

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 200 feet (61 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. Arrows point toward area of coal 5 feet or more thick.

301

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

U
D

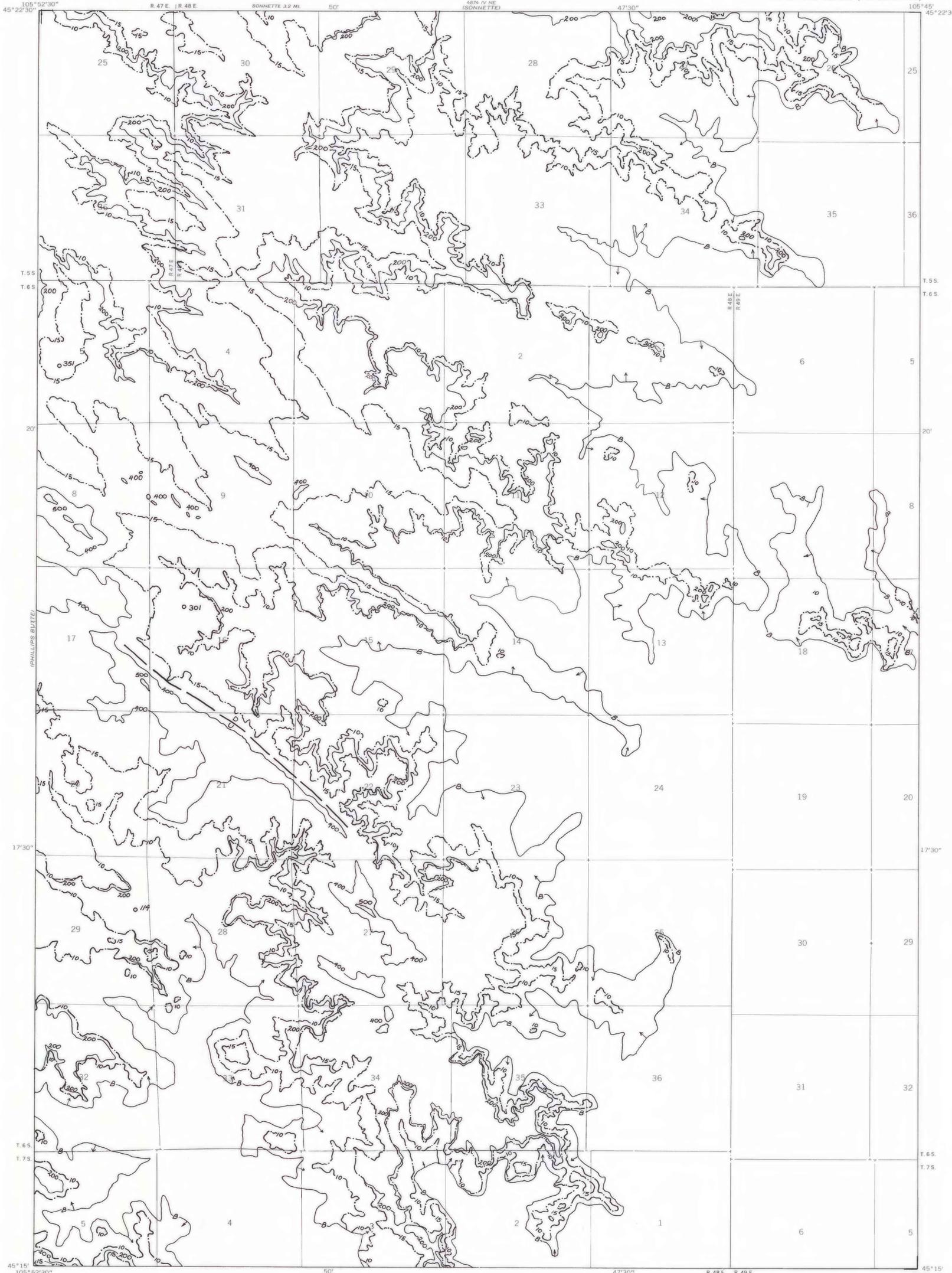
FAULT—Dashed where approximately located. U, up-thrown side; D, downthrown side.

10

MINING-RATIO CONTOUR—Number indicates cubic yards of overburden per 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.

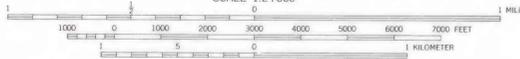
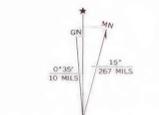
To convert yds³/ton to m³/metric ton, multiply yds³/ton by 0.842.



Base map from U.S. Geological Survey, 1966

SCALE 1:24,000

Compiled in 1977



COAL RESOURCE OCCURRENCE MAP OF THE HODSDON FLATS QUADRANGLE,
POWDER RIVER COUNTY, MONTANA

BY
COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES RESEARCH INSTITUTE
1979

PLATE 17
OVERBURDEN ISOPACH AND MINING-RATIO
MAP OF THE UPPER SPLIT
OF THE COOK COAL BED