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Danville Coal Thickness LIVINGSTON

County Coal Map Series Andrew Louchios, Scott Elrick,

Map construction: October 28, 2009

Chris Korose, David Morse

This product is under review and may not meet the standards of the Illinois State Geological Survey.

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.

Disclaimer

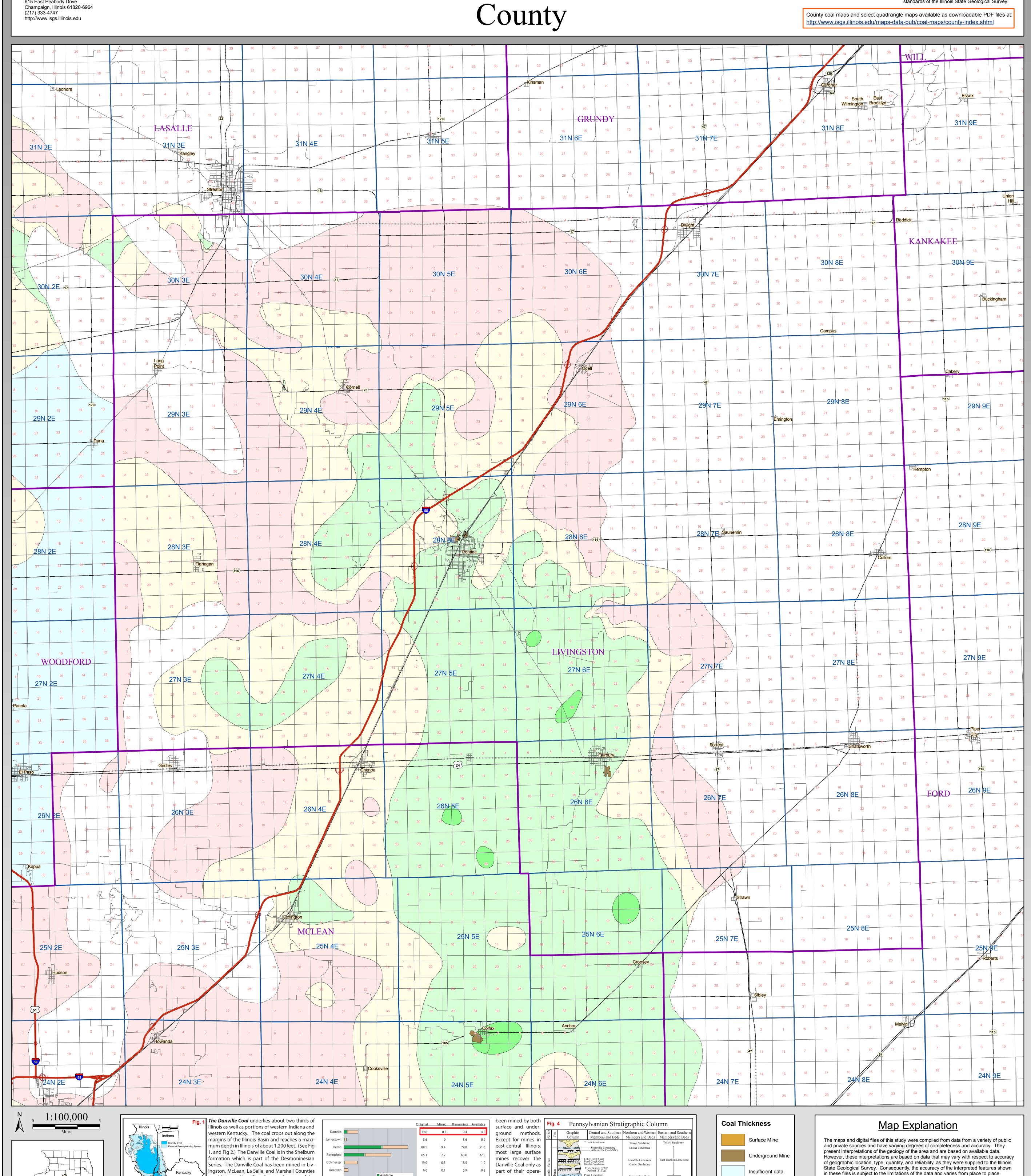
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conceptual model of the geology of the area on which to base further work.

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basis of the information presented here.



tion to remove over-

underlying

burden to mine the

Coal. In many cases,

the Danville seam

simply discarded in

Herrin

Danville Coal

Herrin Coal

Herrin Coal Spring Lake Coal Bed Big Creek Sandstone

<28 inches

28 to 42 inches

42 to 66 inches

>66 inches

Channel

Split Coal

- Galum Limeston

Allenby Coal

Bankston Fork Limestone

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-

■ Avail. w/ potential restr.

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

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

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

12.5

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.

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

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,

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