(217) 333-4747

http://www.isgs.illinois.edu

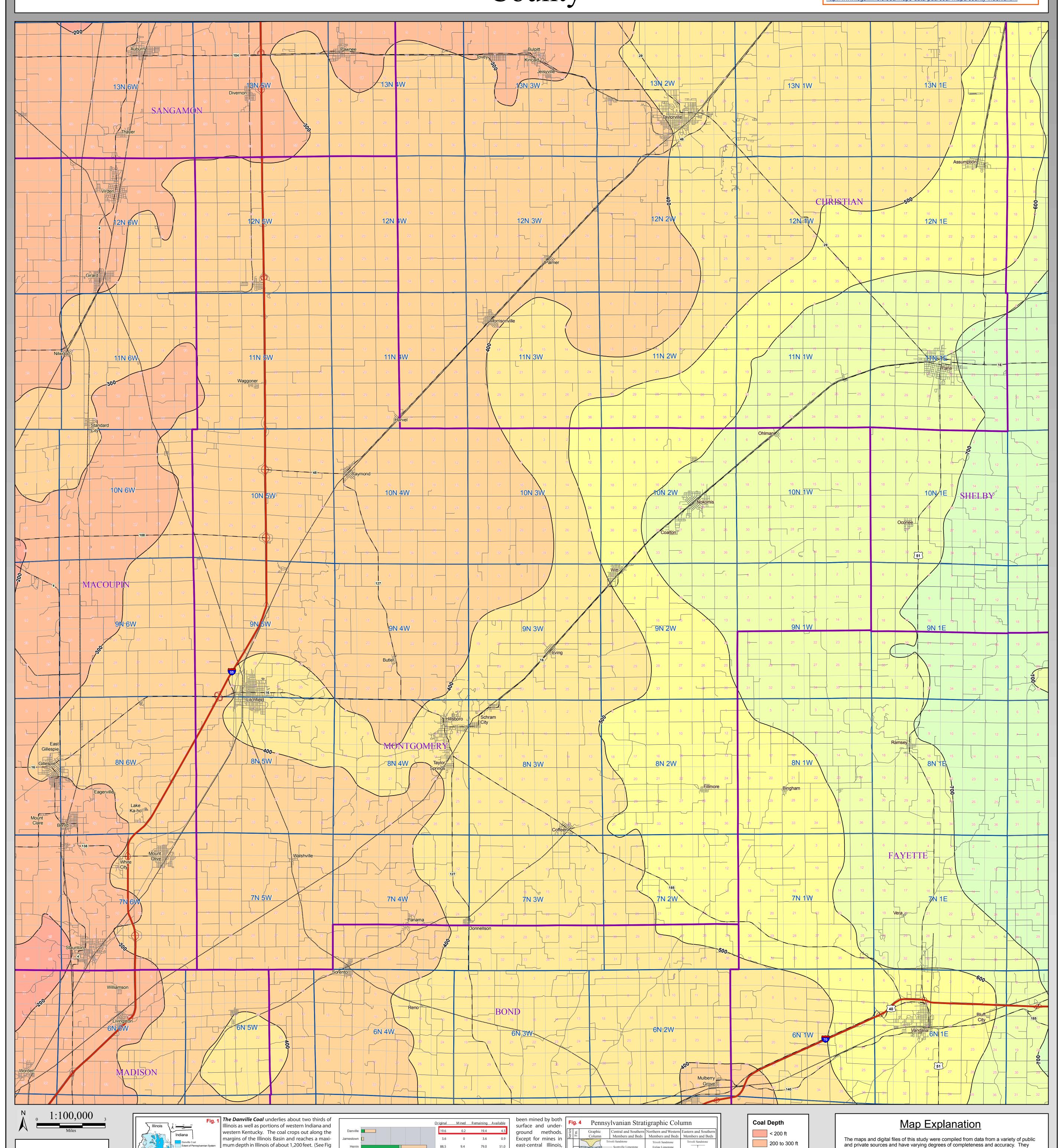
Danville Coal Depth MONTGOMERY County

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



most large surface

mines recover the

Danville Coal only as

part of their opera-

tion to remove over-

burden to mine the

Coal. In many cases,

simply discarded in

underlying

12.5

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

county, the Danville Coal is 6 the surface land-use and geologic conditions related to mining of the deposit

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

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

the type locality in Vermillion tons, are considered available for mining. (See Fig 3.) Available means that to be too thin or too

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

sources, 4 billion tons occur in coal 42 to 66 inches thick and 0.4 billion tons

1. and Fig 2.) The Danville Coal is in the Shelburn

formation which is part of the Desmoninesian

Series. The Danville Coal has been mined in Liv-

ingston, McLean, La Salle, and Marshall Counties

in 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,

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

Disclaimer

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

Lonsdale Limestone

Gimlet Sandstone

Farmington Shale Danville Coal

Herrin Coal Spring Lake Coal Bed Big Creek Sandstone

Herrin Coal

Rock Branch (SW)/ DeGraff (S) Coal

Anvil Rock Sandstone

the spoil pile with other rock overburden. (Modified from ISGS Pub. IM 124, Korose, et al)

- 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.

The Illinois State Geological Survey and the University of Illinois make no guarantee, expressed or implied, regarding the correctness of the interpretations presented in this data set and accept no liability for the consequences of decisions made by others on the

basis of the information presented here. © 2009 Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois. All rights reserved.

present interpretations of the geology of the area and are based on available data.

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.

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