

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

EXPLANATION

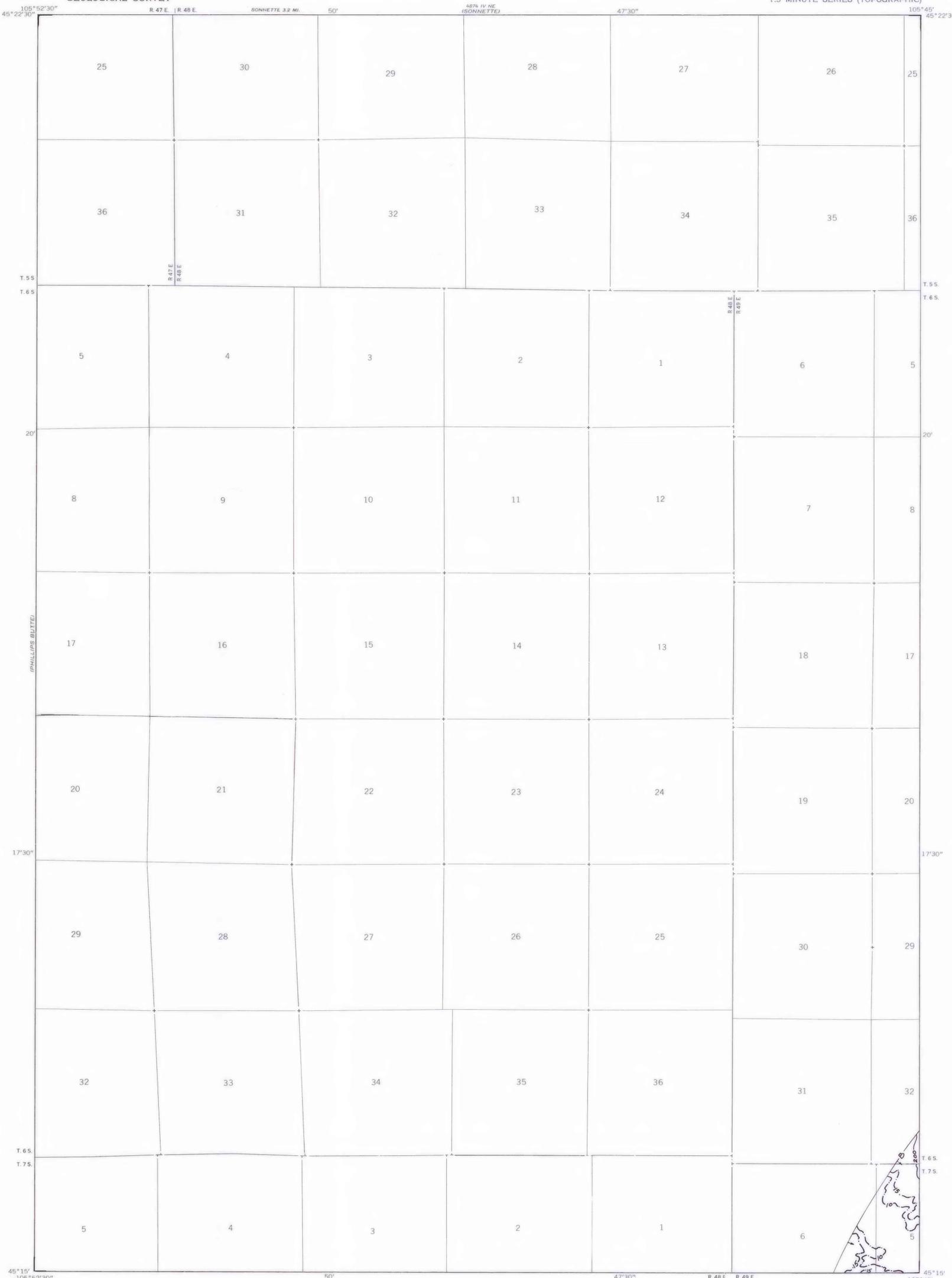
— 200 —  
OVERBURDEN ISOPACH—Showing thickness of overburden, in feet, from the surface to the top of the coal bed. Isopach interval 200 feet (61 m)

— 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.

— 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 limits.

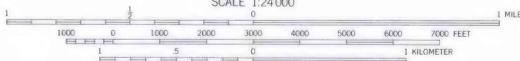
To convert yds<sup>3</sup>/ton to m<sup>3</sup>/metric ton, multiply yds<sup>3</sup>/ton by 0.842.

To convert feet to meters, multiply feet by 0.3048.

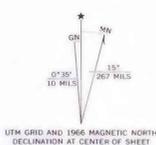


Base map from U.S. Geological Survey, 1966

SCALE 1:24 000



Compiled in 1977



UTM GRID AND 1966 MAGNETIC NORTH  
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

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

BY  
COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
1979

PLATE 32

OVERBURDEN ISOPACH AND MINING-RATIO  
MAP OF THE CACHE COAL BED