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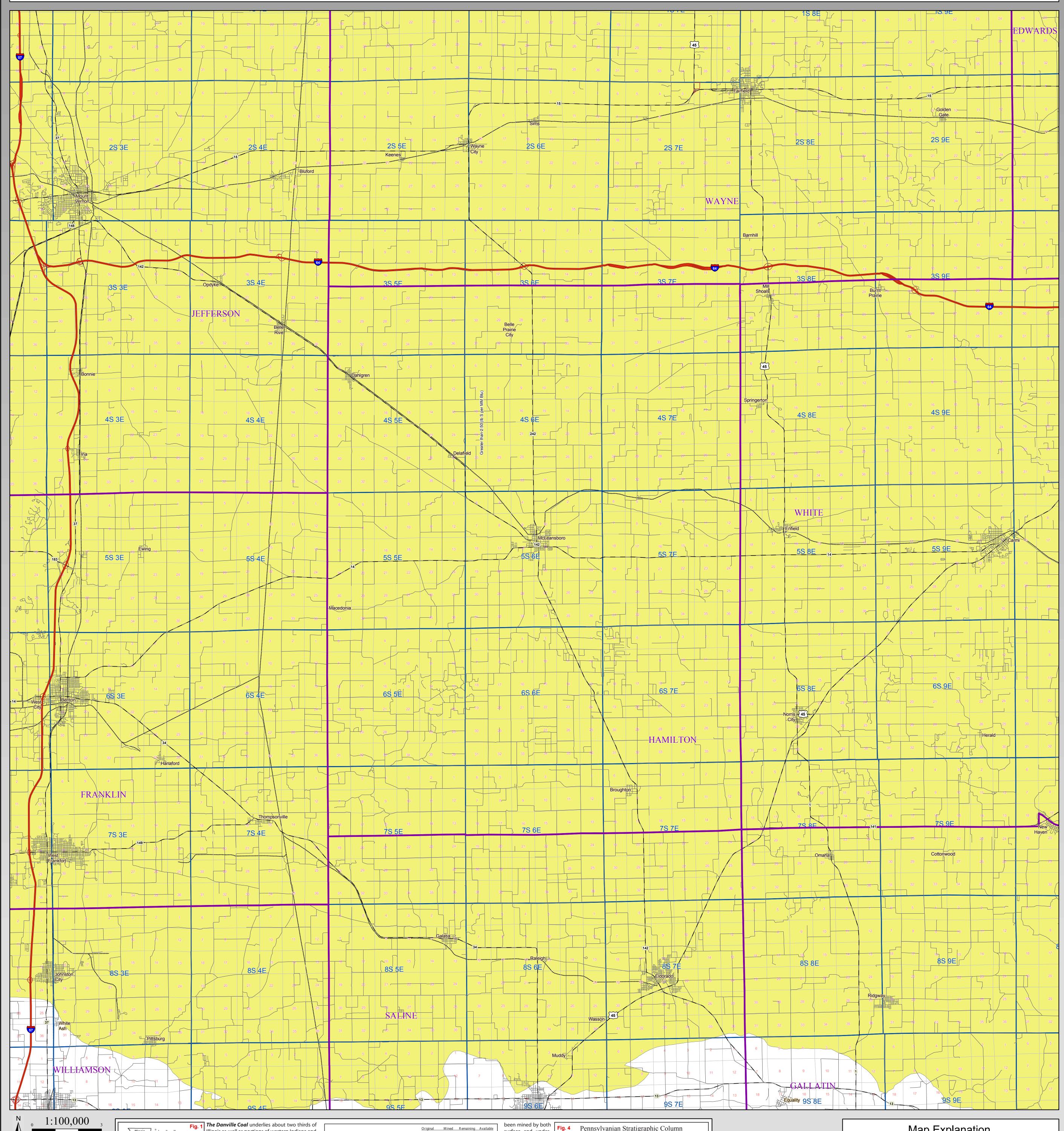
Danville Coal Sulfur HAMILTON County

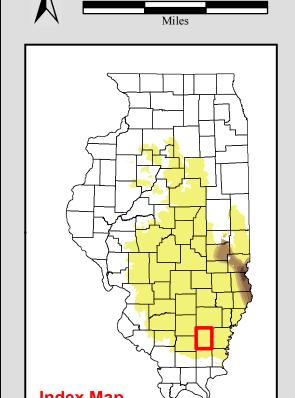
County Coal Map Series Andrew Louchios, Scott Elrick, Chris Korose, David Morse

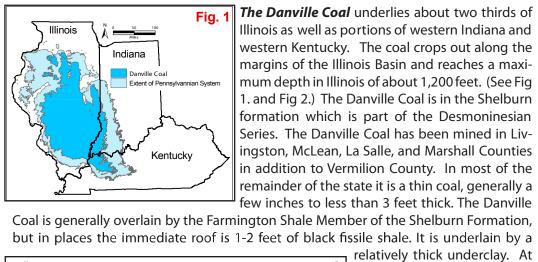
Map construction: October 29, 2009

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







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 I. 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

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-

■ Avail. w/ potential restr. 12.5 208.6 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 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

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

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

Fig. 4 Pennsylvanian Stratigraphic Column surface and under-Graphic Central and Southern Northern and Western Eastern and Southern Column Members and Beds Members and Beds Members and Beds ground methods. Except for mines in east-central Illinois, most large surface mines recover the Lonsdale Limestone Danville Coal only as Gimlet Sandstone Rock Branch (SW)/ DeGraff (S) Coal part of their opera-Piasa Limestone tion to remove over-Farmington Shale Danville Coal burden to mine the Allenby Coal underlying Herrin Bankston Fork Limestone ankston Fork Limeston Anvil Rock Sandstone Coal. In many cases, Anvil Rock Sandstone the Danville seam Herrin Coal Spring Lake Coal Bed Big Creek Sandstone rmillionville Sandstone poor in quality to justify 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.

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

1.25 to 1.67 (lb S per MM Btu) Herrin Coal 1.68 to 2.50 (lb S per MM Btu) Greater than 2.50 (lb S per MM Btu) - Christopher P. Korose, Colin G. Treworgy, Russell J. Jacobson, and Scott D. Elrick, 2002, Availabil-

Coal Sulfur

Less than or equal to 0.40 (lb S per MM Btu)

0.41 to 0.60 (lb S per MM Btu)

0.61 to 0.83 (lb S per MM Btu)

0.84 to 1.24 (lb S per MM Btu)

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

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