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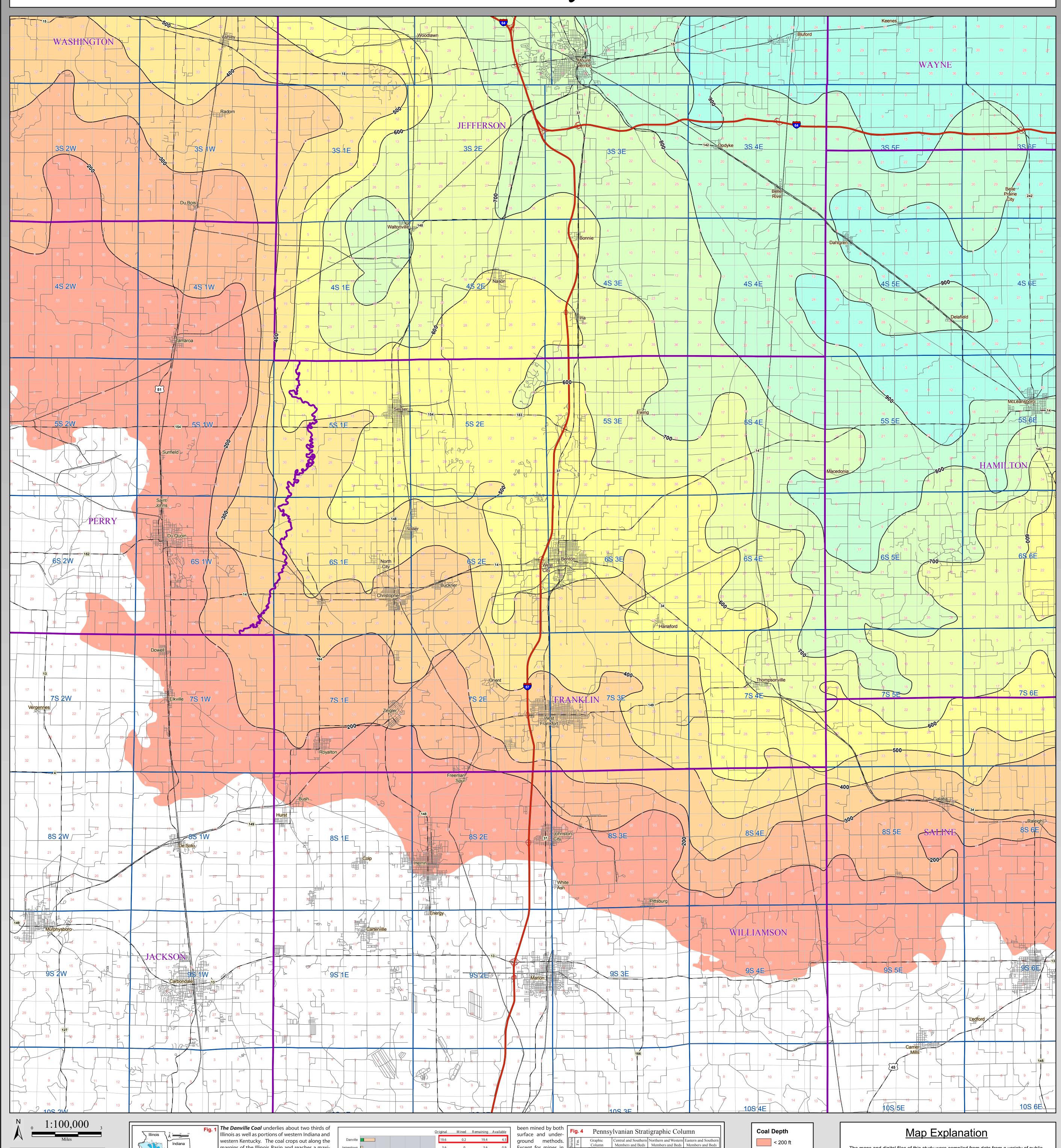
Danville Coal Depth FRANKLIN County

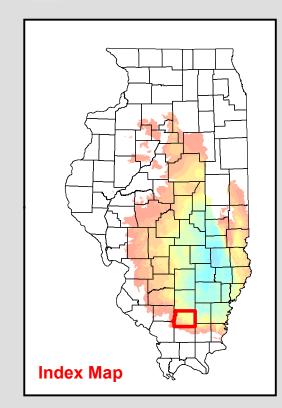
County Coal Map Series Andrew Louchios, Scott Elrick, Chris Korose, David Morse

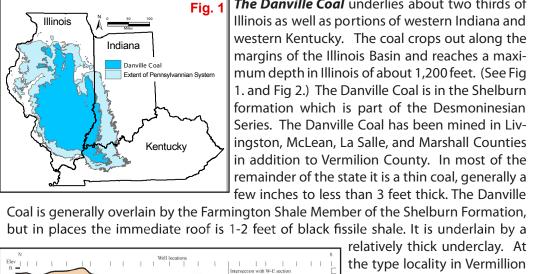
Map construction: October 26, 2009

This product is under review and may not meet the standards of the Illinois State Geological Survey.

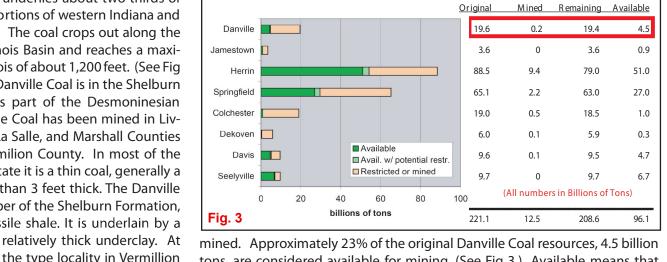
County coal maps and select quadrangle maps available as downloadable PDF files at: http://www.isgs.illinois.edu/maps-data-pub/coal-maps/county-index.shtml







kins, 1968 - B95). (See Fig 4.) The original resource of Dan-



the type locality in Vermillion tons, are considered available for mining. (See Fig 3.) Available means that to be too thin or too county, the Danville Coal is 6 the surface land-use and geologic conditions related to mining of the deposit poor in quality to jusfeet thick and occurs 20 feet (e.g. thickness, depth, in-place tonnage, stability of bedrock overburden) are tify recovery and was above the Herrin Coal. (Hop-comparable to other coals currently being mined in the state. Of these resources, 4 billion tons occur in coal 42 to 66 inches thick and 0.4 billion tons occur in thicknesses greater than 66 inches.

nois totals 19.6 billion tons, 1% of the original resource has been depleted. The most extensive area of

of which 0.2 billion have been mining was in east-central Illinois near the city of Danville where the coal has

ville Coal in the State of Illi- **T**he Danville Coal has been mined in Illinois for over 100 years, but only about

Except for mines in

east-central Illinois,

most large surface

mines recover the

Danville Coal only as Gimlet Sandstone Rock Branch (SW)/ DeGraff (S) Coal part of their opera------Farmington Shale Danville Coal tion to remove overburden to mine the underlying Coal. In many cases, the Danville seam Herrin Coal Spring Lake Coal Bed Big Creek Sandstone Herrin Coal simply discarded in the spoil pile with other rock overburden. (Modified from ISGS Pub. IM 124, Korose, et al)

Lonsdale Limestone

- Handbook of Illinois Stratigraphy, 1975, Illinois State Geological Survey Bulletin 95, 261p. - Christopher P. Korose, Colin G. Treworgy, Russell J. Jacobson, and Scott D. Elrick, 2002, Availabil-

ity of the Danville, Jamestown, Dekoven, Davis, and Seelyville Coals for mining in Selected Areas

of Illinois: Illinois State Geological Survey Illinois Minerals 124, 44 p.

< 200 ft 200 to 300 ft 300 to 400 ft 400 to 500 ft 500 to 600 ft 600 to 700 ft 700 to 800 ft 800 to 900 ft 900 to 1000 ft 1000 to 1100 ft 1100 to 1200 ft 1200 to 1300 ft 1300 to 1400 ft

1400 to 1500 ft

1500 to 1600 ft

The maps and digital files of this study were compiled from data from a variety of public and private sources and have varying degrees of completeness and accuracy. They present interpretations of the geology of the area and are based on available data. However, these interpretations are based on data that may vary with respect to accuracy of geographic location, type, quantity, and reliability, as they were supplied to the Illinois State Geological Survey. Consequently, the accuracy of the interpreted features shown

in these files is subject to the limitations of the data and varies from place to place. Contoured features less than 7 million square feet (about 1/2 mile square) in area may not be accurately portrayed or resolved. This data set provides a large-scale conceptual model of the geology of the area on which to base further work. These data are not intended for use in site-specific screening or decision-making.

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