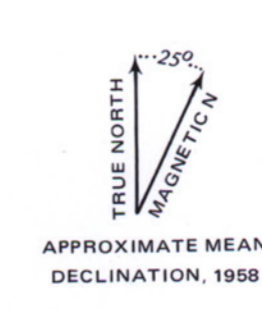
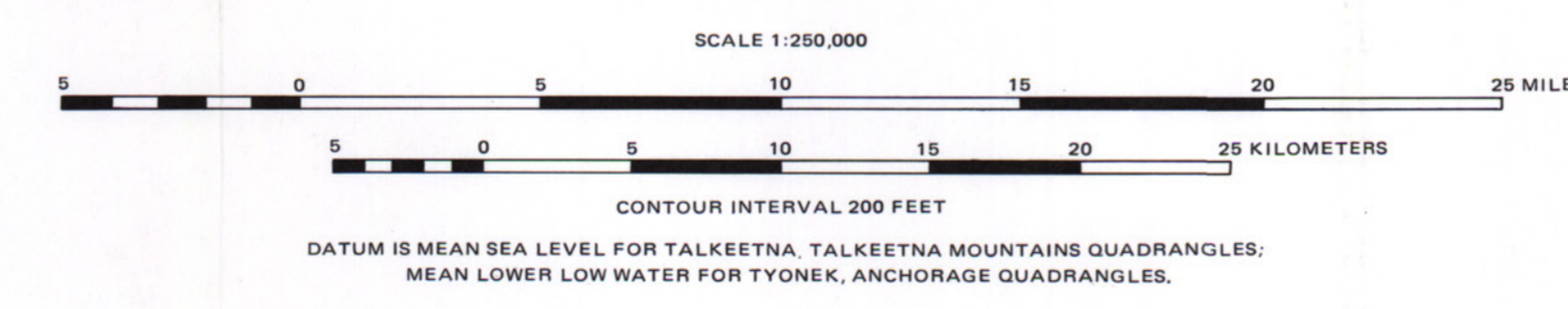
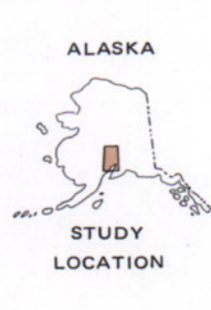




Base from U.S. Geological Survey, Anchorage (1962, rev. 1979), Talkeetna (1958, rev. 1967), Talkeetna Mountains (1954, rev. 1977), and Tyonek (1958, rev. 1974) Quadrangles, Alaska. Quadrangle-index map shown on plate 1.
 Compiled by R.D. Merritt, G.R. Eskins, and J.G. Clough, 1982; revised by R.D. Merritt. Cartography by K.S. Pearson.



- COAL-POTENTIAL RANKING**
- 1 High potential. Area where reserves have been proved by drilling or where significant coal resources have been determined by field investigations. Field-examined or reported exposures with coal beds of minable thickness (for example, at least one 5-in-thick seam or multiple 1-in-thick seams).
 - 2 Moderate potential. Areas that are a) reasonable distances from coal outcrops or drill holes so that significant resources can be projected and inferred to be present, or b) rated relatively lower because of remoteness, complex structure, or other constraints. Further exploration warranted.
 - 3 Low potential. Areas where available evidence shows that significant coal deposits at minable depths do not exist.
 - 4 No potential. Areas where coal-bearing formations are absent. Chiefly restricted to exposures of pre-Tertiary basement.
 - Insufficient data available.

COAL-POTENTIAL MAP OF THE SUSITNA LOWLAND, SOUTH-CENTRAL ALASKA

by
R.D. Merritt
 1983