ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN Institute of Natural Resource Sustainability William W. Shilts, Executive Director ILLINOIS STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY E. Donald McKay III, Interim Director For more information contact: Institute of Natural Resource Sustainablity

Illinois State Geological Survey 615 East Peabody Drive Champaign, Illinois 61820-6964

http://www.isgs.illinois.edu

(217) 333-4747

Danville Coal Elevation BOND County

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

Map construction: November 03, 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

MONTGOMERY SHELBY 9N-6W 9N 1W 9N 1E 9N 4W 9N 3W 9N 2W Gillespie-8N 6W Taylor, Springs 8N 1W 8N 2W **[51]** 7N 1W Panama FAYETTE 6N 2W Mulberry ¹5N 1W₁₅ 5N 2W 5N 5-W-5N-4W BOND Mound Pocahontas MADISON 4N 2W Marine 4N 6W 4N 4W Jacob 3N 5W 3N 4W 3N 3W 3N 2W Boulder _MARION CLINTON 2N-3W 2N 6W

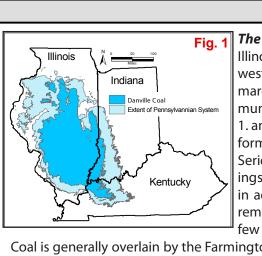
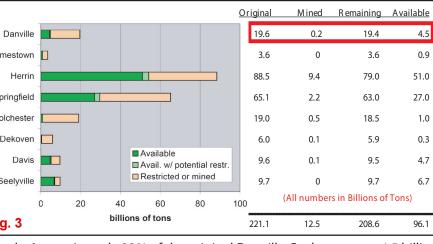


Fig. 1 The Danville Coal underlies about two thirds of Illinois as well as portions of western Indiana and western Kentucky. The coal crops out along the margins of the Illinois Basin and reaches a maximum depth in Illinois of about 1,200 feet. (See Fig 1. and Fig 2.) The Danville Coal is in the Shelburn formation which is part of the Desmoninesian Series. The Danville Coal has been mined in Livingston, 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 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

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



relatively thick underclay. At mined. Approximately 23% of the original Danville Coal resources, 4.5 billion the type locality in Vermillion tons, are considered available for mining. (See Fig 3.) Available means that to be too thin or to county, the Danville Coal is 6 the surface land-use and geologic conditions related to mining of the deposit poor in quality to ju feet thick and occurs 20 feet (e.g. thickness, depth, in-place tonnage, stability of bedrock overburden) are 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.

ville Coal in the State of Illi- **T**he Danville Coal has been mined in Illinois for over 100 years, but only about - Christopher P. Korose, Colin G. Treworgy, Russell J. Jacobson, and Scott D. Elrick, 2002, Availabilnois 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 of which 0.2 billion have been mining was in east-central Illinois near the city of Danville where the coal has of Illinois: Illinois State Geological Survey Illinois Minerals 124, 44 p.

been mined by both surface and underground methods. Except for mines in	Fig. 4 Pennsylvanian Stratigraphic Column		
	Graphic Central and Southern Northern and Western Earlier Column Members and Beds Members a	astern and Southern Members and Beds	
east-central Illinois, most large surface	Trivoli Sandstone Scottville Limestone Athensville Coal (SW) Trivoli Sandstone Exline Limestone	Trivoli Sandstone	
mines recover the Danville Coal only as part of their opera-	Pond Creek Coal Gimlet Sandstone Gimlet Sandstone Gell Parach (SW)	West Franklin Limestone	
tion to remove over- burden to mine the underlying Herrin	Piasa Limestone Danville Coal Allenby Coal Bankston Fork Limestone Bankston Fork Limestone Bankston Fork Limestone Bankston Fork Limestone	Danville Coal	
Coal. In many cases, the Danville seam		Anvil Rock Sandstone — Conant Limestone — Jamestown Coal	
has been considered to be too thin or too	Brereton Limestone Anna Shale Energy Shale Herrin Coal Co.: Herrin Coal Co.: Herrin Coal Co.: Herrin Coal Co.: Herrin Coal	Brereton Limestone Anna Shale Herrin Coal	
poor in quality to jus- tify recovery and was	Energy Shale Herrin Coal Briar Hill Coal Briar Hill Coal	Briar Hill Coal	
simply discarded in	-		

simply discarded 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.

100 to 200 ft 0 to 100 ft -100 to 0 ft -200 to -100 ft -300 to -200 ft -400 to -300 ft -500 to -400 ft -600 to -500 ft -700 to -600 ft -800 to -700 ft -900 to -800 ft < -900 ft

Coal Elevation

800 to 900 ft

700 to 800 ft

600 to 700 ft

500 to 600 ft

400 to 500 ft

300 to 400 ft

200 to 300 ft

Map Explanation

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.

Disclaimer

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.

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