

NW 1/4 NE 1/4 SW 1/4 sec. 35, T. 3 N., R. 95 W., and dips about 50° to the southwest. It is 6.0 feet (1.8 m) thick where measured at one location along the outcrop.

COAL RESOURCES

Data from outcrop measurements (Reheis, 1975; Pipiringos and Rosenlund, 1977) were used to construct an areal distribution and identified resources map of the non-isopached coal beds (plate 4). The source of each indexed data point shown on plate 1 is listed in table 4.

Coal resources for Federal land were calculated using data obtained from plate 4. The coal bed acreage (measured by planimeter), multiplied by the average thickness of the coal bed and by a conversion factor of 1,770 short tons of coal per acre foot (13,018 metric tons per hectare-meter) for subbituminous coal, or 1,800 short tons of coal per acre-foot (13,238 metric tons per hectare-meter) for bituminous coal, yields the coal resources in short tons for each coal bed. Coal beds thicker than 5.0 feet (1.5 m) that lie less than 3,000 feet (914 m) below the ground surface are included. These criteria differ somewhat from those stated in U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 1450-B which call for a minimum thickness of 28 inches (70 cm) for bituminous coal and a maximum depth of 1,000 feet (305 m) for both subbituminous and bituminous coal.

Only Reserve Base tonnages (designated as inferred resources) are calculated for the non-isopached coal beds. These are shown on plate 4, and are rounded to the nearest 10,000 short tons (9,072 metric tons). Coal Reserve Base tonnages per Federal section are shown on figure 2 and total approximately 2,410,000 short tons (2,190,000 metric tons) for the entire quadrangle. Reserve Base tonnages in the various development potential categories for surface and subsurface mining methods are shown in tables 2 and 3.

Dames & Moore has not made any determination of economic recoverability for any of the coal beds described in this report.

COAL DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

The standard criteria for classifying coal resource development potential by surface and subsurface mining methods were not applied to the White Rock quadrangle. Unknown development potentials are assigned to those areas where coal data is absent or extremely limited, such as those areas influenced by isolated data points in this quadrangle. Even though these areas may contain coal thicker than 5 feet (1.5 m), limited knowledge of the areal distribution, thickness, depth, and attitude of the coal bed prevents accurate evaluation of development potential in the high, moderate, and low categories. Coal tonnages included in the unknown potential category for the isolated data points in this quadrangle are believed to total approximately 1,460,000 short tons (1,320,000 metric tons) for surface mining methods and approximately 950,000 short tons (860,000 metric tons) for conventional subsurface and in-situ mining methods.

Table 4. -- Sources of data used on plate 1

Table with 3 columns: Plate 1 Index Number, Source, and Data Base. It lists 5 sources of data used on plate 1, including Pipiringos and Rosenlund (1977), Reheis (1975), and Hancock (1925).

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Table 3. -- Coal Reserve Base data for subsurface mining methods for Federal coal lands (in short tons) in the White Rock quadrangle, Rio Blanco and Moffat Counties, Colorado.

Table with 6 columns: Coal Bed or Zone, High Development Potential, Moderate Development Potential, Low Development Potential, Unknown Development Potential, and Total. It shows data for Isolated Data Points and Totals.

NOTE: To convert short tons to metric tons, multiply by 0.9072.

*Includes 890,000 short tons dipping greater than 15°.

Table 1. -- Chemical analyses of coals in the White Rock quadrangle, Rio Blanco and Moffat Counties, Colorado.

Table with 13 columns: Location, COAL BED NAME, Form of Analysis, Moisture, Volatile Matter, Fixed Carbon, Ash, Sulfur, Hydrogen, Carbon, Nitrogen, Oxygen, Heating Value (Btu/lb). It provides detailed chemical analysis data for various coal beds.

Form of Analysis: A, as received; B, air dried; C, moisture free; D, moisture and ash free. Note: To convert Btu/pound to kilojoules/kilogram, multiply by 2.326.

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References--Continued

List of references including Storrs (1902), Tweto and Ogden (1976), U.S. Bureau of Land Management (1977), and U.S. Bureau of Mines and U.S. Geological Survey (1976).

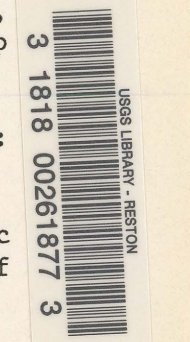
REFERENCES

List of references including American Society for Testing and Materials (1977), Bass (1955), Beaumont (1979), Emmons (1877), Gale (1907), George et al. (1937), Grose (1972), Hancock (1925), Hancock and Eby (1930), and Hewett (1889).

References--Continued

List of references including Hills (1893), Howard (1972), Konishi (1959), Kucera (1959), Pipiringos and Rosenlund (1977), Reheis (1975), Robinson (1972), Rowley et al. (1978), Ryer (1977), and Sears (1924).

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