

EXPLANATION

————— 200 —————
OVERBURDEN ISOPACHS - Showing thickness of overburden, in feet, from surface to top of coal bed. Isopach interval 100 feet (31 m) over strippable coal and 200 feet (61 m) beyond the stripping-limit line.

○ 532
DRILL HOLE - Showing thickness of overburden, in feet, from surface to top of coal bed.

————— 15 —————
MINING-RATIO CONTOUR - Number indicates cubic yards of overburden per ton of recoverable coal by surface mining methods. Contours shown only in areas underlain by coal of Reserve Base thickness within the stripping-limit (in this quadrangle, the 200-foot-overburden isopach). To convert mining ratio to cubic meters of overburden per metric ton of recoverable coal, multiply mining ratio by 0.8428.

A - A bed of the Fort Union
Al[88] - Almond [88]
RS[2] - Rock Springs [2]
COAL BED SYMBOLS AND NAMES - Coal beds identified by bracketed numbers are not formally named, but are numbered for identification purposes in this quadrangle only.

————— A —————
TRACE OF COAL BED OUTCROP - Showing symbol of name of coal bed as listed above. Dashed where inferred.

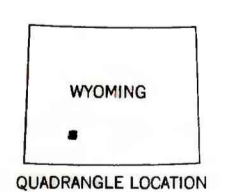
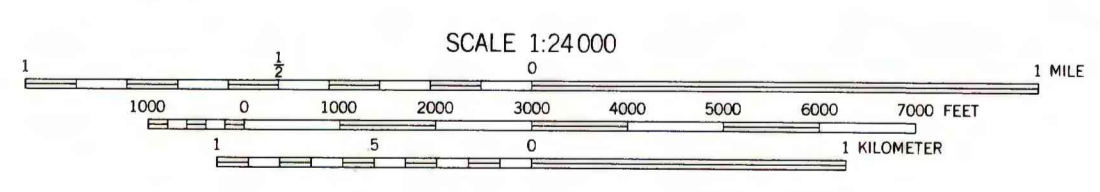
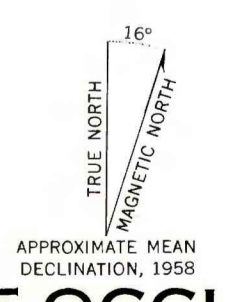
To convert feet to meters, multiply feet by 0.3048.

NOTE: Overburden isopachs are not drawn beyond dotted line because of insufficient data.

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Base from U.S. Geological Survey, 1958

Compiled in 1979



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

COAL RESOURCE OCCURRENCE MAP OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF THE BOARS TUSK 15-MINUTE QUADRANGLE, SWEETWATER COUNTY, WYOMING
BY
DAMES & MOORE
1979

PLATE 5
OVERBURDEN ISOPACH MAPS OF THE ROCK SPRINGS [2] AND THE ALMOND [88] COAL BEDS AND OVERBURDEN ISOPACH AND MINING RATIO MAP OF THE A COAL BED