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Danville Coal Depth LASALLE 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

http://www.isgs.illinois.edu 36N 2E 36N 1E KENDALL 1,8N-14-E-34 35N 6E 35N 4E 35N 3E 35N 5E 35N 2E 17N⁵11Ė Wedron 34N 6E 34N 4E 34N 3E 34N 2E 34N 1E 234N 5E2 Ottawa 33N 6E 33N 5E 33N 3E LASALLE 33N 1W 33N 2W Granville 32N 6E 32N 4E 32N 3E 32N 1E 32N ⁻ Leonore 31N 6E 31N 1W 31N 1E 32N 2W 24 Magnolia 30N 6E 30N 5E MARSHALL Long Point 29N 5E 29N 4E 29N 1E LIVINGSTON Fig. 1 The Danville Coal underlies about two thirds of been mined by both Fig. 4 Pennsylvanian Stratigraphic Column **Coal Depth** Map Explanation Original Mined Remaining Available Illinois as well as portions of western Indiana and surface and under-Central and Southern Northern and Western Eastern and Southern western Kentucky. The coal crops out along the ground methods. < 200 ft margins of the Illinois Basin and reaches a maxi-Except for mines in The maps and digital files of this study were compiled from data from a variety of public 200 to 300 ft mum depth in Illinois of about 1,200 feet. (See Fig east-central Illinois, and private sources and have varying degrees of completeness and accuracy. They . and Fig 2.) The Danville Coal is in the Shelburn present interpretations of the geology of the area and are based on available data. most large surface 300 to 400 ft formation which is part of the Desmoninesian However, these interpretations are based on data that may vary with respect to accuracy mines recover the

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

- 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-

Danville Coal only as

tion to remove over-

burden to mine the

Coal. In many cases,

the Danville seam

has been considered

simply discarded in

sources, 4 billion tons occur in coal 42 to 66 inches thick and 0.4 billion tons the spoil pile with other rock overburden. (Modified from ISGS Pub. IM 124, Korose, et al)

■ Avail. w/ potential restr

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 jus-

feet thick and occurs 20 feet (e.g. thickness, depth, in-place tonnage, stability of bedrock overburden) are tify recovery and was

mining was in east-central Illinois near the city of Danville where the coal has

relatively thick underclay. At mined. Approximately 23% of the original Danville Coal resources, 4.5 billion

above the Herrin Coal. (Hop-comparable to other coals currently being mined in the state. Of these re-

occur in thicknesses greater than 66 inches.

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

221.1 12.5 208.6 96.1

nois totals 19.6 billion tons, 1% of the original resource has been depleted. The most extensive area of ity of the Danville, Jamestown, Dekoven, Davis, and Seelyville Coals for mining in Selected Areas

Series. The Danville Coal has been mined in Liv-

ingston, McLean, La Salle, and Marshall Counties

n addition to Vermilion County. In most of the

remainder of the state it is a thin coal, generally a

few inches to less than 3 feet thick. The Danville

kins, 1968 - B95). (See Fig 4.)

The original resource of Dan-

Coal is generally overlain by the Farmington Shale Member of the Shelburn Formation,

North-south cross section of the Pennsylvanian System in Illinois
(Note: apparent thickness and din are distorted due to vertical exaggeration.)

Index Map

but in places the immediate roof is 1-2 feet of black fissile shale. It is underlain by a

Lonsdale Limestone

Gimlet Sandstone

Farmington Shale Danville Coal

Herrin Coal Spring Lake Coal Bed Big Creek Sandstone ermillionville Sandston

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

Disclaimer

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

These data are not intended for use in site-specific screening or decision-making.

conceptual model of the geology of the area on which to base further work.

Data included in this map are suitable for use at a scale of 1:100,000.

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