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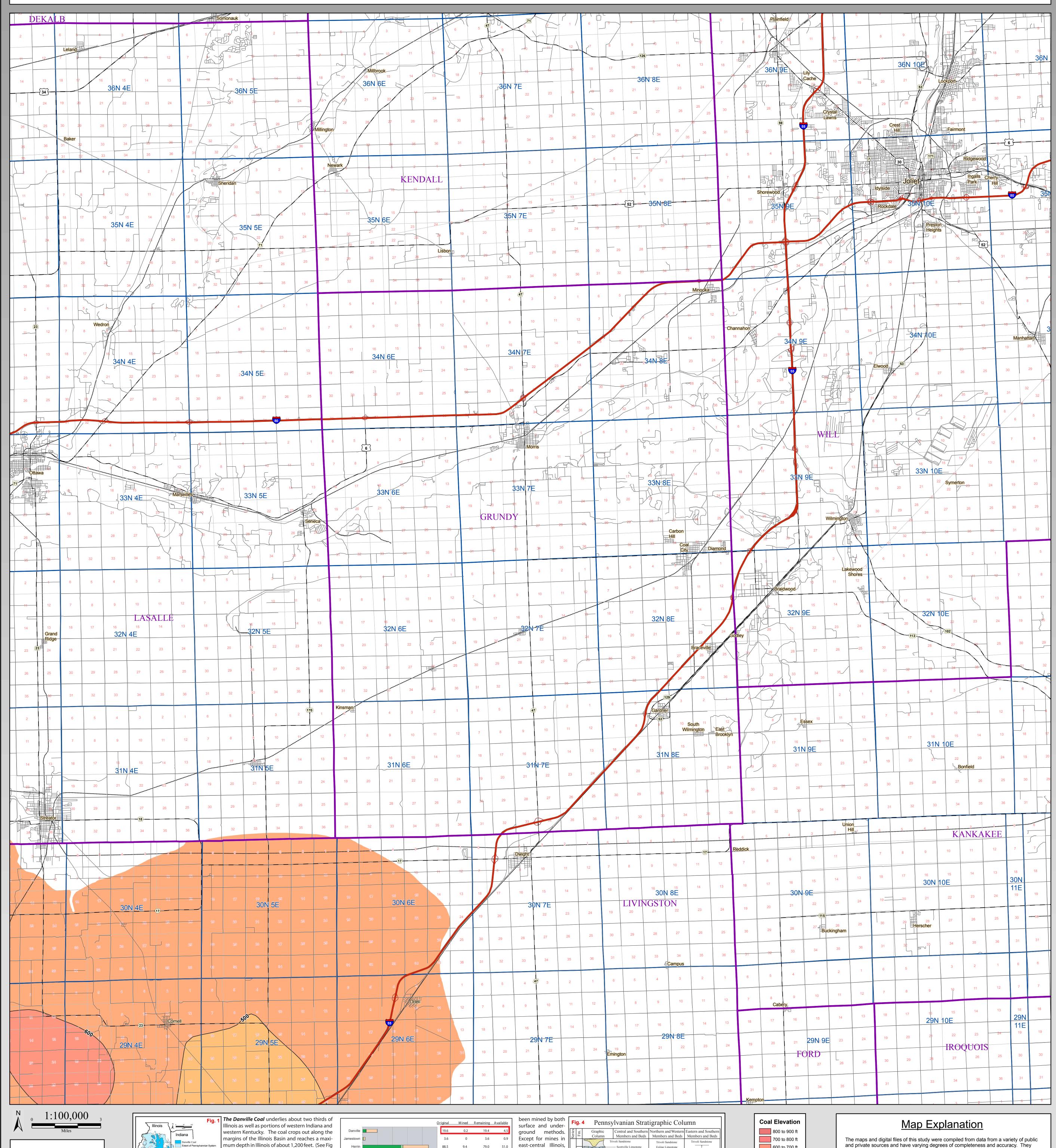
Danville Coal Elevation GRUNDY County

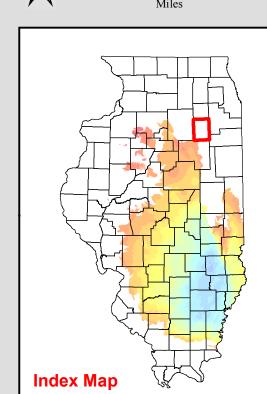
County Coal Map Series Andrew Louchios, Scott Elrick,

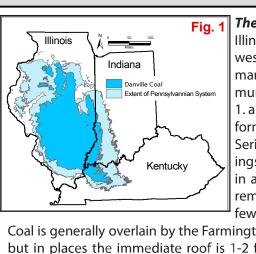
Chris Korose, David Morse Map construction: November 03, 2009

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







mum depth in Illinois of about 1,200 feet. (See Fig . 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.)

12.5 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 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 above the Herrin Coal. (Hop-comparable to other coals currently being mined in the state. Of these reoccur in thicknesses greater than 66 inches. The original resource of Dan-

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

■ Avail. w/ potential restr.

sources, 4 billion tons occur in coal 42 to 66 inches thick and 0.4 billion tons ville Coal in the State of Illi- The Danville Coal has been mined in Illinois for over 100 years, but only about

east-central Illinois, most large surface mines recover the Lonsdale Limestone Gimlet Sandstone Danville Coal only as part of their opera-Piasa Limestone Farmington Shale Danville Coal tion to remove overburden to mine the Allenby Coal Coal. In many cases, the Danville seam Herrin Coal Herrin Coal Spring Lake Coal Bed Big Creek Sandstone tify recovery and was simply discarded in

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, Availability 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.

600 to 700 ft 500 to 600 ft 400 to 500 ft 300 to 400 ft 200 to 300 ft 100 to 200 ft 0 to 100 ft -100 to 0 ft -200 to -100 ft

-500 to -400 ft

-600 to -500 ft

-700 to -600 ft

-800 to -700 ft

-900 to -800 ft

< -900 ft

-300 to -200 ft -400 to -300 ft

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

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

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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