UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Text to Accompany:

COAL RESOURCE OCCURRENCE MAP AND COAL DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL MAP OF THE SCHAFFNER CREEK QUADRANGLE, DUNN AND MERCER COUNTIES, NORTH DAKOTA

[Report includes 17 plates]

By

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INTRODUCTION

The occurrence, extent, and preliminary geologic evaluation of coal beds in the Schaffner Creek quadrangle in west-central North Dakota are described in this report. Subsurface data consisting of oil and gas well and exploration drill hole logs, and surface data comprised of measured sections, are presented on the Coal Data Map and Coal Data Sheet, Plates 1 and 3, respectively. Federal ownership of coal and total Reserve Base and Hypothetical Resources of coal by section are presented on the Boundary and Coal Data Map, Plate 2. Derivative maps, which consist of coal isopachs, structure contours, overburden, mining ratios, reserve categories, and Reserves and Reserve Base, have been compiled for each coal seam of reserve base thickness underlying the quadrangle, and are presented on Plates 4 through 16, respectively. A Coal Development Potential Map for surface mining is presented on Plate 17.

This work has been performed under contract with the Conservation Division of the U.S. Geological Survey (Contract No. 14-08-0001-17118).

The resource information gathered in this program is in response to the Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1975 and is a part of the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) coal program.

This information is intended to provide basic data on coal resources for land-use planning purposes by the Bureau of Land Management, state and local governments, and the public.

LOCATION

The Schaffner Creek 7 1/2 minute quadrangle is located in southeastern Dunn County and southwestern Mercer County, North Dakota about 15.2 miles (24.5 km) northeast of Dickinson and 18.3 miles (29.5 km) west of Beulah.

ACCESSIBILITY

The area is accessible by county road to State Highway eight 4.4 miles (7.1 km) to the west. State Highway 8 connects with Interstate 94 at Richardton, 17 miles (27.4 km) to the south.

The Burlington Northern Railroad operates and maintains an east-west route which extends through Halliday, Beulah and Killdeer about 2.5 miles (4.0 km) north of the quadrangle. No railroad routes currently pass through or closer to the quadrangle than the existing Burlington Northern route to the north.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The quadrangle lies in the central portion of a large topographic high known as the Missouri Plateau which is being dissected by the Knife, Heart, Cannonball and Cedar Creek

Rivers. In the eastern portion of the plateau the topography is generally hilly and along the Missouri River there are bluffs 500-600 (152-183 m) feet high. The western part of the Missouri Plateau is characterized by more irregular topography than that which is prevalent throughout the remainder of the plateau. This area, known collectively as "the Badlands", comprises an intricate maze of narrow ravines, sharp crested ridges, and pinnacles.

The Schaffner Creek quadrangle may be characterized as gently rolling to hilly with a maximum relief across the quadrangle of 400 feet (122 m). The topography of the quadrangle is controlled primarily by the Knife River which meanders west to east across the southern section of the quadrangle. Numerous shallow drainages feed into the Knife River throughout the quadrangle.

The vegetation is mixed prairie grasses and some of the land is cultivated.

CLIMATE

North Dakota's climate may be characterized as semi-arid; the average annual precipitation is 17.2 inches (43.7 cm) measured at Beulah which is located 17 miles (27.4 km) east of the quadrangle.

Maximum precipitation occurs during the late spring and early summer with slightly over half the total annual precipitation occurring during May, June and July. Although the mean annual temperature is about 40°F (4.4°C), temperatures as recorded at the Beulah weather station by the U.S. Department of Commerce can range from 105°F (40.6°C) in summer months to -27°F (-32.8°C) in winter months. The prevailing northerly winds increase in velocity during the colder months of November through March.

LAND STATUS

The quadrangle lies in the western one-half of the Knife River Known Recoverable Coal Resource Area (KRCRA). The Federal Government owns the coal rights to approximately 35 percent of the quadrangle. In addition, the Federal Government has restricted coal rights on less than 3 percent of the area incorporated in the quadrangle.

PREVIOUS WORK

This report has drawn on a number of basic data reports on the coal occurrences in the Knife River KRCRA, including: Law (1977), Benson (1953), and United States Geological Survey (USGS) and North Dakota Geological Survey (NDGS) (1976, 1977). Ground water data reports in the Knife River area were also used, including: Croft (1970) and Klausing (1971, 1974, 1976).

METHOD OF STUDY

Lithologic and geophysical logs from 10 drill holes provided the basic data for this study. The most important sources of data were Croft, (1970), Klausing, (1976), Law, (1977), USGS and NDGS, (1976, 1977). The quality of the available coal information is variable. Lithologic and geophysical logs from exploration holes drilled by the North Dakota Geological Survey, North Dakota State Water Commission and private coal companies generally provide the most detailed and reliable subsurface data. Lithologic logs of private water wells are somewhat less detailed and less reliable, but they provide usable information in some cases. Where the data for a specific coal bed appeared to be inaccurate or inconsistent with surrounding drill hole data, it was not included in the data base that was used for construction of derivative maps for that coal bed. For instance, in some drill holes coal intervals were not noted and the data appeared anomalous in relation to data from adjacent drill holes; rather than plotting a zero coal thickness, the coal bed was assumed to be laterally extensive. Many coal splits were not mapped because of inconsistent data that did not allow projection of split thicknesses with reasonable reliability or accuracy. Where the data base was sufficient to justify the projection of coal parting thicknesses, and both of the coal seams are greater than reserve base thickness, interburden isopach maps were constructed.

Drill hole data and projected coal outcrop traces from previous investigations (Law, 1977) and from active or inactive strip mines were plotted on the coal data map, Plate 1. These outcrop data were then modified in accordance with structural trends in the present mapping. It was assumed that all beds extended to the surface although it is known that thick alluvium, colluvium, and glacial materials are sometimes present. Subsurface information (collected to depths of 1,000 feet (305 m) was used to construct correlation diagrams of coal beds (Coal Data Sheet, Plate 3). Correlation diagrams for the Schaffner Creek quadrangle and the adjoining Marshall, Schaffner Creek NE, Willow Creek West and Dodge quadrangles were then integrated and coal structure contours, isopachs, overburden isopachs and mining ratio maps were constructed for coal beds of reserve base thickness (5 feet minimum) (Plates 4 through 16).

GEOLOGY

STRATIGRAPHY

The oldest rocks present in the uppermost 1000 feet (305

m) of stratigraphic section in the Schaffner Creek quadrangle are the Ludlow-Cannonball, and the coal-bearing Tongue River and Sentinel Butte members of the Paleocene age, Fort Union Formation (Rehbein, 1977). Sandstones, siltstones and shales of this formation are locally mantled by erosional remnants of the Upper Paleocene-Lower Eocene Golden Valley Formation, and by Quaternary glacial, eolian, and alluvial deposits.

Fort Union Formation - Paleocene.

Ludlow-Cannonball member - these sediments underlie but do not crop out in the study area. The Cannonball is the youngest known marine strata in the northern Great Plains region. Where it has been measured in the vicinity, it is about 350 feet (107 m) thick and consists of shale and thin-bedded sandstone which thins and interfingers to the west with the time-equivalent continental deposited Ludlow.

Tongue River member - this member ranges from 350 to 900 feet (107 to 274 m) and consists of an alternating sequence of fluvially deposited sandstone, siltstone, shale, and lignite. It conformably overlies the marine Cannonball member and the time-equivalent nonmarine Ludlow member. The Tongue River member is similar to the overlying Sentinel Butte member, and in places cannot be distinguished from it. The contact between the Tongue River and Sentinel Butte members, which has been arbitrarily set at the top of the HT Butte lignite, is conformable.

Sentinel Butte member - this member averages 500 feet (152 m) in thickness and consists of an alternating sequence of fluvially deposited sandstone, siltstone, shale, carbonaceous shale, and lignite. In general, the sandstones are fine grained and poorly cemented. Shales range from soft plastic near-clay to moderately indurated claystone. Locally, there are thin calcareous or silicious concretions. Shales and siltstones readily break down and form gentle slopes beneath the sandstone ledges.

Golden Valley Formation - Eocene.

This formation consists of about 200 feet (61 m) of alternating shales, siltstones, and crossbedded sandstones. These sediments, which comformably overlie the Sentinel Butte member, have been eroded away in much of the study area.

Channel Deposits - Pleistocene.

Sand and gravel channel deposits of an indeterminate thickness lie beneath alluvial deposits. These deposits underlie early Wisconsinan glacial till and Quaternary alluvium in the area.

Glacial Till - Pleistocene.

The glacial till is a heterogeneous mixture of clay, silt, sand, gravel, cobbles, and boulders which was deposited during Wisconsinan episodes of continental glaciation.

Eolian Deposits - Pleistocene and Recent.

Unconsolidated dune and loess-like deposits, from several inches to more than five feet thick, mantle most of the study area. The loess-like deposits consist of silty clays, clayey silt, and silty to clayey sands and are probably of late Pleistocene to Recent age. Recent dunes consisting of silts and very fine-grained uniform sand have been deposited on the lee side of knobs and ridges.

Alluvium - Recent.

Alluvium consisting of clay, silt, sand, and gravel mantles valley floors in the study area.

DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENTS OF THE LIGNITES

Many of the Ludlow member lignites are of small areal extent, display lenticularity and are interbedded with distributary channels indicative of deposition in a delta plain.

The thinner Ludlow lignites are laterally more extensive than the lenticular beds; there is evidence of them having been deposited on the plains of abandoned delta lobes (Rehbein, 1977).

The Tongue River lignites differ from the Ludlow lignites of deltaic origin in that they are thicker and laterally more extensive. The HT Butte bed at the top of the Tongue River

Formation can be traced over thousands of square miles. The lignite beds of the Tongue River member in contrast to the Ludlow lignites were formed in large swamps adjacent to fluvial channels (Rehbein, 1977).

The Sentinel Butte lignites, though fewer in number, are almost as continuous as the Tongue River lignites and had a similar depositional environment.

STRUCTURE

Regionally, the Knife River KRCRA is located on the southeastern flank of the Williston Basin, approximately 60 miles (97 km) from the basin center. Generally, the sedimentary units are flat lying or gently undulating, with a northward to northeastward regional dip ranging from less than 10 feet per mile (1.9 m per km) to 180 feet per mile (34 m per km). Upper strata have been warped into a gentle syncline with a northeast to southwest trending axis located approximately 10 miles (16 km) east of the town of Dodge. The dips on the flanks of the syncline are approximately 18 feet per mile (3.4 m per km).

The coal beds as mapped within this quadrangle show minor structural variations from the regional structural framework. More definitive descriptions of the structural aspects of the coal seams may be found in the "Coal Geology" section which follows. Major faulting has not been observed in the area

(Menge, 1977). Surficial materials generally mask most of the older stratigraphic units, making it difficult to assess the importance of minor faulting.

COAL GEOLOGY

Seven major coal beds and several local coal beds are either mapped at the surface or identified in the subsurface in this quadrangle (composite section, Plate 3). The H Lignite coal bed is stratigraphically the lowest recognized coal bed. It is successively overlain by a sequence of non-coal rocks approximately 125 feet (38.1 m) thick; the Garner Creek coal bed; a sequence of rock up to 190 feet (57.9 m) thick which contains up to two local coal beds (one local bed, and Local 5, a local bed correlatable between several quadrangles); the Meyer coal bed; a sequence of non-coal rocks approximately 45 feet (13.7 m) thick; the HT Butte coal bed; a sequence of rock approximately 105 feet (32.0 m) thick containing one local coal bed (Local 4, a local coal bed correlatable between several quadrangles); the Hazen coal bed; a sequence of rocks which averages 170 feet (57.8 m) thick containing one local coal bed (Local 3, a local correlatable between several quadrangles); the Beulah-Zap coal bed; a sequence of non-coal rocks approximately 80 feet (24.4 m) thick; and the Schoolhouse coal bed, which is overlain by rocks containing local coal beds.

Table 1 shows the coal bed names and their stratigraphic position.

The coal beds of the Fort Union Formation in the Knife River area are lignite in rank containing 0.4 to 1.2 percent sulfur, less than 10 percent ash, and between 5910 and 7330 BTU/lb (Table A-1). Coal analyses indicate that these coals have less than or about the same amount of trace elements as coal beds in other areas of the northern Great Plains coal province (Tables A-2 through A-5).

GARNER CREEK COAL BED

The lowest mapped coal bed, the Garner Creek bed does not crop out in the Schaffner Creek quadrangle and was not found in any drill holes in this quadrangle. Based upon projections from adjacent quadrangles, the Garner Creek coal bed dips southeast at approximately 25 feet per mile (4.7 m per km), as shown on Plate 4.

The bed varies from 5 feet (1.5 m) to 7 feet (2.1 m) thick with the thickness increasing from northeast to southwest as shown on Plate 4. The overburden ranges from 700 feet (213.4 m) to 900 feet (274.3 m) thick, as shown on Plate 4.

Chemical Analyses of the Garner Creek Coal - No known chemical analyses of the Garner Creek coal have been found in the literature; however, it is assumed the quality of the coal is comparable to that of other coal beds in the Fort Union Formation and is lignite in rank.

Table 1 -- Coal Bed Names and Stratigraphic Position

Bed Name	Stratigraphic Equivalent
Schoolhouse	Otter Creek
↑ 80 ft ↓	
Beulah-Zap	Dunn Center, Herman
↑ 170 ft ↓	
Hazen	Spear, Hazen "B", Kruckenberg, Red Butte
↑ 105 ft ↓	
HT Butte	Hazen "A", Garrison Creek, Yeager, Hagel, Berg, Keuther, Stanton
↑ 45 ft ↓	
Meyer	
↑ 190 ft ↓	
Garner Creek	
↑ 125 ft ↓	
H Lignite	

MEYER COAL BED

The Meyer coal bed overlies the Garner Creek coal bed. It is separated from it by approximately 190 feet (57.9 m) of rock with one local coal bed. No records of drill holes penetrating the Meyer coal bed in this quadrangle were found. Based upon projections from adjacent quadrangles, the Meyer coal bed dips south at approximately 22 feet per mile (4.2 m per km), as shown on Plate 6.

The bed varies from 8 feet (2.4 m) to 12 feet (3.7 m) thick with the thickness increasing from north to south, as shown on Plate 6. The overburden ranges from 600 feet (182.9 m) to 700 feet (213.4 m) thick, as shown on Plate 6.

Chemical Analyses of Garner Creek Coal - No known chemical analyses of the Garner Creek coal have been found in the literature; however, it is assumed the quality of the coal is comparable to that of other coal beds in the Fort Union Formation and is lignite in rank.

HT BUTTE COAL BED

The HT Butte coal bed overlies the Meyer coal bed. It is separated from the Meyer coal bed by approximately 45 feet (13.7 m) of rock with two local coal beds. Based upon data from one drill hole in the quadrangle and projections from adjacent quadrangles, the HT Butte probably forms an anticlinal flexure with a northwest trending axis and flanks dipping 70 feet per mile (13.2 m per km), as shown on Plate 8.

The thickness of the bed varies from 4 feet (1.2 m) to 14 feet (4.3 m) with the bed increasing in thickness from south to north, as shown on Plate 9. The overburden varies in thickness from 300 feet (91 m) to 600 feet (183 m), as shown on Plate 8.

Chemical Analysis of the HT Butte Coal Bed - Proximate and elemental analyses of the HT Butte coal bed are presented in Tables A-1 and A-2, respectively, and indicate that the HT Butte coal is lignite in rank. Analyses of the coal samples from the Center quadrangle indicate the following: ash content varies between 4.9 and 5.9 percent; sulfur content varies between 0.5 and 0.7 percent; and BTU/lb vary between 6970 and 7150.

HAZEN COAL BED

The Hazen coal bed overlies the HT Butte coal bed and the Local 4 coal bed. It is separated from the Local 4 coal bed by approximately 90 feet (27.4 m) of rock. Records of three drill holes penetrating the Hazen coal bed in this quadrangle were found. Based upon these records and projections from adjacent quadrangles, the Hazen coal bed dips to the south at approximately 15 feet per mile (2.8 m per km), as shown on Plate 11.

The bed varies from 1 foot (0.3 m) to 9 feet (2.7 m) thick with the thickness increasing from west to east, as shown on Plate 12. The overburden varies from 238 feet (73 m) to 430 feet (131 m) thick, as shown on Plate 11. The interburden varies from 7 feet (2.1 m) to 21 feet (6.4 m) thick, as shown on Plate 11.

Chemical Analysis of the Hazen Coal - Proximate and elemental analyses of the Hazen coal bed are presented in Tables A-1 and A-3, respectively and they show that the Hazen coal is lignite in rank. Only one proximate analysis of the Hazen coal bed from within the KRCRA is available, as shown on Table A-1. Two elemental analyses are given in Table A-3. All are from the same locality near Center in Oliver County. Analyses of coal samples indicate the following: ash content is 4.2 percent; the sulfur content is 0.5 percent; and the BTU's/lb content is 6290.

BEULAH-ZAP COAL BED

The Beulah-Zap coal bed overlies the Hazen coal bed. It is separated from the Hazen coal bed by approximately 170 feet (51.8 m) of rock and a thin local coal bed. The bed dips to the south at approximately 42 feet per mile (7.9 m per km), as shown on Plate 14.

Where the bed is present it varies from 1 foot (0.3 m) to 8.5 feet (2.6 m) and increases in thickness from south to north as shown on Plate 15. The overburden varies from 150 feet (45.5 m) to 335 feet (101.5 m) thick, as shown on Plate 14. The interburden varies from 2 feet (0.6 m) to 21 feet (6.4 m), as shown on Plate 14.

Chemical Analysis of the Beulah-Zap Coal - Proximate and elemental analyses of the Beulah-Zap coal bed are presented in Tables A-1 and A-4, respectively, and indicate that the Beulah-Zap coal is lignite in rank. Analyses of the coal samples from the Dunn Center area, Dunn County, indicate the following: ash content varies between 6.0 and 8.0 percent; sulfur content varies between 0.4 and 1.16 percent; and BTU's/lb vary between 6566 and 7330.

SCHOOLHOUSE COAL BED

The Schoolhouse coal bed is the uppermost coal bed in the quadrangle. It is separated from the underlying Beulah-Zap coal bed by approximately 80 feet (24.2 m) of rock. Two drill holes in the quadrangle indicate the generalized stratigraphic relationships shown on the composite section, Plate 1.

Because the Schoolhouse coal bed is less than 5 feet thick and of limited areal extent, reserves for the Schoolhouse coal bed were not calculated.

LOCAL COAL BEDS

In the Schaffner Creek quadrangle, 5 local coal beds, varying in thickness from 1 to 9 feet (0.3 to 2.7 m), occur in the Tongue River and Sentinel Butte members of the Fort Union Formation. The thickest coal bed is Local 2. Generally, the coal beds are thin, usually less than 5 feet thick, and of limited areal extent. Because of insufficient data, derivative maps were not constructed and coal resources and reserves were not calculated for the local coal beds.

COAL RESOURCES

Coal resource classification, as used in this report, is based on the degree of geological assurance of the existence and economic minability of the coal bed. The criteria for resource classification is based on the distance from the data point. The resource categories are:

<u>Identified</u>

measured - within 1/4 mile radius of data point

indicated - between 1/4 and 3/4 mile radius of data point

inferred - between 3/4 and 3 mile radius of data point

<u>Hypothetical</u> - beyond 3 mile radius of data point

Coal resource/reserve calculations are made using data presented on isopach and overburden contour maps for all Federal Government coal lands in the quadrangle. Where Federal coal ownership is restricted, the Reserve Base/Reserve tonnage was multiplied by the appropriate ownership percentage.

In areas suitable for surface mining, Reserve Base and Reserve tonnages are calculated for identified coal resources. Reserves are not calculated for Hypothetical coal resources.

In areas suitable for underground mining (coal bed thickness of 5 feet or greater and overburden from 200 to 1000 feet), Reserve Base and Hypothetical coal resource tonnages are calculated.

The resource tonnages were estimated by a computer algorithm which is interactive with an automated planimeter-digitizer. Each area was traced with a magnifying cursor and when a section was completed, a check was made to see that partial areas stored on diskettes sum to the area of the whole section.

The areas measured were converted by the algorithm using given parameters (lignite = 1750 tons per acre foot (1750 tons per acre foot = 12,871 metric tons per hectare meter); recovery factor for strippable coal = 0.85) to yield Reserve Base and Reserves in millions of short tons per section for each class. Coal resource values for the Garner Creek, Meyer, and HT Butte beds are shown in Plates 5, 7, and 10, respectively. Reserve Base and Reserve values for the Hazen and Beulah-Zap beds are shown on Plates 13 and 16, respectively. Reserve Base and Reserve values are rounded off to the hundredth of one million short tons.

Total Reserve Base and Hypothetical coal resource data for the five coal beds mapped in this quadrangle are shown on Plate 2.

COAL DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

Areas considered to have strip mining potential are assigned a high, moderate, or low development potential based on the mining ratio (cubic yards of overburden per ton of recoverable coal).

Coal outcrop traces were projected from structure contour maps and checked against previously projected outcrops (Law, 1977). An overlay of the structure contour and topographic maps provides data for computation of overburden thickness. The coal isopach map was overlain by the overburden isopach map and a mining ratio was calculated using the following the formula:

$$MR = \frac{To\ (.922)}{Tc\ (.85)}$$

where:

MR = cubic yards of overburden per ton of recoverable coal

To = thickness of overburden

Tc = thickness of coal

0.922 = factor to convert thickness of overburden and thickness of coal to cubic yards per ton

0.85 = coal recovery factor (85%)

The Coal Development Potential (CDP) map is compiled by overlaying each mining ratio map for the quadrangle on the property base and noting for all Federal coal land whether each 40-acre tract contains Reserve Base coal in any of the mining ratio categories (Plate 17). Areas of high, moderate, and low development potential for surface mining methods are here defined as areas underlain by coal beds having respective mining-ratio values of 0 to 10, 10 to 15, and greater than 15. The highest rating for each tract is plotted on the CDP map. Areas beyond the outcrop are designated "not applicable" and areas of less than 5 feet coal thickness are designated "0" development potential. Mining ratios are not calculated where the coal thickness is less than 5 feet or overburden thickness exceeds 200 feet.

DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL FOR SURFACE MINING METHODS

The coal development potential for surface mining methods (less than 200 feet (61 m) of overburden) is shown on Plate 17 and summarized in Table 2.

The coal development potential in the Schaffner Creek quadrangle is high only in the extreme southwestern corner where the Beulah-Zap bed thickens to 8 feet (2.4 m) beneath thin overburden. Elsewhere in the southwestern portion of the quadrangle, the development potential of the Beulah-Zap coal is low.

Table 2 - Strippable Coal Reserve Base Data for Federal Coal Lands (in millions of short tons) in the Schaffner Creek Quadrangle, Dunn and Mercer Counties, North Dakota.

Development potentials are based on mining ratios (cubic yards of overburden/ton of underlying coal). To convert short tons to metric tons multiply by 0.9072; to convert mining ratios in yd^3/ton coal to m^3/t, multiply by 0.842.

Coal Bed	High Development potential (0-10 mining ratio)	Moderate Development potential (10-15 mining ratio)	Low Development potential (>15 mining ratio)	TOTAL
Beulah-Zap	0.83	1.06	27.97	29.86
Hazen	0.00	0.00	10.02	10.02
HT Butte	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meyer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Garner Creek	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	0.83	1.06	37.99	39.88

The only other coal effecting the overall coal development potential for Schaffner Creek is the Hazen which has a low development potential in small areas of the southeastern and southwestern portions of the quadrangle. In the east and north central parts of Schaffner Creek quadrangle, the Hazen bed is too thin (less than 5 feet (1.5 m)) to be considered for rating development potential, and in the northeast it is deeper than 200 feet (61 m), therefore, ratings for development potential for surface mining are not applicable.

DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL FOR UNDERGROUND MINING METHODS AND IN SITU GASIFICATION

The Garner Creek coal bed, which is the lowest identified coal bed in the quadrangle, and the Meyer and HT Butte coal beds all have substantial quantities of non-strippable (greater than 200 feet of overburden) coal resources as shown in Table 3. The areal distribution of the coal resources is shown on Plates 5, 7, 10, 13 and 16, respectively.

The development potential for underground mining methods is low in this quadrangle, as evidenced by the lack of active or planned underground mines.

No criteria have been established for rating the coal development potential by in situ gasification methods in this area.

Table 3 - Nonstrippable Coal Reserve Base Data for Federal Coal Lands (in millions of short tons) in the Schaffner Creek Quadrangle, Dunn and Mercer Counties, North Dakota.

To convert short tons to metric tons, multiply by 0.9072.

Coal Bed	High Development potential	Moderate Development potential	Low Development potential	TOTAL
Beulah-Zap	0.0	0.0	92.76	92.76
Hazen	0.0	0.0	68.84	68.84
HT Butte	0.0	0.0	86.43	86.43
Meyer	0.0	0.0	31.93	31.93
Garner Creek	0.0	0.0	23.62	23.62
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	303.58	303.58

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APPENDIX A

PROXIMATE AND ELEMENTAL ANALYSES

Table A-1 Proximate Analyses (as received)

Bed Name	No. of Samples	Moisture %	Volatile Matter %	Fixed Carbon %	Ash %	Sulphur (Ultimate) %	Btu/lb*	Data Source
HT Butte	2	36.6	27.9	29.5	5.9	0.7	6970	Pollard et al., 1972
HT Butte	2	32.4	31.6	30.3	5.9	0.7	7024	Brant, 1953
HT Butte	3	35.5	28.6	31.1	4.9	0.5	7150	Johnson & Kunkel, 1959
Hazen	1	41.0	25.9	28.9	4.2	0.5	6290	Johnson & Kunkel 1959
Beulah-Zap	15	36.1	26.9	30.7	6.2	0.73	6890	Sondreal, Kube Elder, 1968
Beulah-Zap	3	34.0	29.0	29.0	8.0	0.8	6800	Pollard, et al., 1972
Beulah-Zap	1	39.5	28.3	25.3	6.9	0.4	5910	Johnson & Kunkel, 1959
Beulah-Zap	2	35.7	28.5	30.8	4.9	0.6	7018	Brant, 1953
Beulah-Zap	2	35.88	27.66	30.18	6.27	1.00	6566	Leonard, et al., 1925
Beulah-Zap	4	36.3	28.1	29.6	6.0	1.16	7028	USGS & Mont.Bur. of Mines & Geol. 1976
Beulah-Zap	10	29.6	29.6	34.2	6.7	0.5	7330	Swanson et al., 1976
Schoolhouse	1	35.8	26.9	31.7	6.6	1.0	6910	Pollard, et al., 1972
Schoolhouse	3	38.1	27.5	28.7	5.7	1.2	6720	Johnson & Kunkel 1959
Ave. Dunn Co.	-	40.6	-	-	7.0	0.6	6310	USDI, 1977
Ave. N.D.	-	36.0	28.0	29.0	6.0	0.7	6600	Leonard, et al., 1925

* To convert Btu/lb to Kilojoules/Kilogram, multiply by 2.326

Table A-2 -- Elemental Analysis of HT Butte Coal Bed

Element	Concentration in %		
	Sample No.* D-80824	Sample No.* D-80825	Sample No.* D-80823
Sulphur	0.6	0.4	0.4
Hydrogen	6.8	6.9	6.9
Carbon	41.5	43.1	42.3
Nitrogen	0.7	0.6	0.7
Oxygen	44.0	45.0	45.5

*Johnson and Kunkel, 1959.

Table A-3 -- Elemental Analysis of Hazen Coal Bed

Element	Concentration-in % Sample No.* D-55178	Sample No.* 49875
Sulphur	0.5	
Hydrogen	7.0	
Carbon	38.0	
Nitrogen	0.6	
Oxygen	49.7	
U		0.0001
Ge**		ND
Ga**		0.002
V**		0.005
Cu**		0.004
Cr**		0.002
Zn**		0.01
Ni**		0.005
Co**		0.002
Be**		0.0003
Y**		0.01
La**		0.02
Mo**		ND

* Johnson and Kunkel, 1959
** Results in percent of ash

Table A-4 -- Elemental Analysis of Beulah-Zap Coal Bed

Element	Concentration in %			
	Sample No.* 49879	Sample No.*** ND-KR-Bu	Sample No.**** ND-TT-DS	Sample No.***** D175930 to D17539
Sulphur				0.5
Hydrogen				6.2
Carbon				44.6
Nitrogen				0.7
Oxygen				41.3
U	0.0003			0.00005
Ge**	ND	0.001	ND	ND
Ga**	0.002	0.002	0.004	0.0015
V**	0.008	0.005	0.007	0.0035
Cu**	0.005	0.007	0.02	0.0055
Cr**	0.006	0.005	0.004	0.0025
Zn**	ND	ND	ND	0.0025
Ni**	0.005	0.003	0.006	0.0020
Co**	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.0010
Be**	0.0002	0.0008	0.0008	0.0003
Y**	0.01	0.004	ND	0.0025
La**	0.01	0.004	ND	0.01
Mo**	ND	0.002	0.004	0.0010
B**		0.24		0.110
Ti**		0.2		0.70******
Sn**		ND		---

* Johnson and Kunkel, 1959
** Results in percent of ash
*** Zubovic et al., 1961, average of 4 samples
**** Zubovic et al., 1961, average of 2 samples
***** Swanson et al., 1976
****** as TiO_2

Table A-5 - Elemental Analaysis of Schoolhouse Coal Bed

Element	Concentrations in %				
	Sample No.* D-55179	Sample No.* D-55176	Sample No.* D-55175	Sample No.* 49874	Sample No.* 49880
Sulphur	0.9	0.5	2.1		
Hydrogen	7.1	6.9	6.7		
Carbon	39.9	40.4	39.2		
Nitrogen	0.6	0.6	0.6		
Oxygen	46.4	47.4	43.6		
U				0.0001	0.0001
Ge**				ND	ND
Ga**				0.002	0.002
V**				0.01	0.006
Cu**				0.02	0.004
Cr**				0.007	0.005
Zn**				0.7	0.06
Ni**				0.002	0.003
Co**				0.001	0.001
Be**				0.001	0.0007
Y**				0.01	ND
La**				0.02	ND
Mo**				ND	ND

* Johnson and Kunkel, 1959
** Results in percent of ash