

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

EXPLANATION

200

OVERBURDEN ISOPACH—Showing thickness of overburden, in feet, from the surface to the top of the coal bed. Overburden isopachs within the stripping limit are omitted where they are too close to a mining-ratio contour for map readability. Isopach interval 100 feet (30.5 m) below the 200-foot isopach; 200 feet (61 m) above the 200-foot isopach.

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 the fault boundary of coal. Arrows point toward area of coal 5 feet or more thick.

751

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

U

D

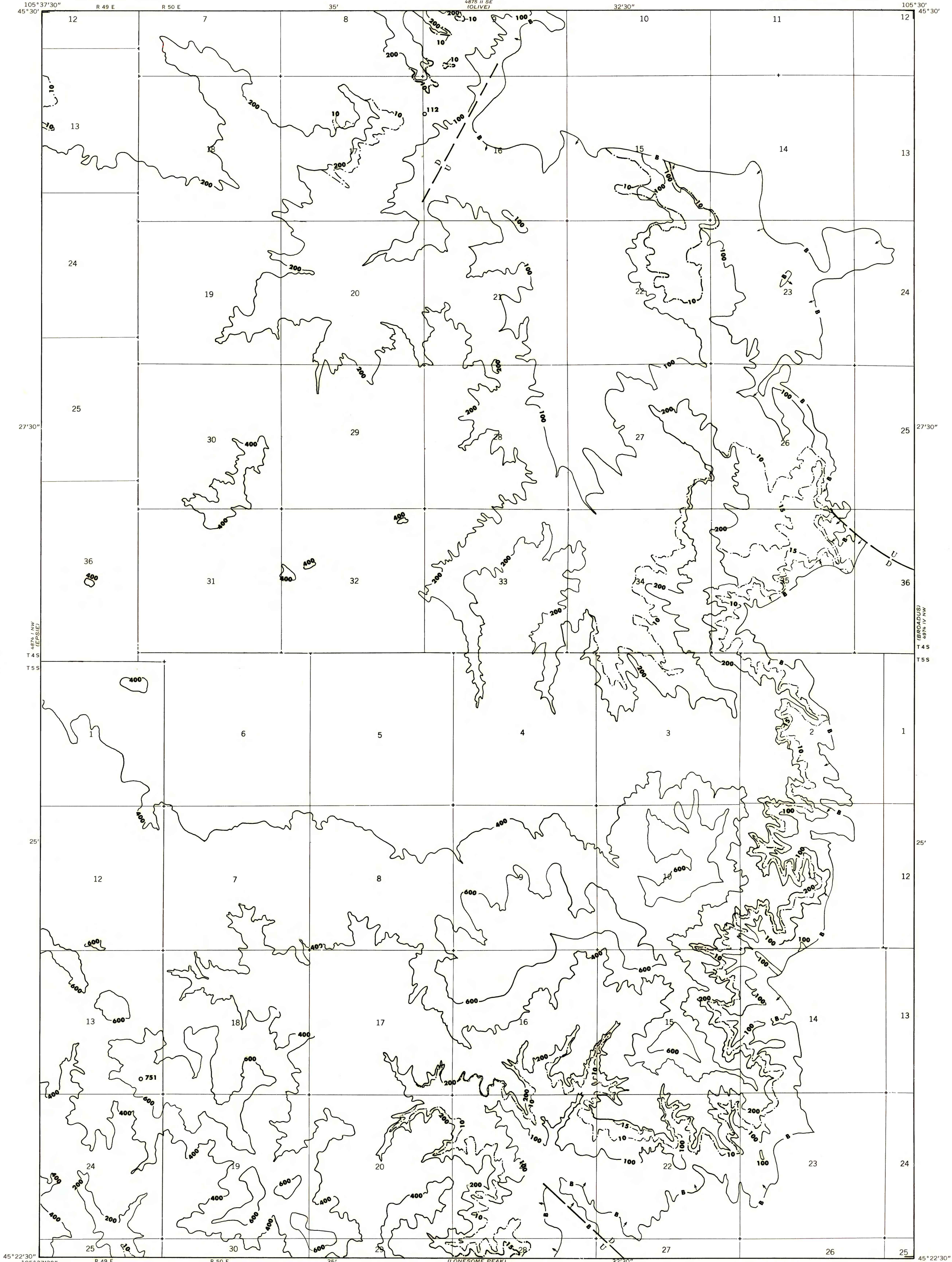
FAULT—Dashed where approximately located. U, up-thrown side; D, downthrown side.

10

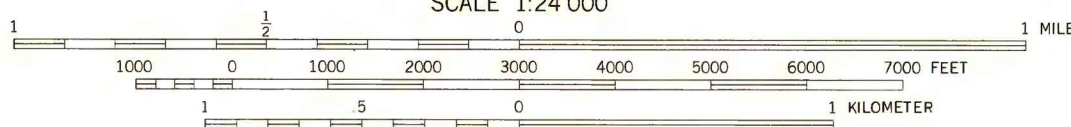
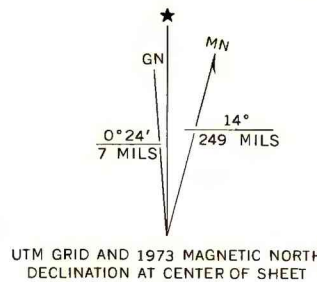
MINING-RATIO CONTOUR—Number indicates cubic yards of overburden per short ton of recoverable coal by surface-mining methods. Contours shown only in areas suitable for surface mining within the stripping limit

To convert feet to meters, multiply feet by 0.3048.

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



Base map from U.S. Geological Survey, 1973



Compiled in 1977



COAL RESOURCE OCCURRENCE MAP OF THE EPSIE NE QUADRANGLE,
POWDER RIVER COUNTY, MONTANA
BY
COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES RESEARCH INSTITUTE
1979