Institute of Natural Resource Sustainablity

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

(217) 333-4747

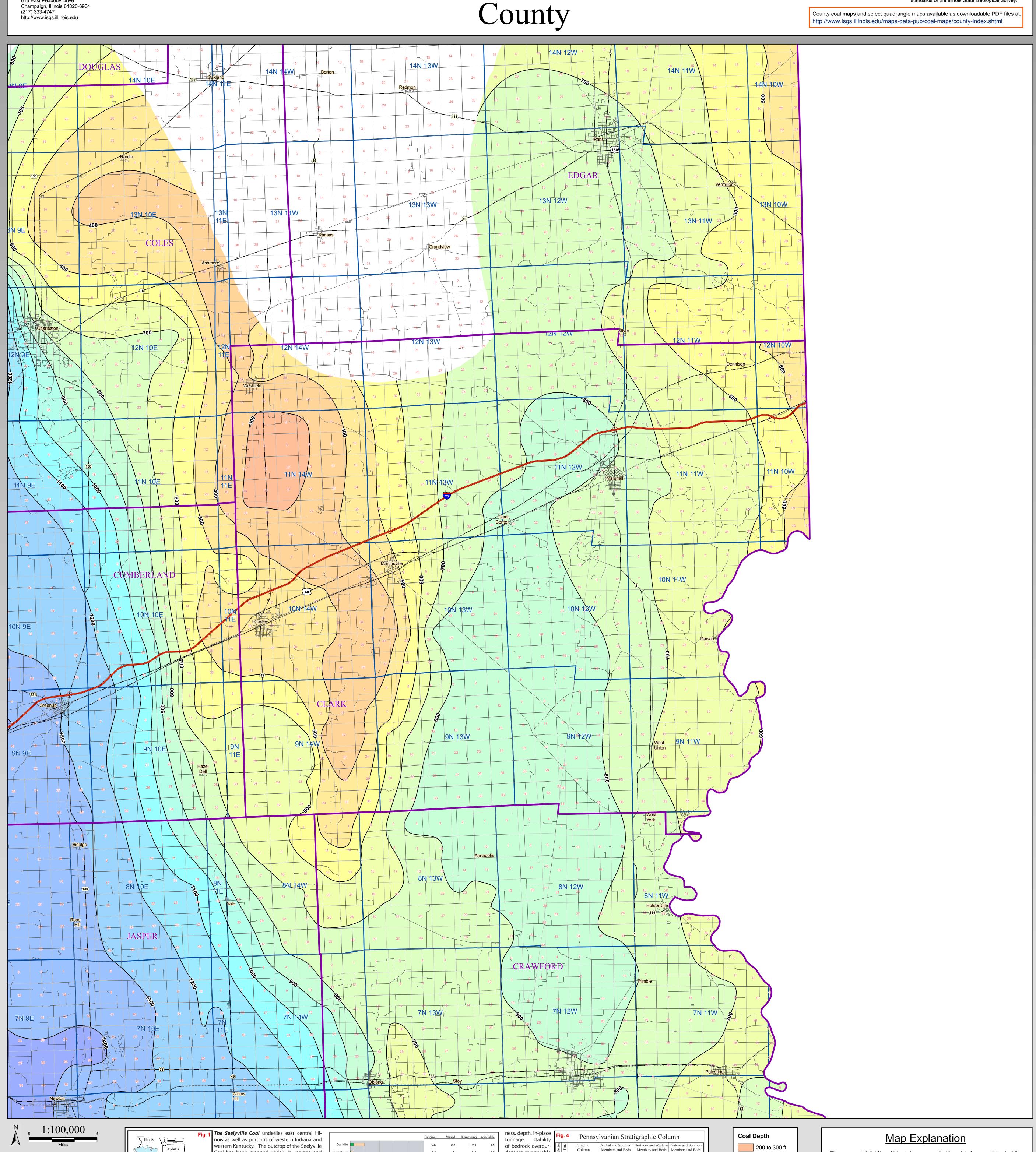
Seelyville Coal Depth CLARK

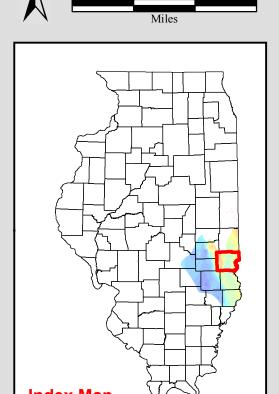
County Coal Map Series Andrew Louchios, Scott Elrick,

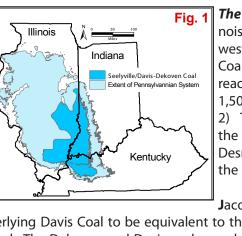
Chris Korose, David Morse Map construction: October 26, 2009

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:







Coal has been mapped widely in Indiana and reaches a maximum depth in Illinois of about 1,500 feet in Jasper County. (See Fig 1 and Fig 2) The Seelyville Coal occurs near the base of the Carbondale formation which is part of the Desmoninesian Series (See Fig 4). In Indiana, the Seelyville Coal has been extensively mined.

Jacobson (1987) found the Dekoven Coal and underlying Davis Coal to be equivalent to the upper and lower benches of the Seelyville Coal. The Dekoven and Davis coals are also thought to be correlative to the Wiley and

Western Illinois (See Fig 4). and siltstone or in places by IM 124, Korose, et.al) massive, thick sandstone. orth-south cross section of the Pennsylvanian System in Illinois

■ Avail. w/ potential restr. ■ Restricted or mined

Greenbush coals in North and local areas being gray silty shale or siltstone. In southeastern Illinois, a parting IM 124, Korose, et.al) occurs in the Dekoven Coal, producing a lower split called the lower Dekoven Coal that is usually less than 28 inches thick. This lower split lies a few inches The Dekoven Coal is typically below the main Dekoven Coal seam in the southern portion of mapped Dekoverlain by gray silty shale oven Coal area and up to 40 feet below in the north. (Modified from ISGS Pub.

These units are laterally vari- The original resources of the Seelyville Coal in the State of Illinois totals 9.7 marine black shale, with some land-use and geologic conditions related to mining of the deposit (e.g. thick- Illinois Minerals 124, 44 p.

Central and Southern Northern and Western Eastern and Southern Members and Beds Members and Beds Members and Beds den) are comparable to other coals currently being mined in the state. Of these resources, 4.8 billion tons are 42 to 66 inches thick Greenbush Coal Wiley Coal and 1.9 billion tons are greater than 66 Carrier Mills Shale inches thick. (Modfied from ISGS Pub.

- Jacobson, R.J., 1987, Stratigraphic correlations of the Seelyville, Dekoven, and Davis Coals of Illinois, Indiana, and able. The Davis Coal is usubillion tons. Approximately 69% of the original resources, 6.7 billion tons, are

western Kentucky: IIIIIIII Solidie Geological Survey, Circular 307, 27 p.

- Christopher P. Korose, Colin G. Treworgy, Russell J. Jacobson, and Scott D. Elrick, 2002, Availability of the Danville, western Kentucky: Illinois State Geological Survey, Circular 539, 27 p. ally overlain by about 5 feet of considered available for mining (See Fig 3). Available means that the surface considered available for mining in Selected Areas of Illinois: Illinois: State Geological Survey

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 300 to 400 ft present interpretations of the geology of the area and are based on available data. 400 to 500 ft 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 500 to 600 ft

600 to 700 ft

700 to 800 ft

800 to 900 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

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.

State Geological Survey. Consequently, the accuracy of the interpreted features shown

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