

EXPLANATION

— 200 —
OVERBURDEN ISOPACHS—Showing
thickness of overburden in
feet from surface to top of
coal bed. Isopach interval
200 feet.

— 10 —
MINING RATIO CONTOUR—Number
indicates cubic yards of
overburden per short ton of
recoverable coal by surface
mining methods. Contours
shown only within the strip-
ping limit. Where two
minable splits of bed are
present, mining ratio is
calculated on the total
thickness of coal in the two
splits.

— SL —
STRIPPING LIMIT LINE—Boundary
for surface mining of the
coal bed (in this quadrangle,
the 200-foot-overburden
isopach). Arrows point
toward the area suitable for
surface mining.

— B —
BOUNDARY OF RESERVE BASE
COAL—Drawn along the outcrop
of the coal bed, the contact
between burned and unburned
coal, and the fault boundary
of the coal where the coal
bed is 5 feet (1.5 m) or
more thick; and the 5-foot
(1.5 m) coal isopach. Arrows
point toward area of Reserve
Base coal.

— — — — —
Line enclosing area where two
splits 5 feet (1.5 m) or more
thick are present.

— SPLIT LINE —
Inferred line of splitting of
coal bed.

— U —
— D —
FAULT—U, upthrown side; D,
downthrown side.

To convert feet to meters,
multiply by 0.3. To convert
cubic yards of overburden per
short ton of recoverable coal
to cubic meters of overburden
per metric ton of recoverable
coal, multiply by 0.84.



COAL RESOURCE OCCURRENCE AND COAL DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL
MAPS OF THE FORKS RANCH QUADRANGLE, BIG HORN COUNTY, MONTANA

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PLATE 6
OVERBURDEN ISOPACH
AND MINING RATIO MAP
OF THE ROLAND OF BAKER
(1929) COAL BED