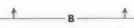


OPEN-FILE REPORT
This report has not been edited for conformity with
U.S. Geological Survey editorial standards or
stratigraphic nomenclature.

EXPLANATION

 NON-FEDERAL COAL LAND—Land for which the Federal Government does not own the coal rights.

 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.

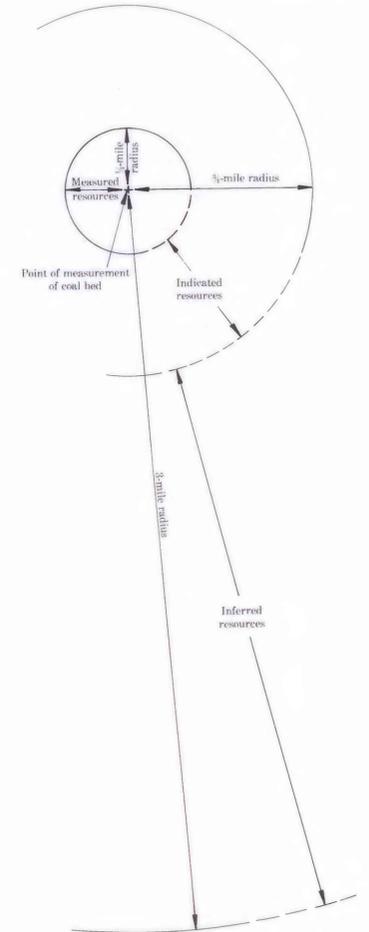


DIAGRAM SHOWING COMPONENT AREAS OF IDENTIFIED COAL RESOURCES—Shows arcuate boundary lines enclosing areas of measured, indicated, and inferred coal resources. Boundaries of areas are dashed where projected from an adjacent quadrangle. Areas of measured, indicated, or inferred resources may be present on this map without their outer boundaries being shown.

RB	R(85%)	(Measured resources)
0.13	0.11	(Indicated resources)
—	—	(Inferred resources)

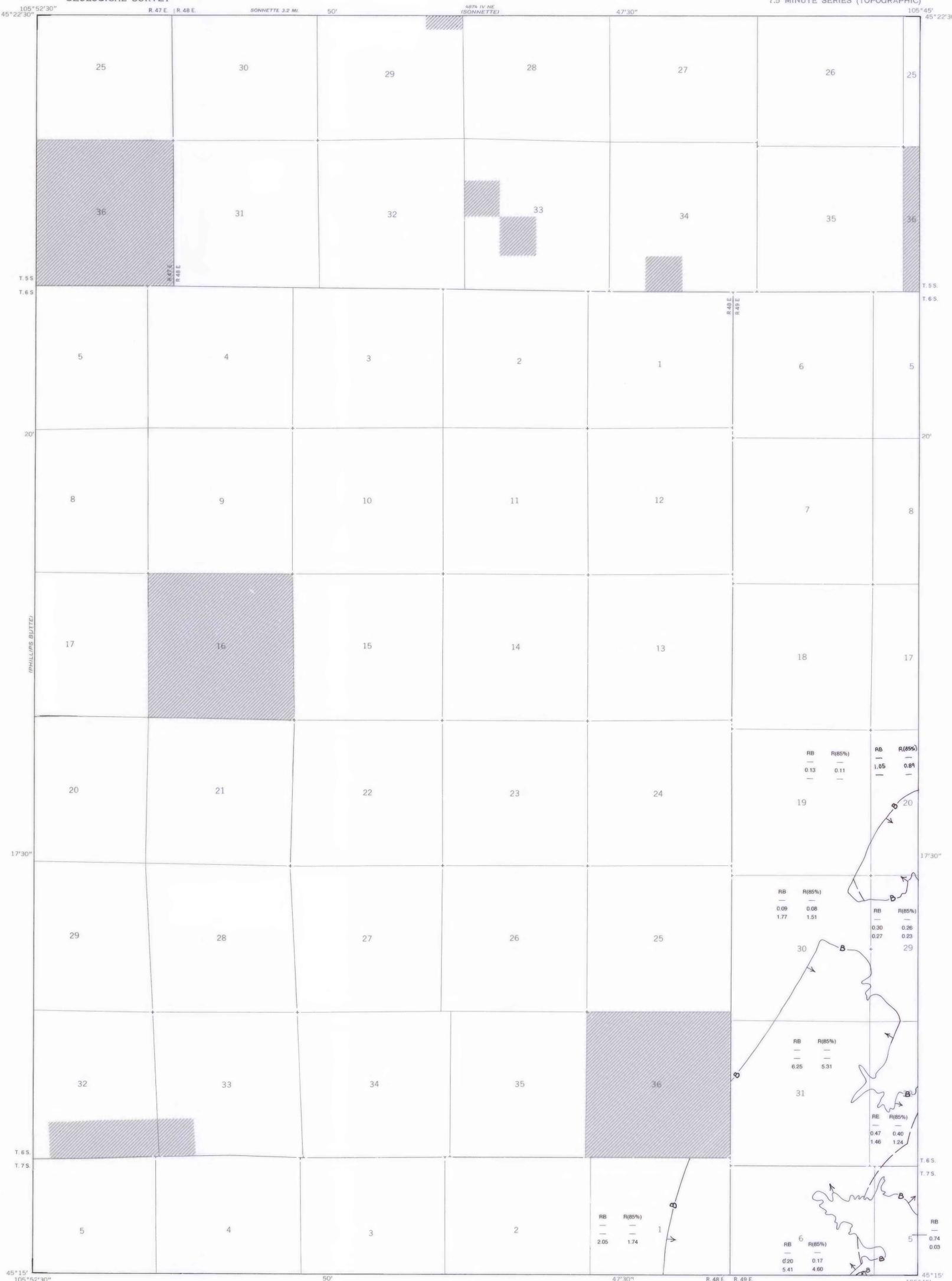
IDENTIFIED COAL RESOURCES—Showing totals for Reserve Base (RB) and Reserves (R), in millions of short tons, for each section or part(s) of a section of Federal coal land within the stripping-limit line. Dash indicates no resources in that category. Reserve Base (RB) X the Recovery Factor (85 percent) = Reserves (R).

NOTE: No stripping-limit line is shown because there is less than 500 feet of overburden above the Reserve Base coal. Consequently, all coal shown has a recovery factor of 85 percent.

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

To convert feet to meters, multiply feet by 0.3048.

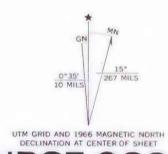
To convert miles to kilometers, multiply miles by 1.61.



RB	R(85%)	RB	R(85%)
0.13	0.11	1.05	0.89
0.09	0.08	0.30	0.26
1.77	1.51	0.27	0.23
6.25	5.31	0.47	0.40
2.05	1.74	1.46	1.24
0.20	0.17	5.41	4.60
0.74	0.65		
0.03	0.02		

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