

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

EXPLANATION

500
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).

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.

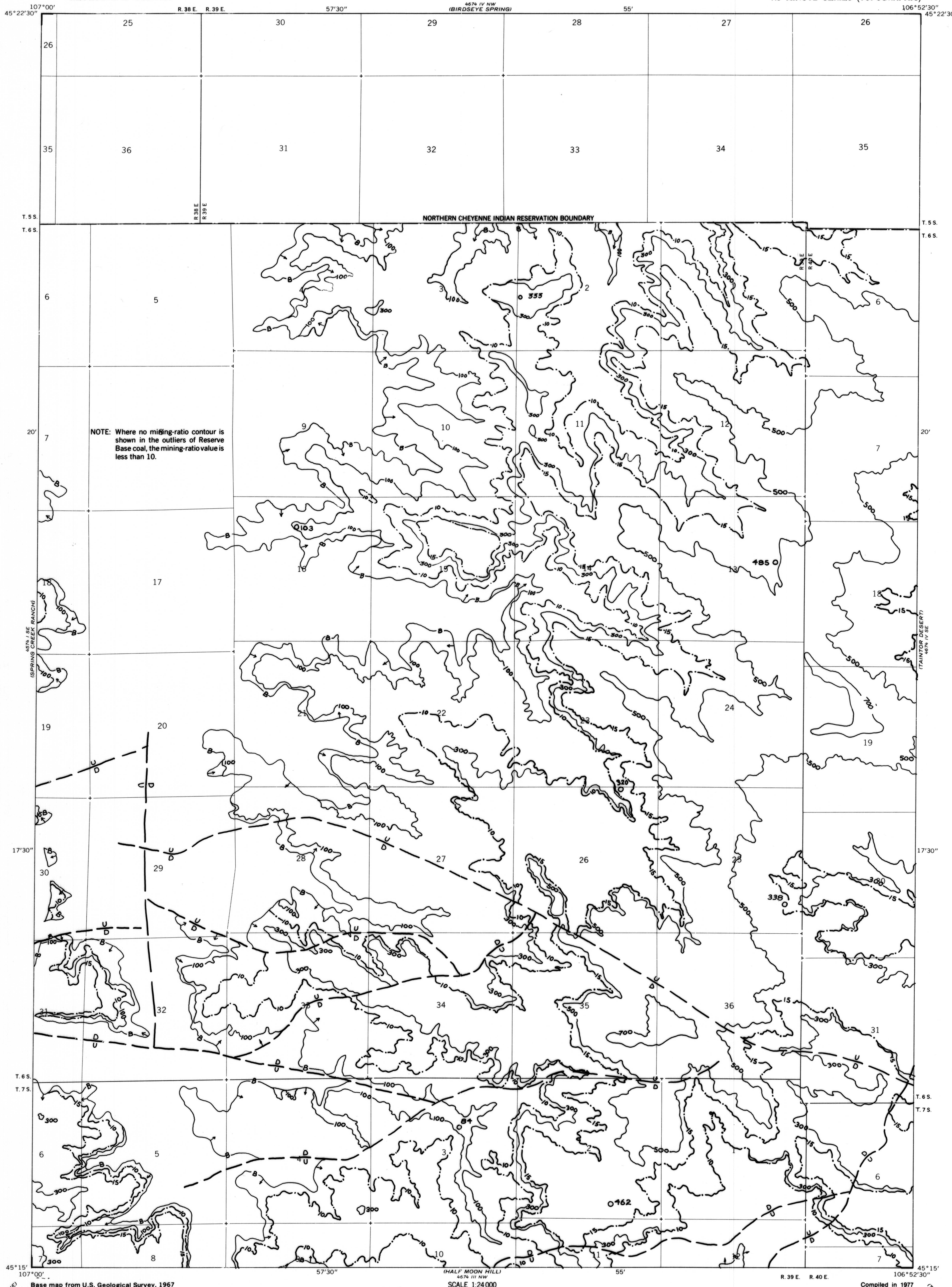
485
DRILL HOLE—Showing thickness of overburden, in feet, from the surface to the top of the coal bed.

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 short ton of recoverable coal by surface-mining methods. Contours shown only in areas suitable for surface mining within the stripping limits.

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

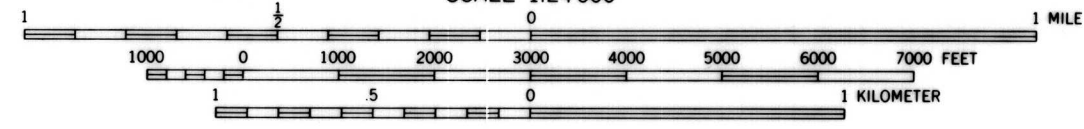
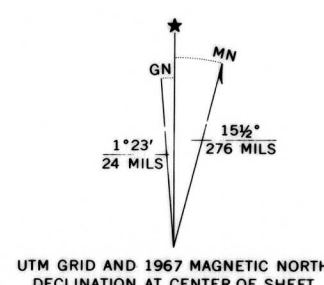
To convert feet to meters, multiply feet by 0.3048.



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

Base map from U.S. Geological Survey, 1967

Compiled in 1977



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