

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

EXPLANATION

**100**  
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)

**5**  
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.

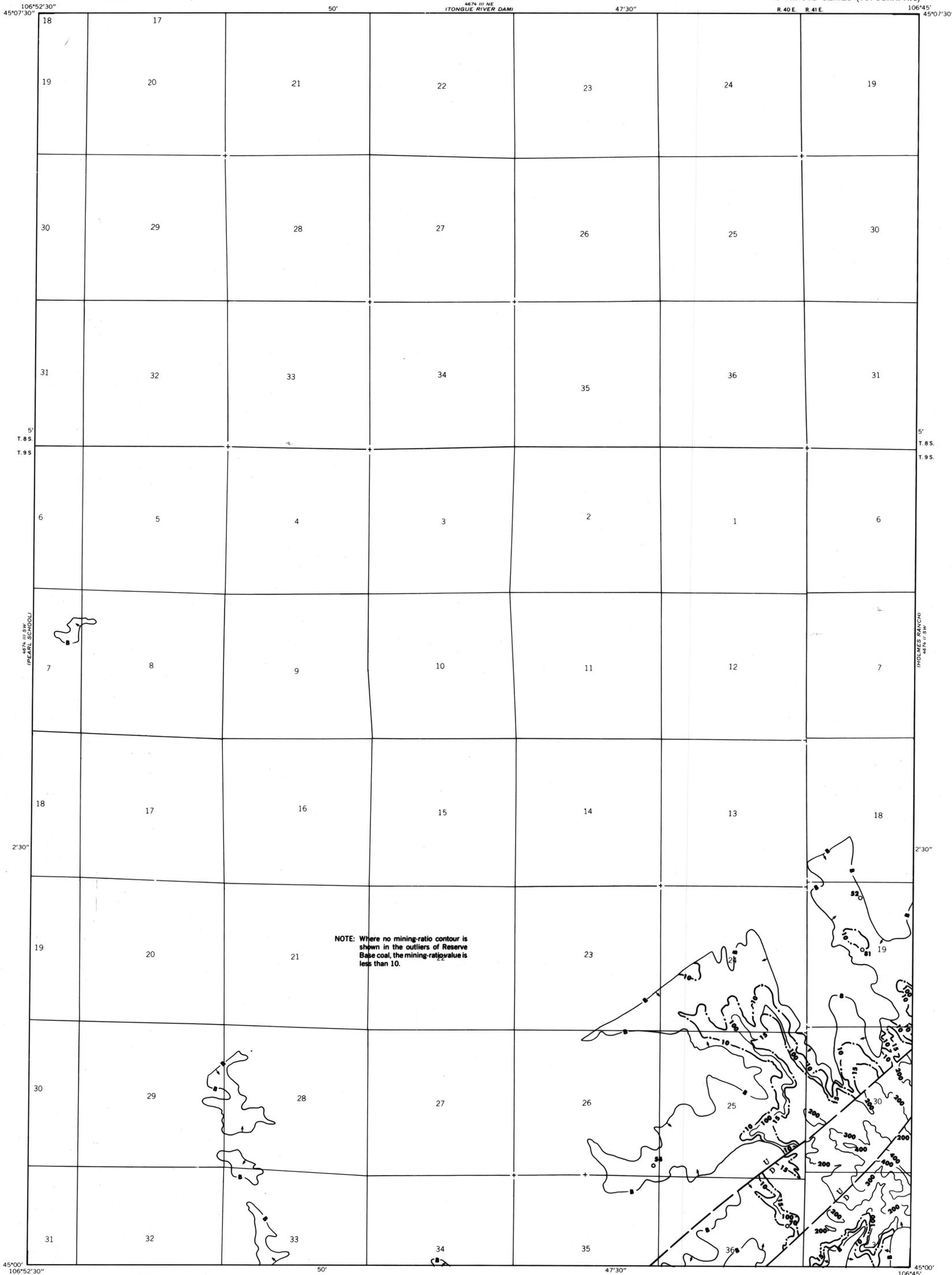
**54**  
DRILL HOLE—Showing thickness of overburden, in feet, from the surface to the top of the coal bed.

**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.

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

To convert feet to meters, multiply feet by 0.3048.

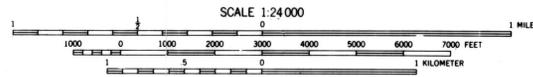
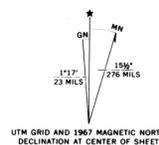
To convert yds<sup>3</sup>/ton to m<sup>3</sup>/metric ton, multiply yds<sup>3</sup>/ton by 0.842.



NOTE: Where no mining-ratio contour is shown in the outliers of Reserve Base coal, the mining-ratio value is less than 10.

Base map from U.S. Geological Survey, 1967

Compiled in 1977



**COAL RESOURCE OCCURRENCE MAP OF THE DECKER QUADRANGLE,  
BIG HORN COUNTY, MONTANA  
BY  
COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
1979**