

48° 15' N
106° 30' W
(LAWLEY GULCH)

EXPLANATION

○ 50
DRILL HOLE--Showing thickness
in feet of overburden from
surface to top of coal bed.

— 400 —
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
stripping limit.

— SL —
STRIPPING LIMIT LINE--Boundary
for surface mining of the
coal bed (in this quadrangle,
the 200-foot-overburden iso-
pach). 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, 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.

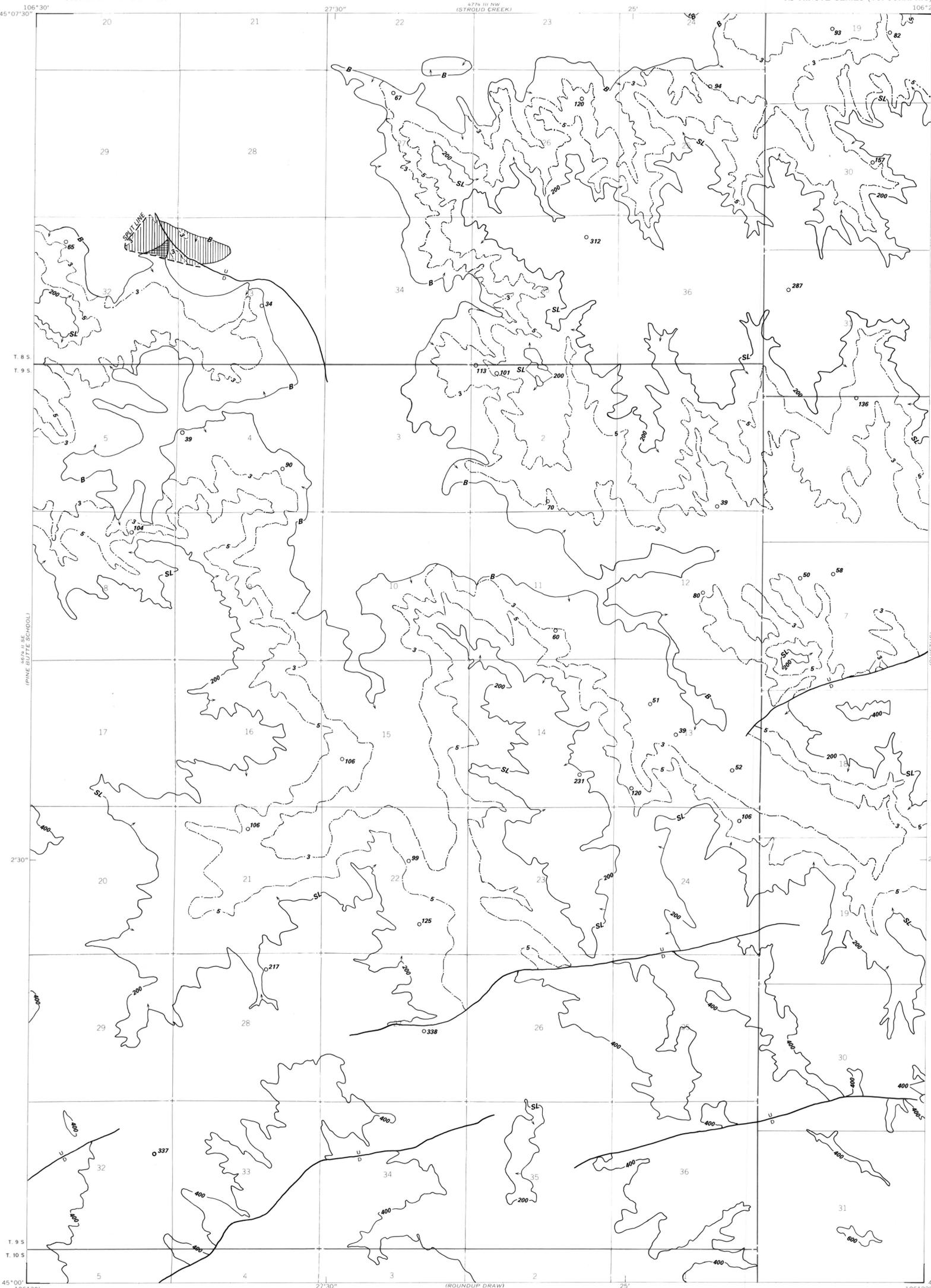
— U / D —
FAULT--U, upthrown side; D,
downthrown side.

▨
Area inferred to be underlain
by coal in lower split only.

▩
Area inferred to be underlain
by coal in upper and lower
splits. Interburden about
5 feet (1.5 m) thick.

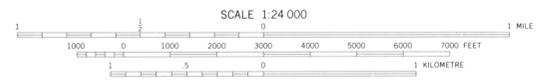
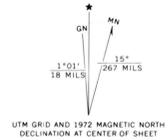
— — — — —
Inferred line of splitting of
coal bed.

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 over-
burden per metric ton of
recoverable coal, multiply
by 0.84.



Base from U.S. Geological Survey, 1972

Compiled in 1977



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

By
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