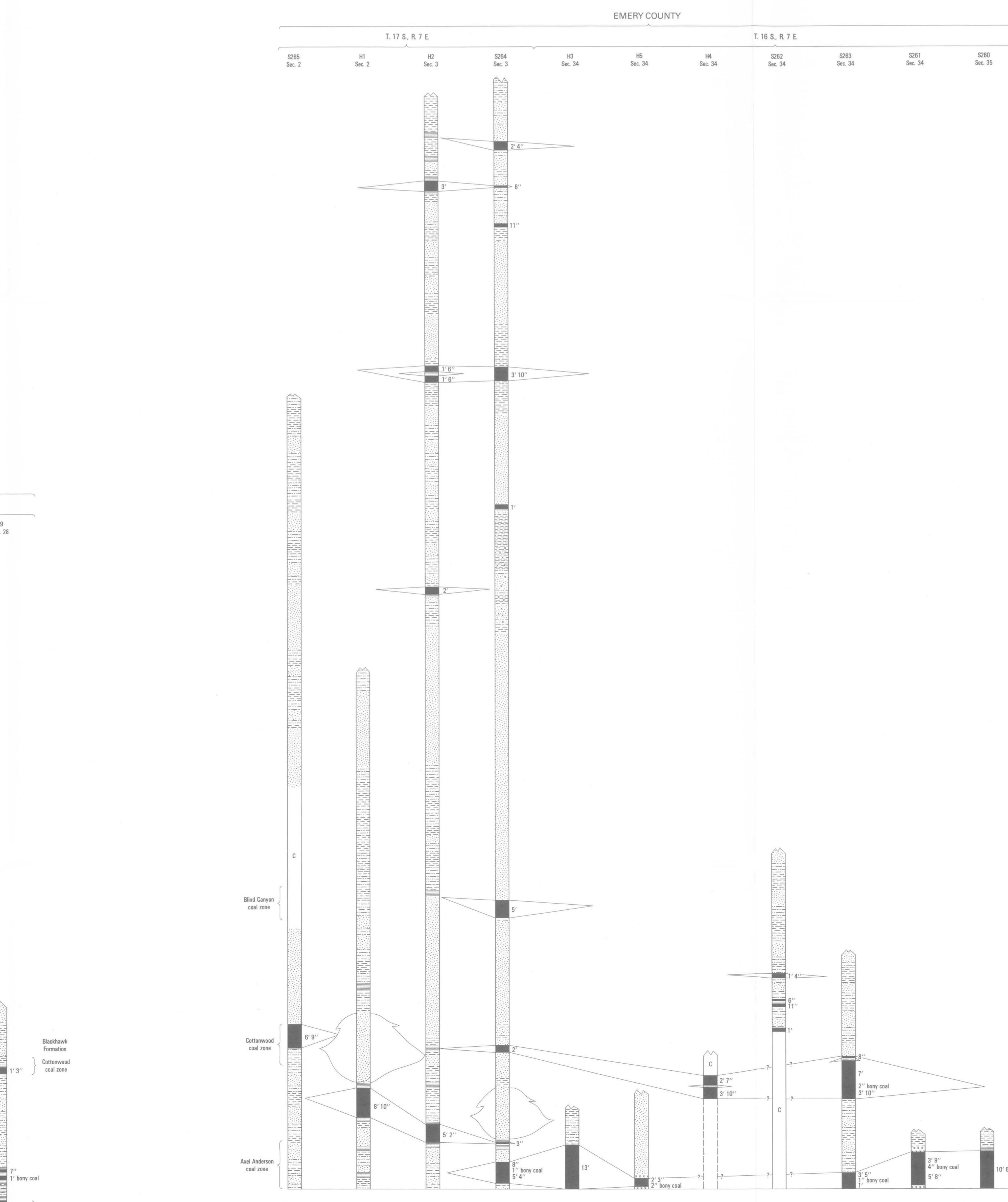


Figure 11.—SOUTH SIDE OF RILDA CANYON

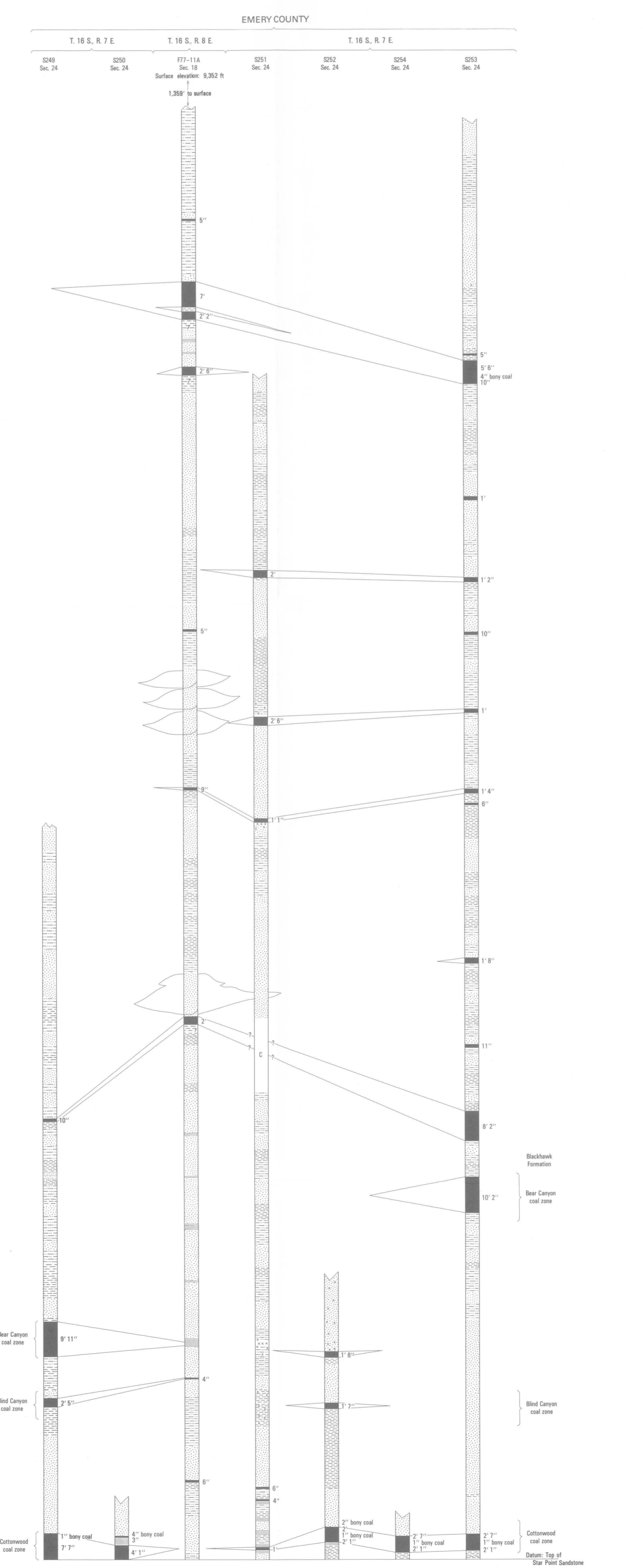


Figure 12.—NORTH FORK MEETINGHOUSE AND MEETINGHOUSE CANYONS

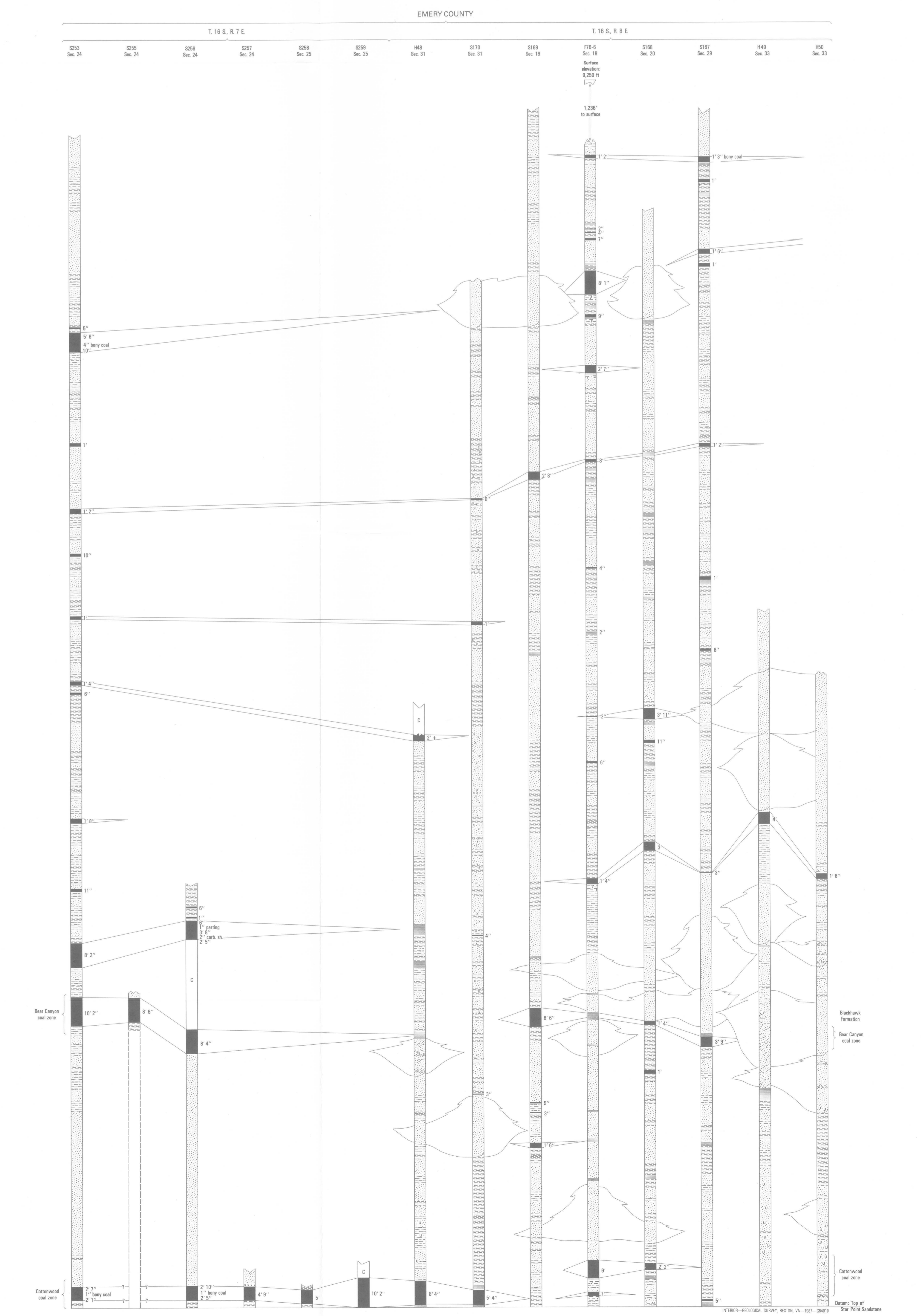
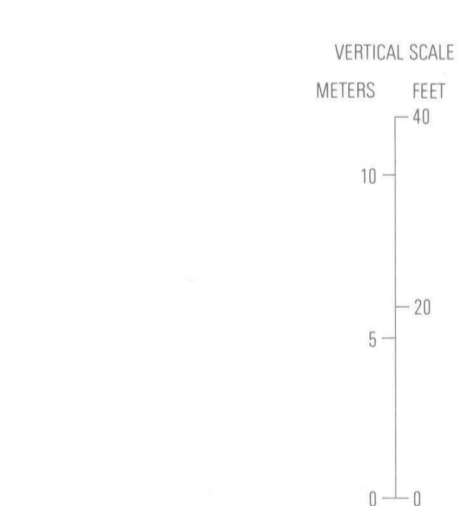


Figure 13.—BEAR CREEK CANYON, WILD HORSE RIDGE, AND LEFT AND RIGHT FORKS OF FISH CREEK



EXPLANATION OF COAL SECTIONS

Sandstone—Curved line at base indicates erosional surface
Sandstone, crossbedded
Sandstone, laminated to massive
Siltstone
Shale
Carbonaceous shale
Coal
Block altered by natural burning of coal
Ash
Undescribed rock
Covered interval
Roofed
Burrowed
Convoluted bedding
Lithology not described and/or measured
Channel sandstone

ME Measured section—S, from Spicker (1931); H, from authors
T+ Thickness of coal—Shown in feet and inches
D+1-114 Drill hole—Drilled by U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Utah Geological and Mineral Survey (UGMS), Three States Natural Gas Co. (TSN), and U.S. Fossil Co. (U)

Sections not drawn to horizontal scale. Base of sections at top of Star Point Sandstone.
Note: To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048, to convert inches to centimeters multiply by 2.54

THICKNESS AND CORRELATION OF COAL BEDS
STRATIGRAPHIC FRAMEWORK AND COAL RESOURCES OF THE UPPER CRETACEOUS BLACKHAWK FORMATION IN THE EAST MOUNTAIN AND GENTRY MOUNTAIN AREAS OF THE WASATCH PLATEAU COAL FIELD, MANTI 30' x 60' QUADRANGLE, EMERY, CARBON, AND SANPETE COUNTIES, UTAH