

EXPLANATION

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

— 5 —
MINING RATIO CONTOUR—Number
indicates cubic yards of
overburden per ton of
recoverable coal by surface
mining methods. Contours
shown only in areas within
the stripping limit.

— SL —
STRIPPING LIMIT LINE—Boundary
for surface mining of the
coal bed (in this quadrangle,
the 200-foot-overburden
isopach). Arrows point
toward the area suitable for
surface mining.

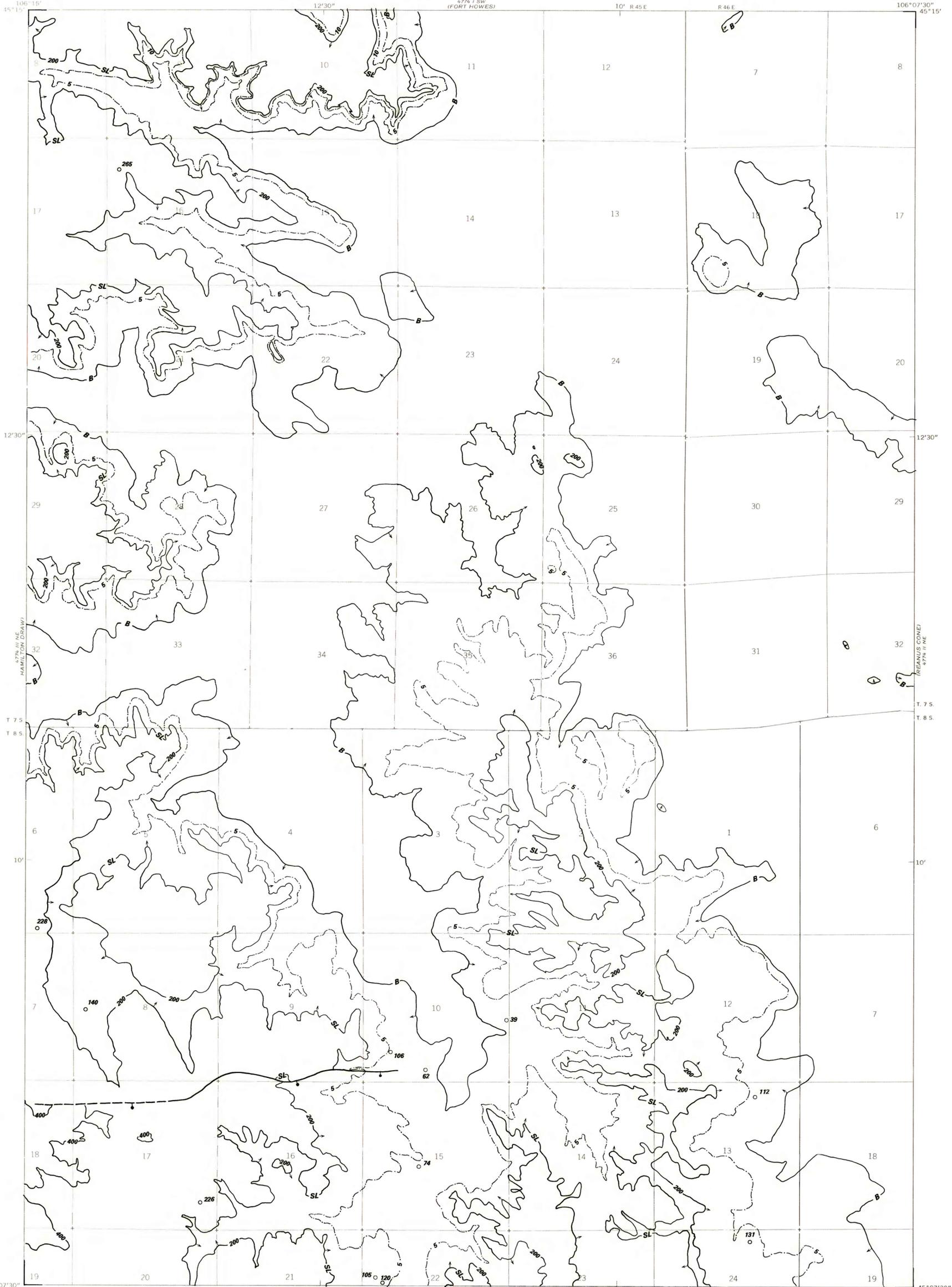
— B —
BOUNDARY OF RESERVE BASE
COAL—Drawn along the outcrop
of coal bed or the contact
between burned and unburned
coal. Arrows point toward
area of Reserve Base coal.

— —
FAULT—Dashed where approx-
imately located; bar and ball
on downthrown side.

○ 112
DRILL HOLE—Showing thickness
of overburden, in feet, from
the surface to the top of
the coal bed.

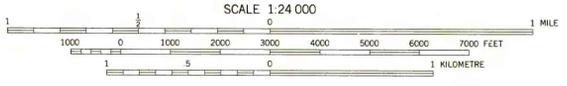
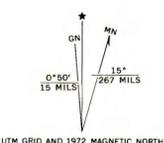
To convert cubic yards of
overburden per short ton of
recoverable coal to cubic
meters of overburden per
metric ton of recoverable
coal, multiply by 0.84.

To convert feet to meters,
multiply feet by 0.3.



Base from U.S. Geological Survey, 1972

Compiled in 1977



COAL RESOURCE OCCURRENCE AND COAL DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL MAPS OF THE
OTTER QUADRANGLE, POWDER RIVER COUNTY, MONTANA

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PLATE 16
OVERBURDEN ISOPACH AND
MINING RATIO MAP OF
THE CANYON COAL BED