

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. The 200-foot isopach is omitted where it is too close to a mining-ratio contour for map readability. 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, and/or the fault boundary of coal. Arrows point toward area of coal 5 feet or more thick.

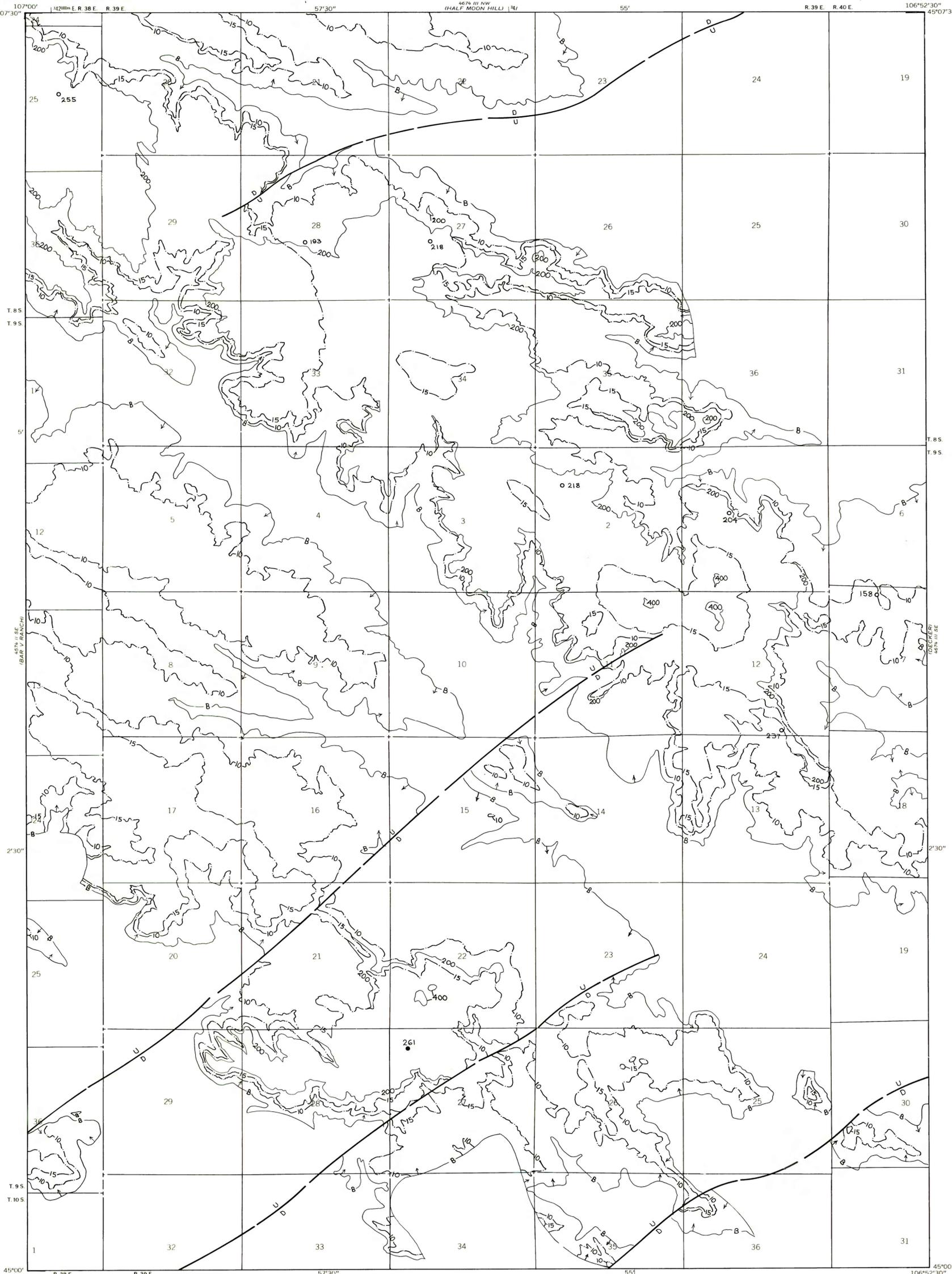
**218**  
DRILL HOLE—Showing thickness of overburden, in feet, from the surface to the top of the coal bed.

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

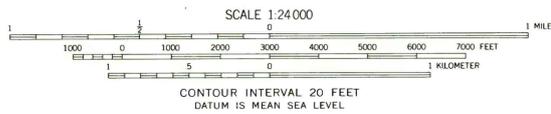
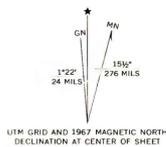
**10**  
MINING-RATIO CONTOUR—Number indicates cubic  
yards of overburden per short ton of recoverable coal by  
surface-mining methods. Contours shown only in areas  
suitable for surface mining within the stripping limits.

To convert 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.



Base map from U.S. Geological Survey, 1967



Compiled in 1977

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