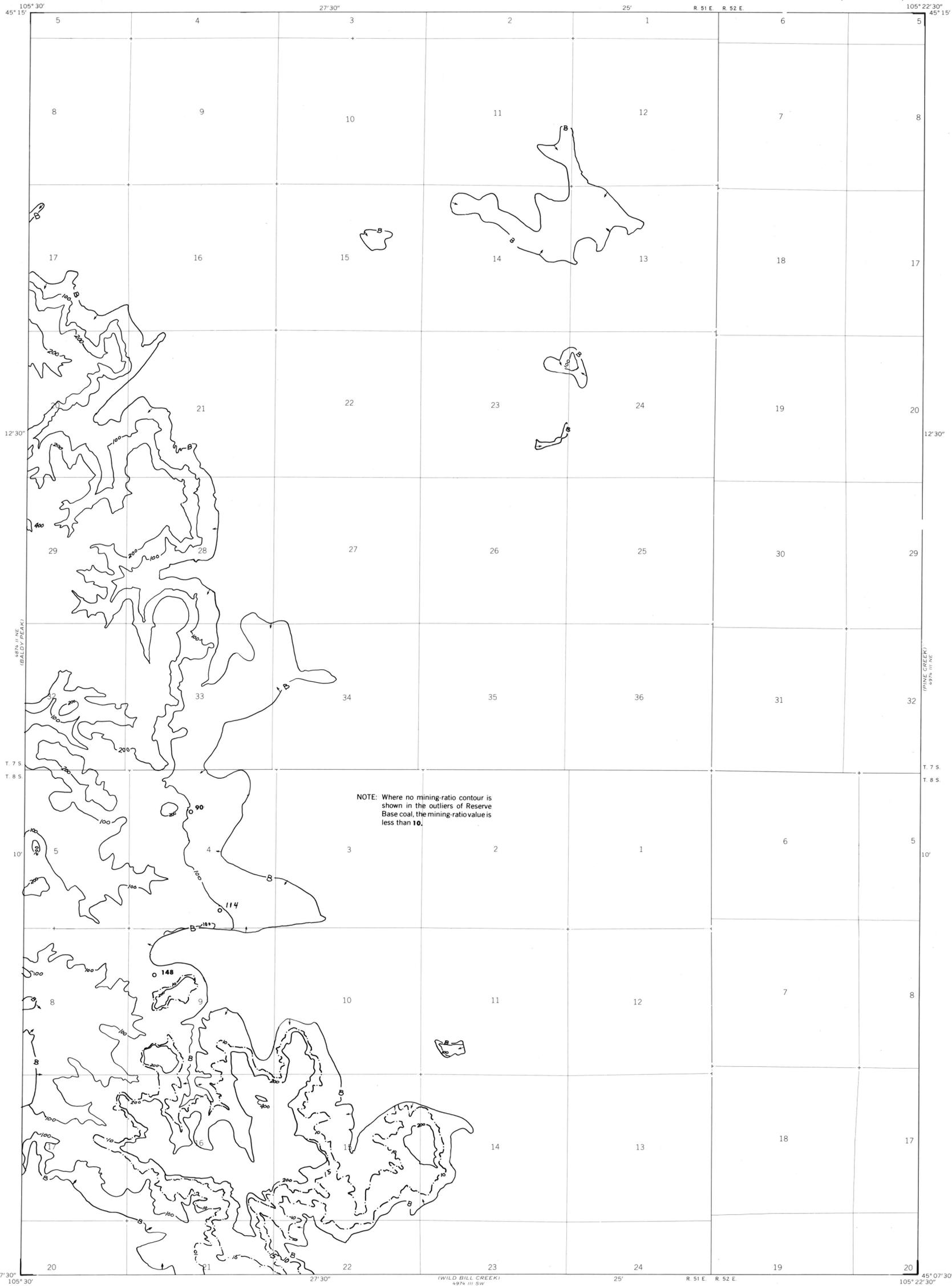


OPEN-FILE REPORT
This report has not been edited for conformity with
U.S. Geological Survey editorial standards or
stratigraphic nomenclature.



EXPLANATION

—200—
OVERBURDEN ISOPACH—Showing thickness of overburden, in feet, from the surface to the top of the coal bed. The 100-foot isopach is omitted where it is too close to a mining-ratio contour for map readability. Isopach interval 200 feet (61 m) with an intermediate 100-foot isopach.

↑ 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.

○ 140
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 ton of recoverable coal by surface-mining methods. Contours shown only in areas suitable for surface mining within the stripping limit.

To convert feet to meters, multiply feet by 0.3048.

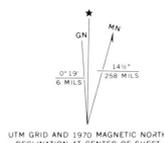
To convert yds³/ton to m³/metric ton, multiply yds³/ton by 0.842.

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, 1970

(BAY HORSE)
48° 11' N
105° 07' 30"

(BODE)
48° 11' N
105° 22' 30"



UTM GRID AND 1970 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



(WILD BILL CREEK)
4974 111 SW
SCALE 1:24 000



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

COAL RESOURCE OCCURRENCE MAP OF THE BEAR SKULL MOUNTAIN
QUADRANGLE, POWDER RIVER COUNTY, MONTANA
BY
COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES RESEARCH INSTITUTE
1979