

Figure 15.—CHRIS OTTESON HOLLOW AND CEDAR CREEK

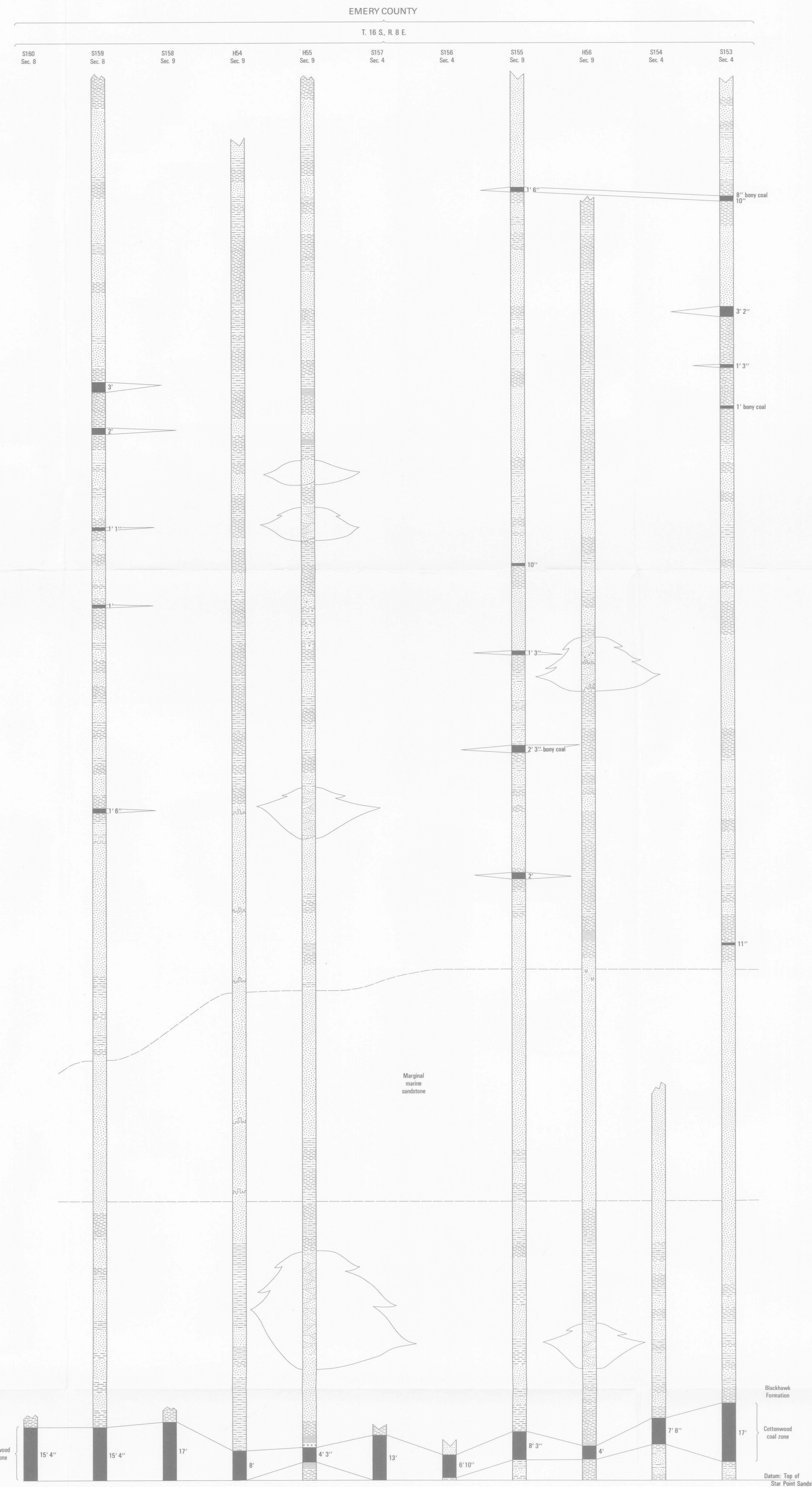


Figure 16.—CEDAR CREEK AND BEN JOHNSON CANYON

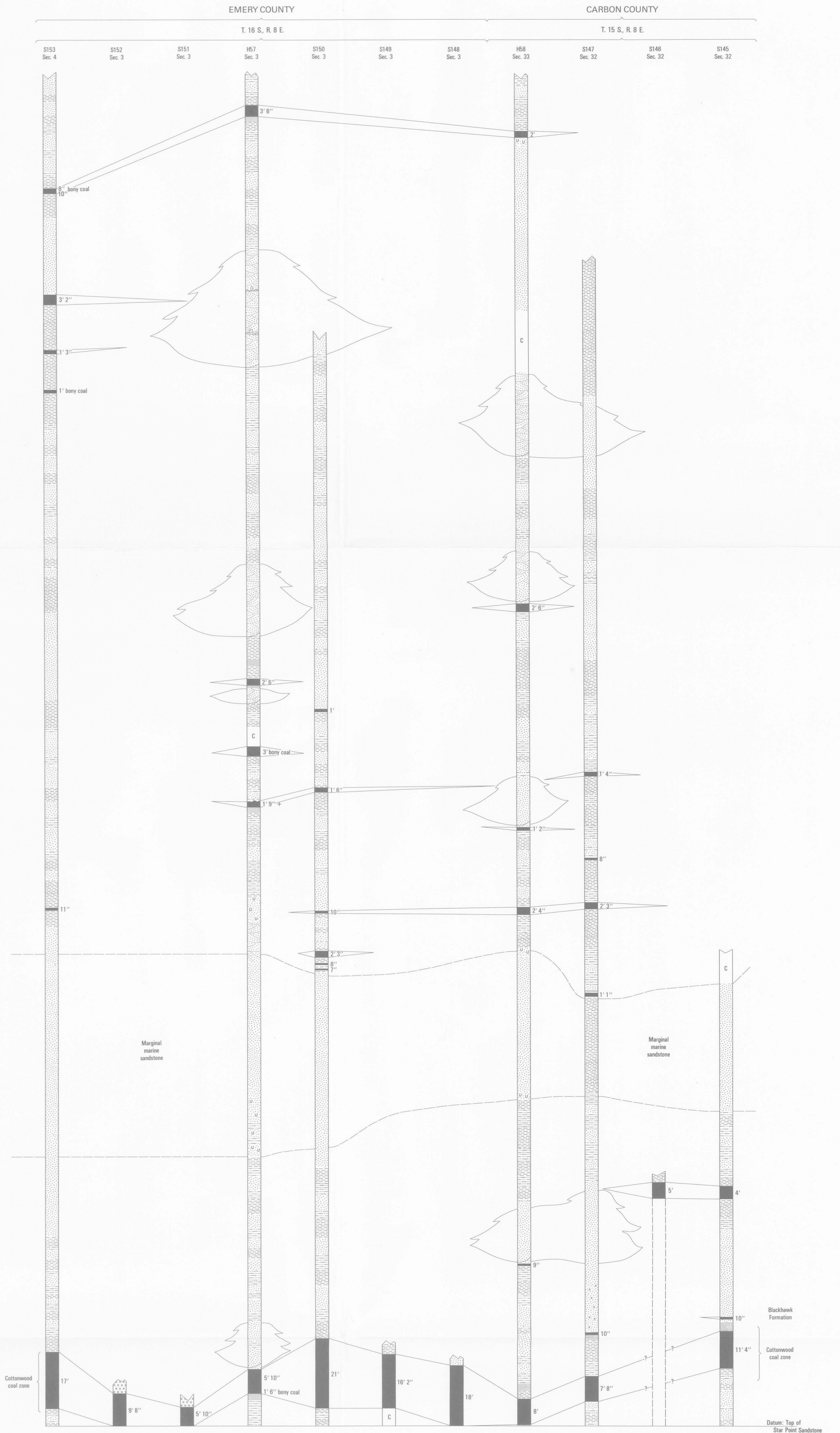


Figure 17.—BEN JOHNSON CANYON AND LEFT FORK MILLER CREEK

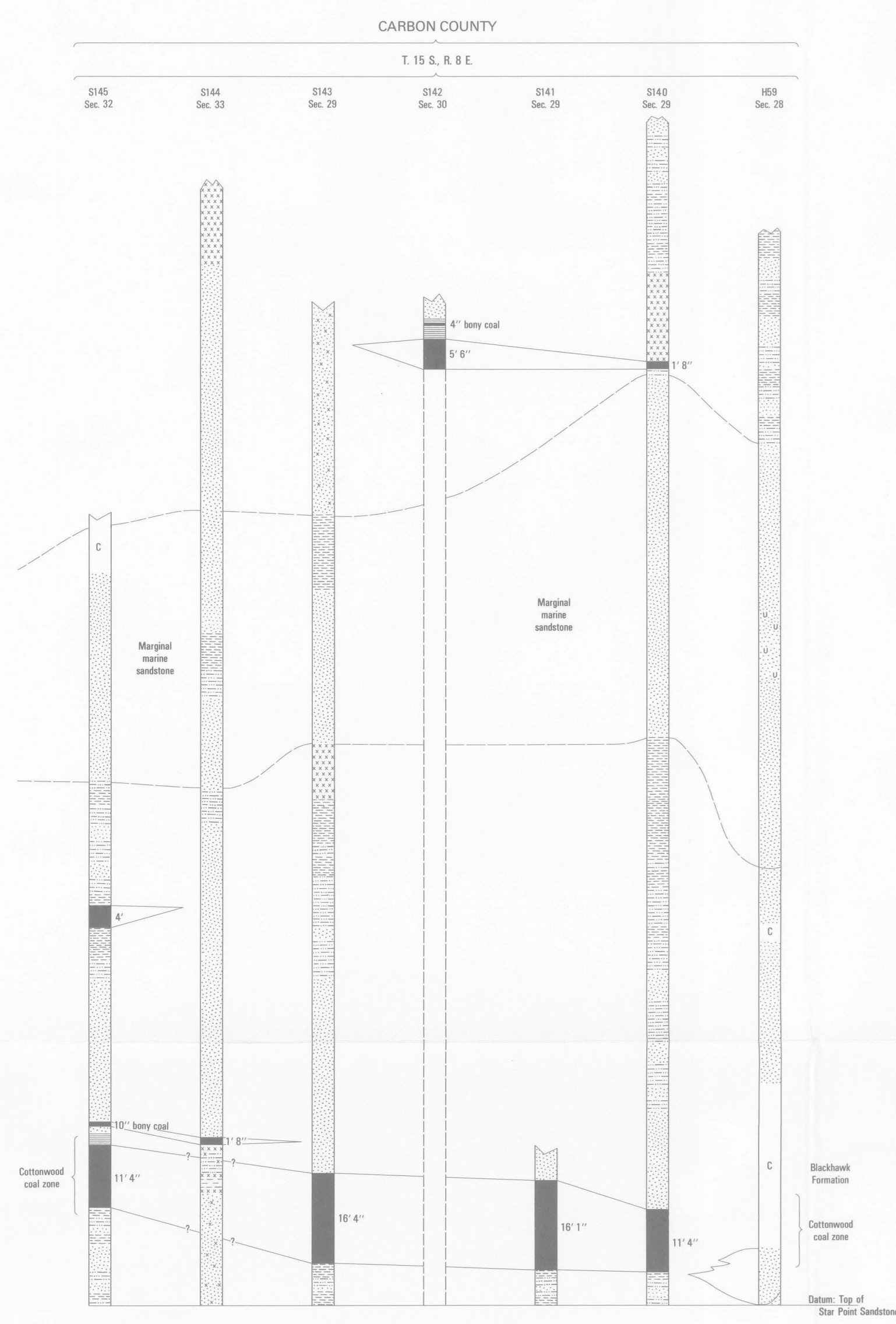


Figure 18.—LEFT AND MIDDLE FORKS OF MILLER CREEK

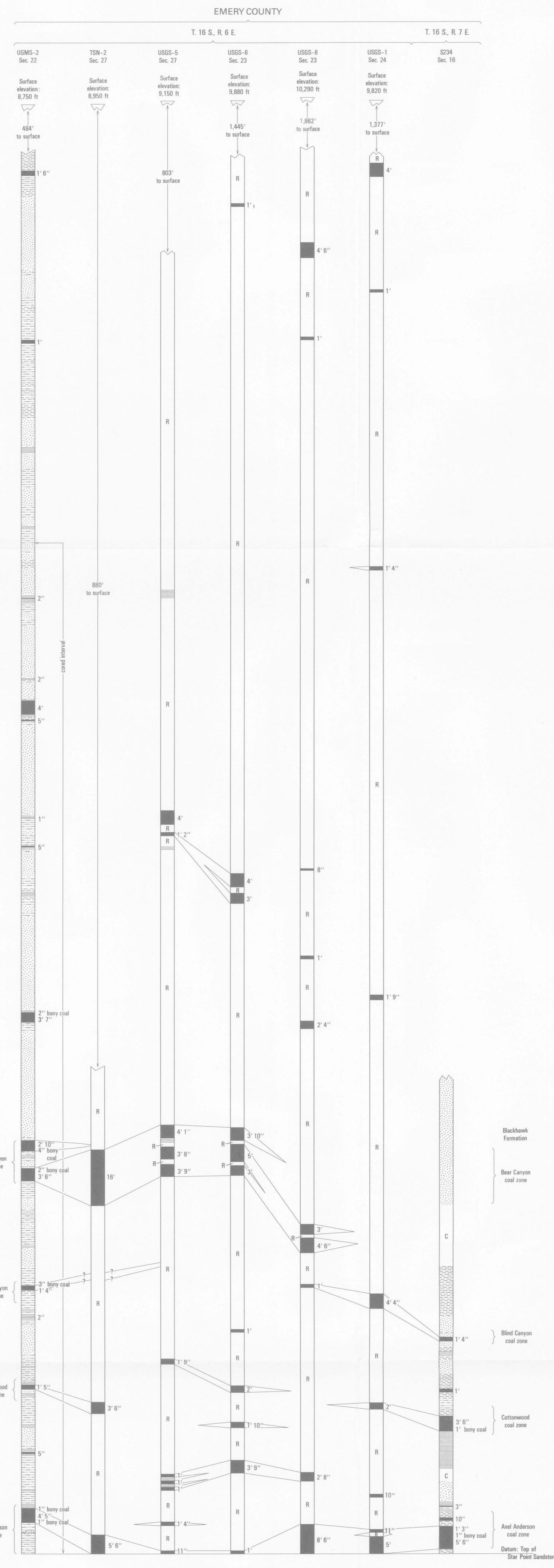


Figure 19.—TRAIL MOUNTAIN AND MILL FORK CANYON

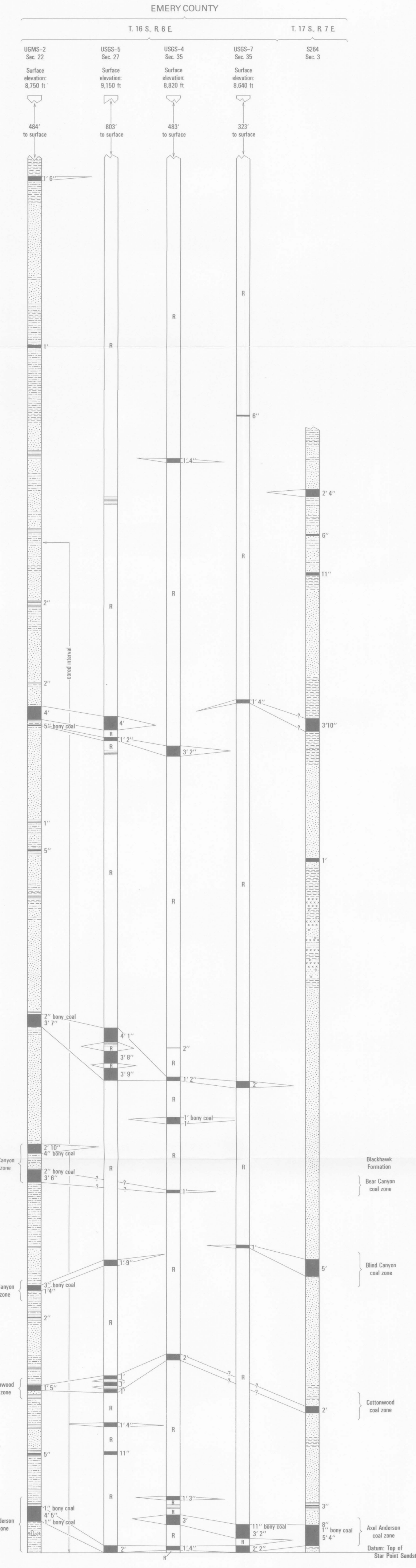


Figure 20.—TRAIL MOUNTAIN AND MEETINGHOUSE CANYON

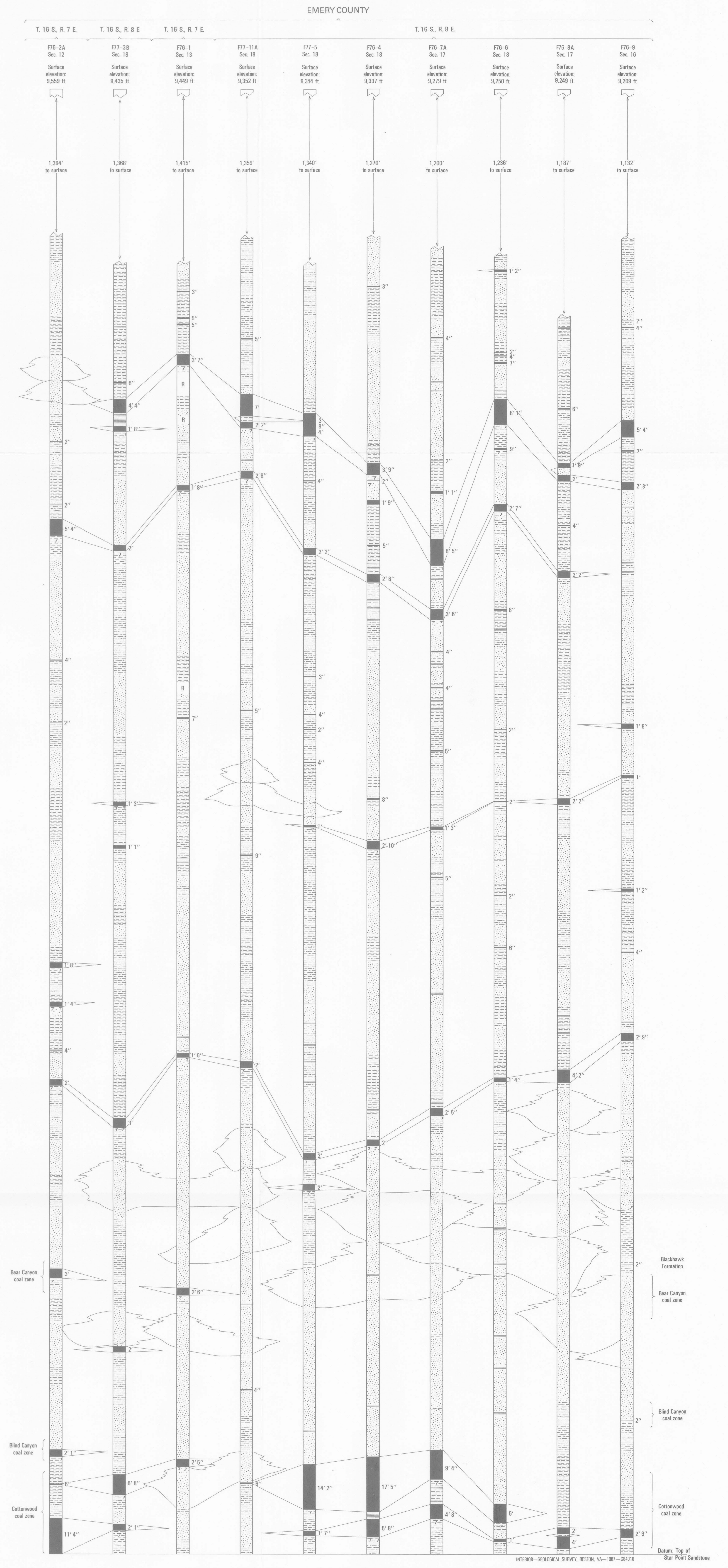


Figure 21.—SOUTH PART OF GENTRY MOUNTAIN AND LONG POINT

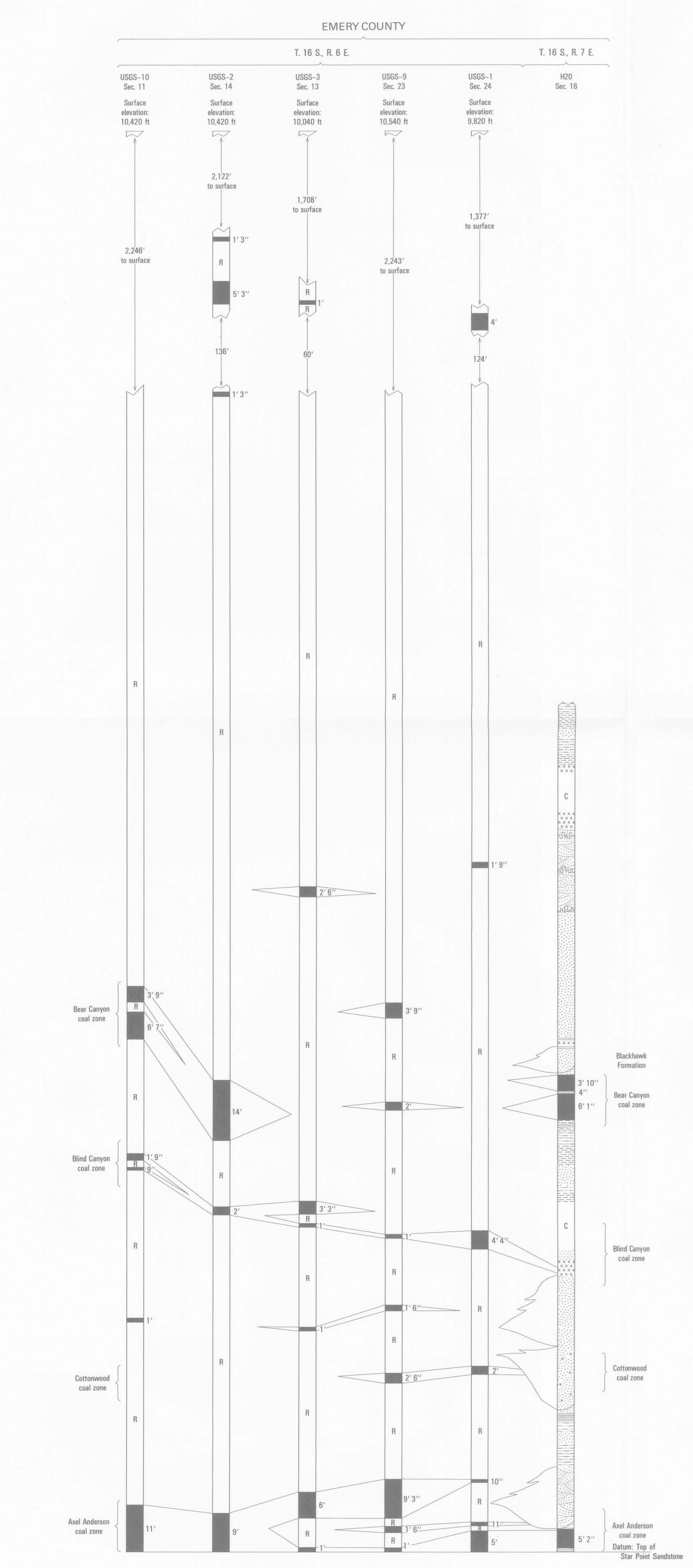


Figure 22.—NORTHERN PART OF EAST MOUNTAIN

EXPLANATION OF COAL SECTIONS

Sandstone—Curved line at base indicates erosional surface
Sandstone, crossbedded
Sandstone, laminated to massive
Shale
Carbonaceous shale
Coal
Rock altered by natural burning of coal
Ash
Unbedded rock
Covered interval
Roofed
Stratified
Consolidated bedding
Lithology not described and (or) measured

Channel sandstone
Measured section—S, from Spitzer (1933); H, from authors
F—Thickness of coal—Shown in feet and inches
Well hole—Drilled by U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Utah Geological and Mineral Survey (UGMS), Three States Natural Gas Co. (TSNG), and U.S. Fuels Co. (UFC)
Sections not drawn to horizontal scale. Base of sections at top of Gas River Sandstone.
Note: To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048; to convert inches to centimeters multiply by 2.54

VERTICAL SCALE
METERS: 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100
FEET: 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100

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

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