

This report has not been edited for conformity with
U.S. Geological Survey editorial standards or
stratigraphic nomenclature.

EXPLANATION

— 100 —
OVERBURDEN ISOPACH—Showing thickness of
overburden, in feet, from the surface to the top of the
coal bed. The 100-foot isopach is omitted where it is too
close to a mining-ratio contour for map readability.
Isopach interval 100 feet (30.5 m).

— B —
BOUNDARY OF COAL 5 FEET OR MORE THICK—
Drawn along the outcrop of coal bed and/or the inferred
contact between burned and unburned coal, and/or the
5-foot coal isopach, and/or an insufficient data line.
Arrows point toward area of coal 5 feet or more thick.

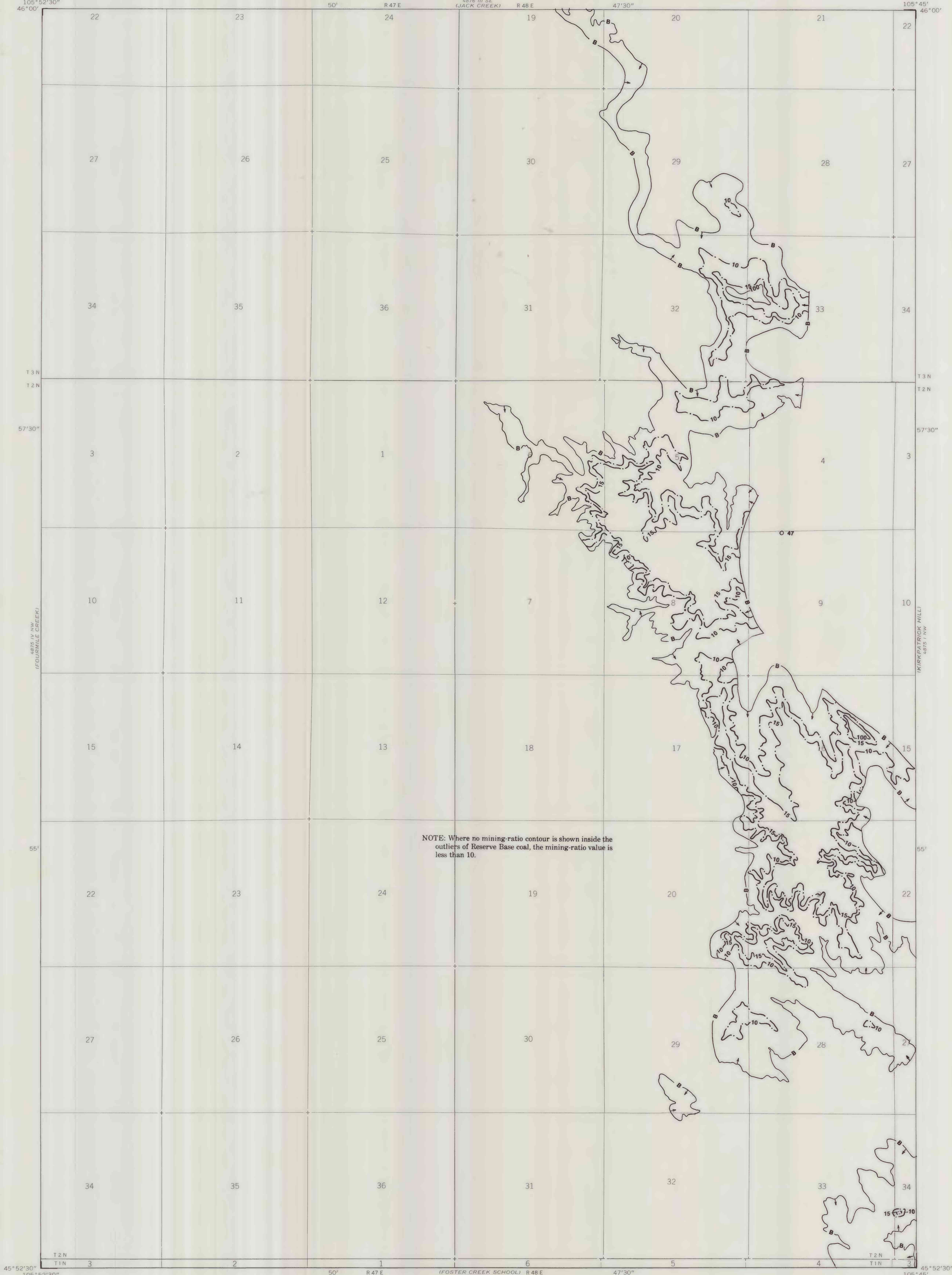
○ 47
DRILL HOLE—Showing thickness of overburden, in feet,
from the surface to the top of the coal bed.

— 10 —
MINING-RATIO CONTOUR—Number indicates cubic
yards of overburden per ton of recoverable coal by
surface-mining methods. Contours shown only in areas
suitable for surface mining within the stripping limit.

To convert feet to meters, multiply feet by 0.3048.

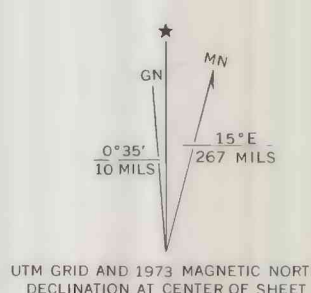
To convert yds³/ton to m³/metric ton, multiply yds³/ton by
0.842.

NOTE: Where no mining-ratio contour is shown inside the
outliers of Reserve Base coal, the mining-ratio value is
less than 10.



Base map from U.S. Geological Survey, 1973

Compiled in 1977



COAL RESOURCE OCCURRENCE MAP OF THE CAREY-MALONE SCHOOL
QUADRANGLE, CUSTER COUNTY, MONTANA
BY
COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES RESEARCH INSTITUTE
1978