

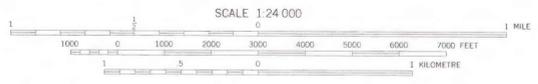
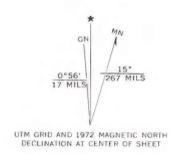
OPEN-FILE REPORT
This report has not been edited for conformity with U.S. Geological Survey editorial standards or stratigraphic nomenclature.
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EXPLANATION

-  **OVERBURDEN ISOPACH**—Showing thickness of overburden, in feet, from the surface to the top of the coal bed. Isopach interval 200 feet (61 m).
 -  **MINING RATIO CONTOUR**—Number indicates cubic yards of overburden per ton of coal recoverable by surface mining methods. Contours shown only in areas within the stripping-limit.
 -  **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.
 -  **BOUNDARY OF RESERVE BASE COAL**—Drawn along the outcrop of coal bed or 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.
 -  **FAULT**—U shows upthrown side; D shows downthrown side.
 -  **DRILL HOLE**—Upper number is thickness of overburden, in feet, from surface to top of the coal bed. Lower number is the mining ratio, shown where thickness of overburden is less than 200 feet (61 m).
- 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.
- To convert feet to meters, multiply feet by 0.3.

Base from U.S. Geological Survey, 1972

Compiled in 1977



COAL RESOURCE OCCURRENCE AND COAL DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL MAPS OF THE HAMILTON DRAW QUADRANGLE, ROSEBUD, BIG HORN, AND POWDER RIVER COUNTIES, MONTANA

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PLATE 16
OVERBURDEN ISOPACH AND MINING RATIO MAP OF THE DIETZ COAL BED