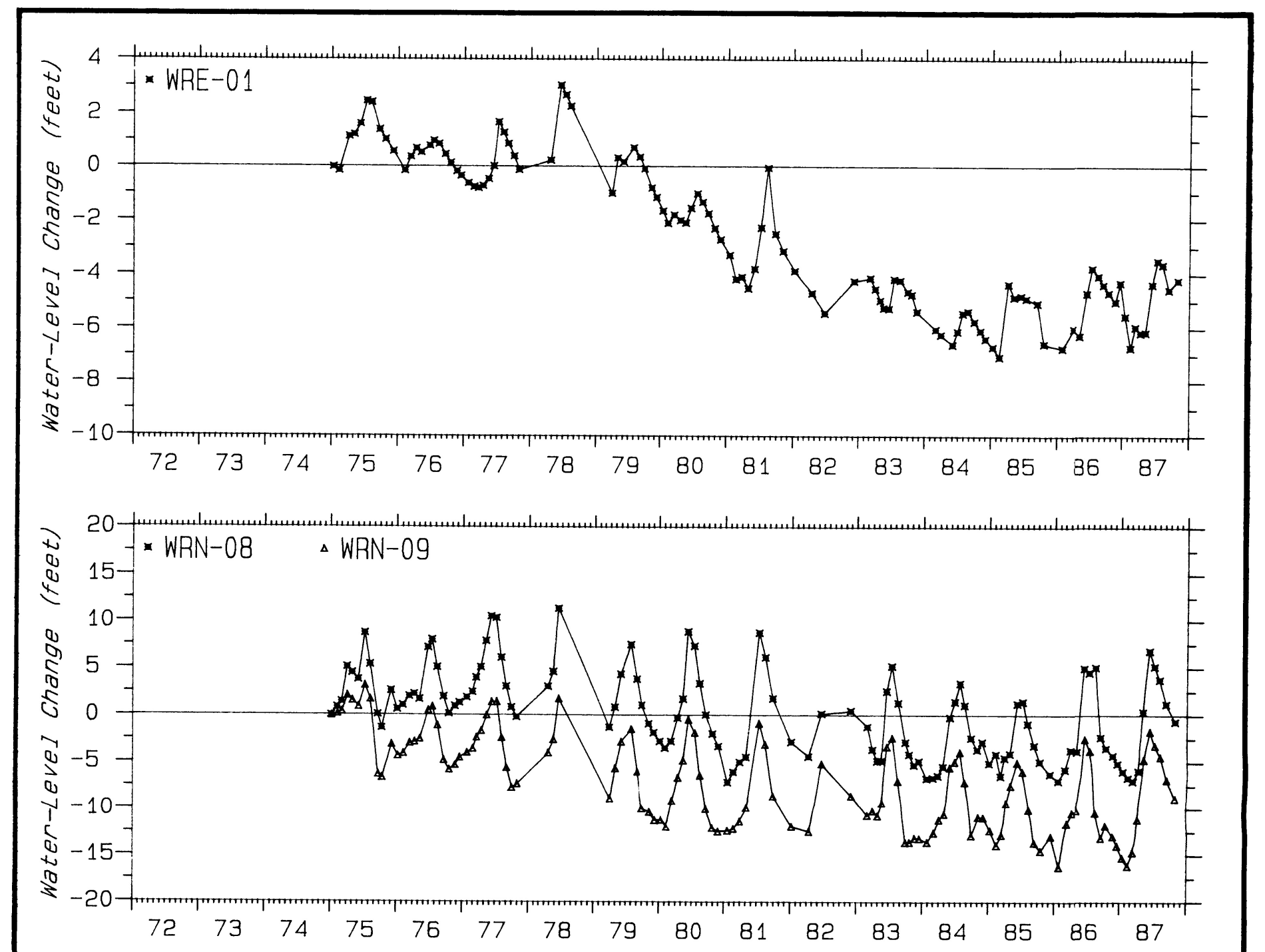
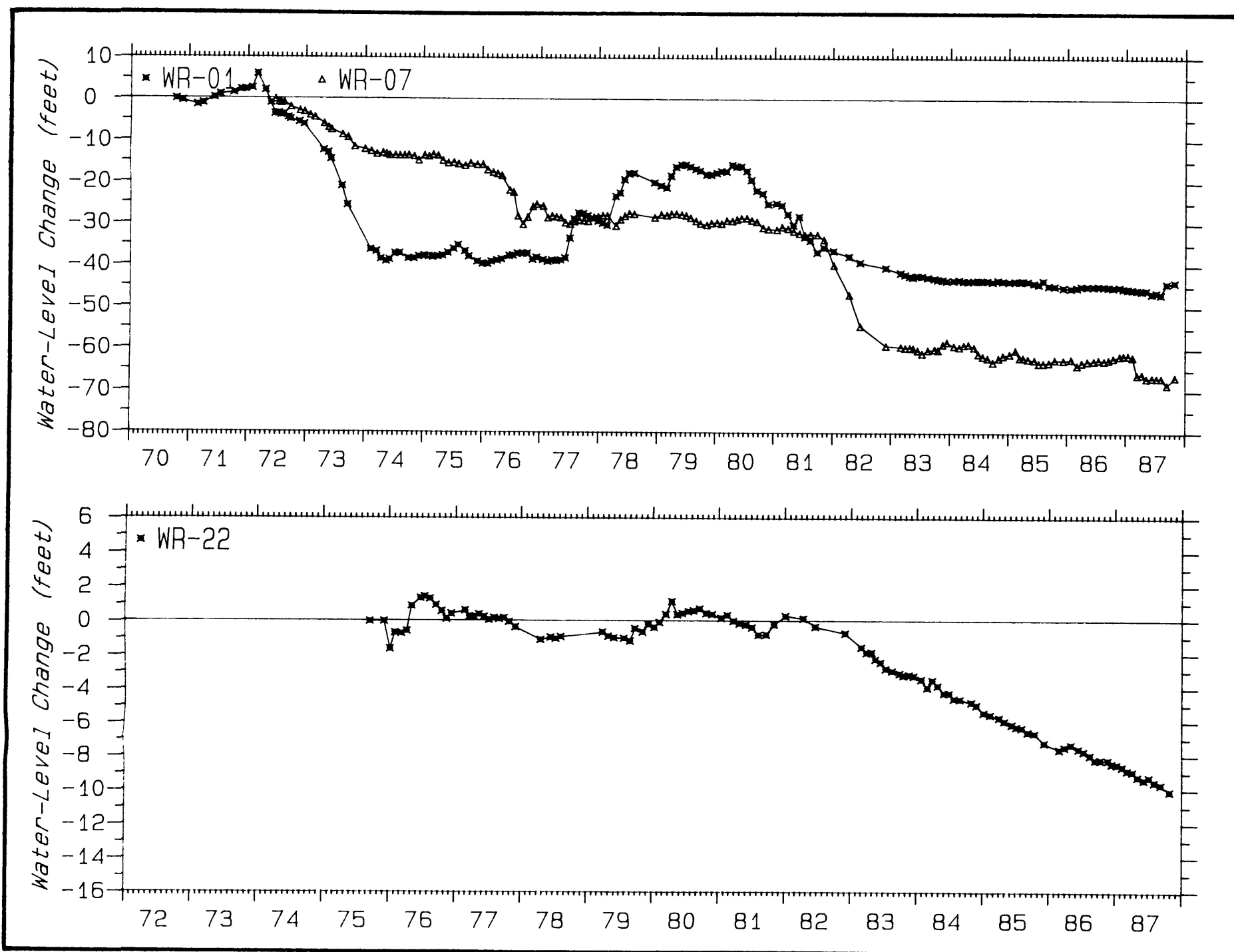


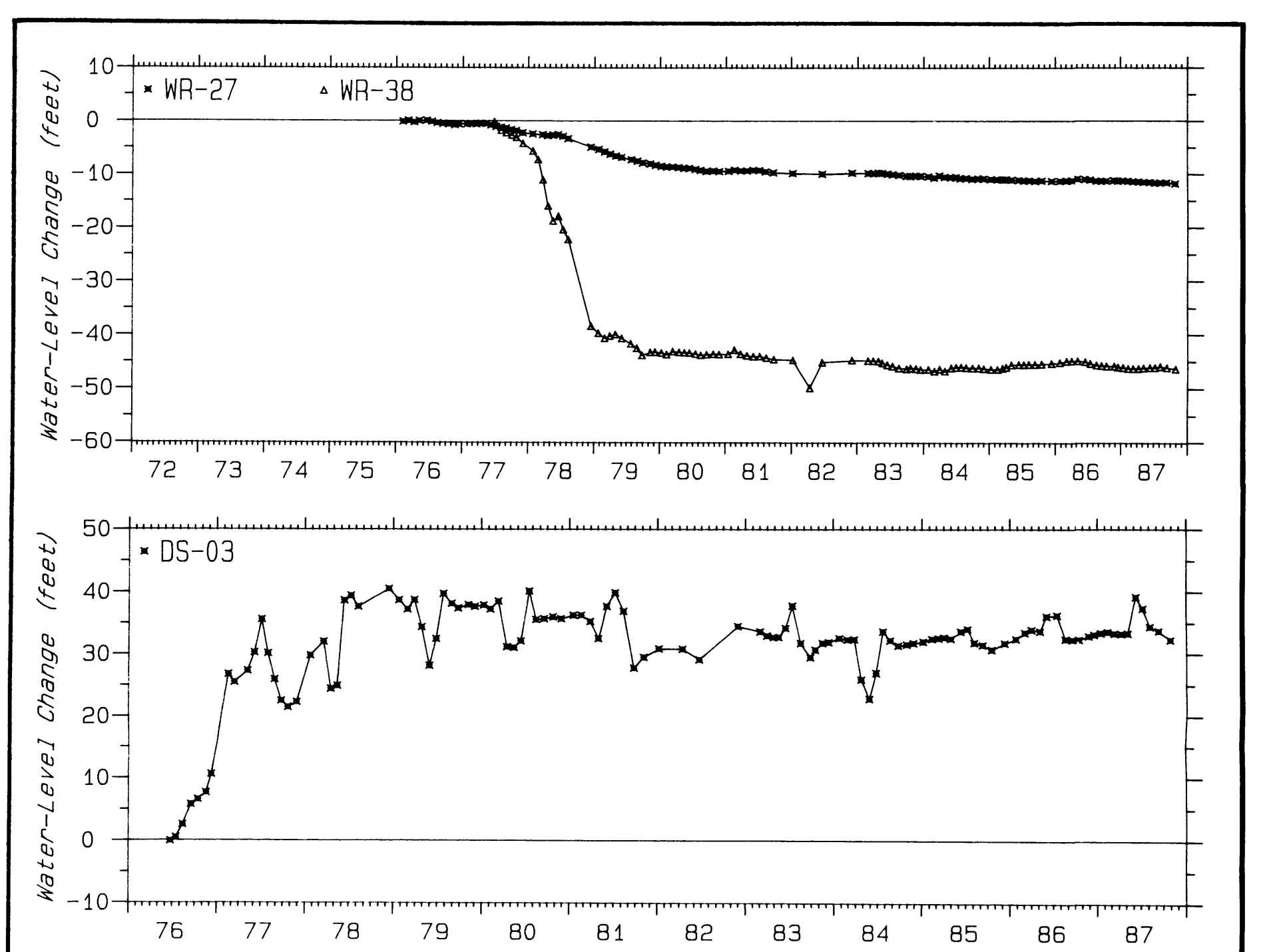
HYDROGRAPH 6 Near Decker, water levels in alluvium along Squirrel Creek (WR-56) and along Youngs Creek (WR-44) have not declined despite extensive drawdowns for coal-bed aquifers below the valley floors



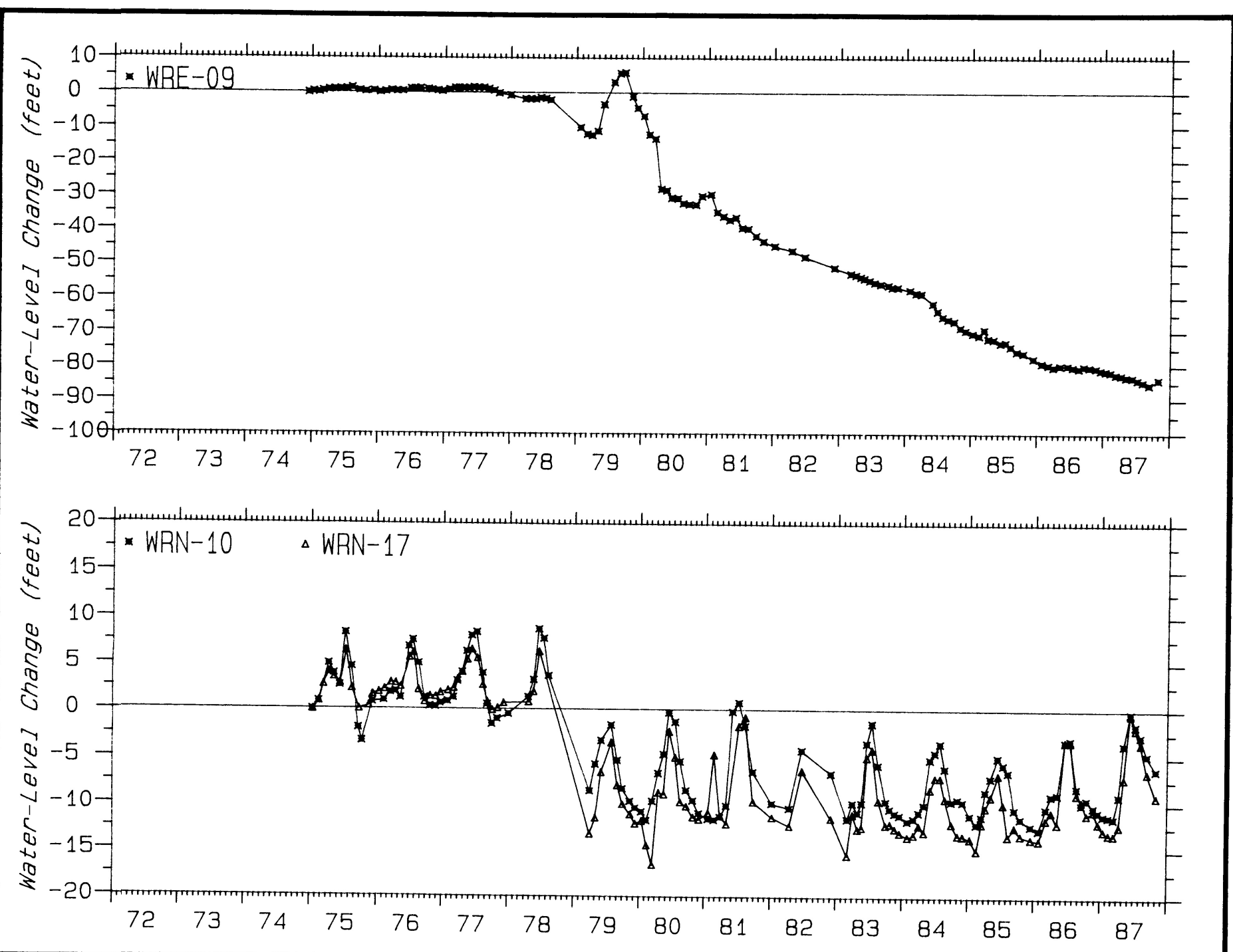
HYDROGRAPH 7 Stage levels for Tongue River Reservoir control water levels in adjacent alluvium (WRE-01) and in nearby coal-bed aquifers (WRN-08, WRN-09)



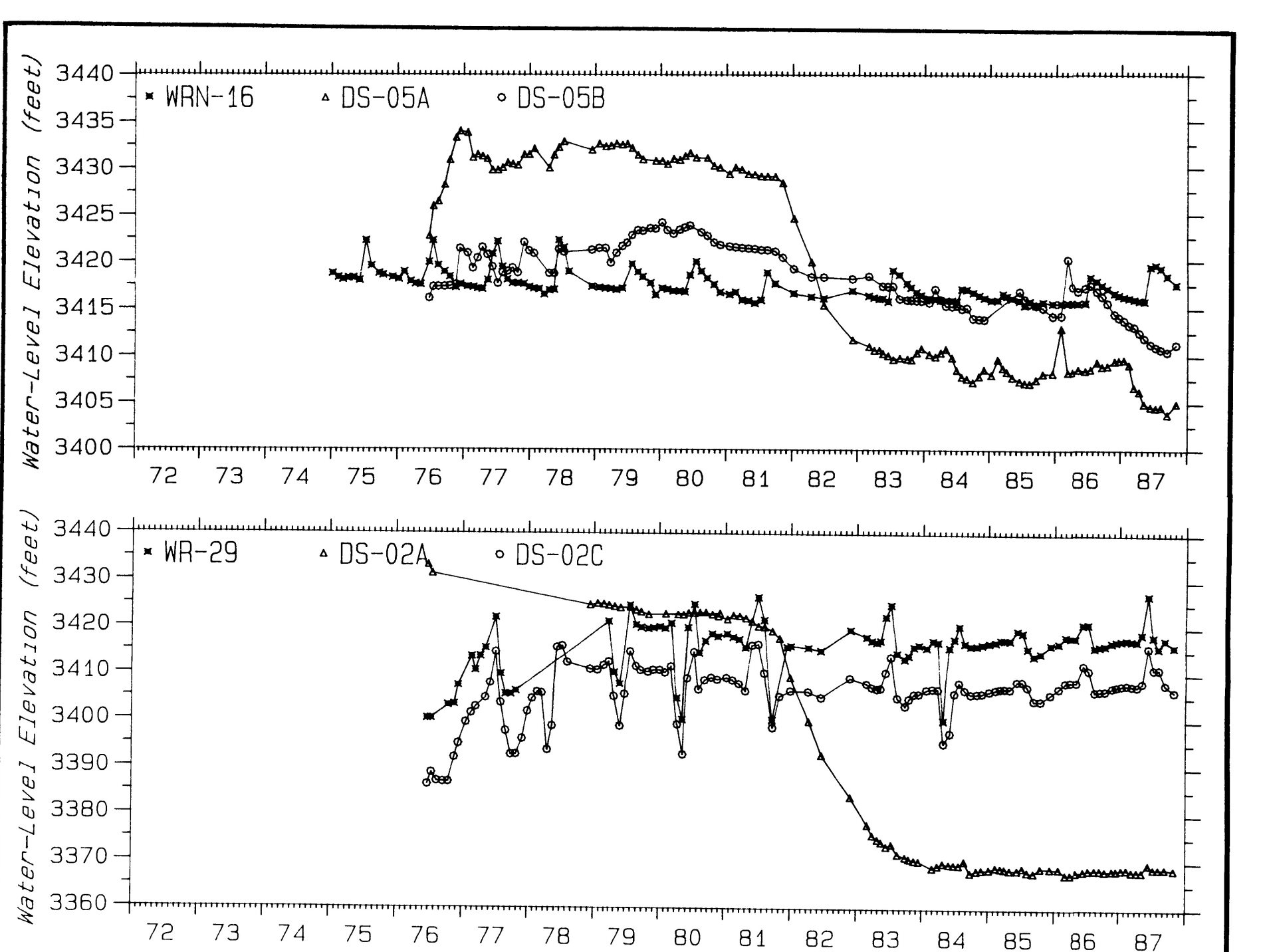
HYDROGRAPH 8 At the West Decker mine, water levels for the D-1 coal bed (WR-01) and the D-2 coal bed (WR-07) declined rapidly when mining of the former began. Mining of the D-2 coal bed, beginning in 1981, caused increased drawdowns. Drawdown continues 3-1/2 miles west of the mine at WR-22



HYDROGRAPH 9 Water levels in coal aquifers near the Ash Creek mine in Wyoming declined rapidly, followed by a leveling in response to a constant-head boundary (WR-27, WR-38). Following backfilling at the West Decker mine, water levels in the newly created spoils aquifer rose 40 feet within 2 years (DS-03)



HYDROGRAPH 10 Near the East Decker mine, water levels for the D-2 coal bed (WRE-09) began a sharp decline when the mine opened in 1978. Drawdowns passing westward beneath the Tongue River Reservoir may be the sharp declines for the D-2 coal bed at WRN-10 and WRN-17



HYDROGRAPH 11 Water levels for the D-2 coal bed (DS-05A), mine spoils (DS-05B), and off-site water table (WRN-16) demonstrate vertical flow between the D-2 coal bed and spoils at the northern end of the West Decker mine. At the south end, there is lateral flow from the off-site water table (WR-29) to the spoils (DS-02C), with little or no influence from the deeper D-2 aquifer (DS-02A)

SELECTED HYDROGRAPHS OF THE DECKER AREA

by
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