ILLINOIS
UNIVERSITY OF 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
(217) 333-4747
http://www.isgs.illinois.edu

Seelyville Coal Depth
DOUGLAS
County

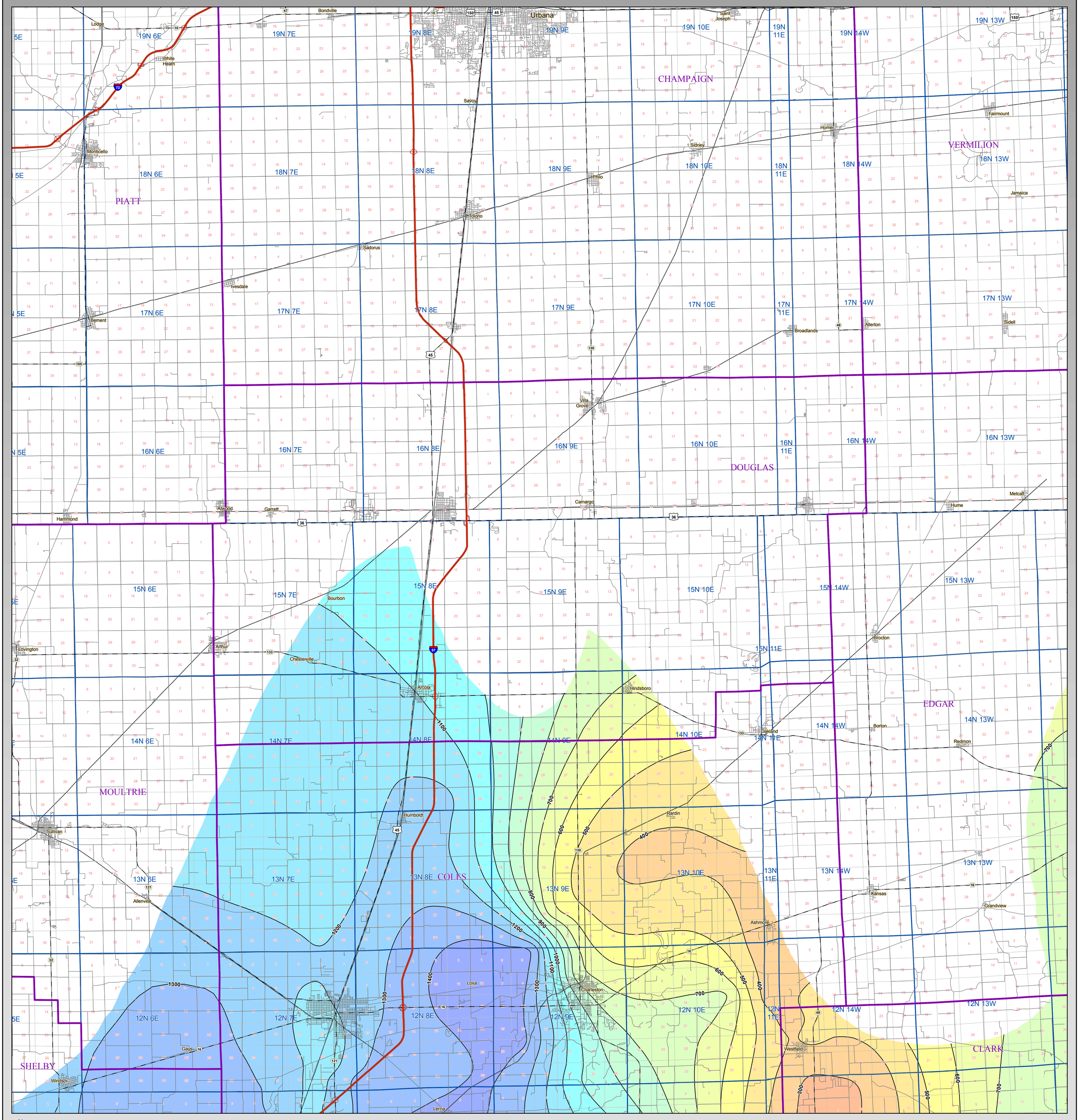
County Coal Map Series

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:
http://www.isgs.illinois.edu/maps-data-pub/coal-maps/county-index.shtml



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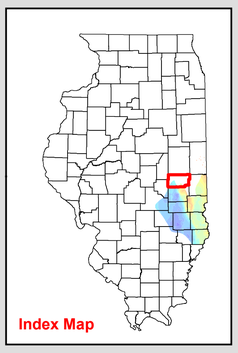

Fig. 1

The Seelyville Coal underlies east central Illinois as well as portions of western Indiana and western Kentucky. The outcrop of the Seelyville 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 Greenbush coals in North and Western Illinois (See Fig 4).

The Dekoven Coal is typically overlain by gray silty shale and siltstone or in places by massive, thick sandstone. These units are laterally variable. The Davis Coal is usually overlain by about 5 feet of marine black shale, with some local areas being gray silty shale or siltstone. In southeastern Illinois, a parting 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 below the main Dekoven Coal seam in the southern portion of mapped Dekoven Coal area and up to 40 feet below in the north. (Modified from ISGS Pub. IM 124, Korose, et.al)

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

The original resources of the Seelyville Coal in the State of Illinois totals 9.7 billion tons. Approximately 69% of the original resources, 6.7 billion tons, are considered available for mining (See Fig 3). Available means that the surface land-use and geologic conditions related to mining of the deposit (e.g. thickness, depth, in-place tonnage, stability of bedrock overburden) are comparable to other coals currently being mined in the state. Of these resources, 4.8 billion tons are 42 to 66 inches thick and 1.9 billion tons are greater than 66 inches thick. (Modified from ISGS Pub. IM 124, Korose, et.al)

Fig. 4

References:

- *Jacobson, R.J., 1987, Stratigraphic correlations of the Seelyville, Dekoven, and Davis Coals of Illinois, Indiana, and western Kentucky: Illinois State Geological Survey, Circular 539, 27 p.*
- *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.*

Coal Depth

- 200 to 300 ft
- 300 to 400 ft
- 400 to 500 ft
- 500 to 600 ft
- 600 to 700 ft
- 700 to 800 ft
- 800 to 900 ft
- 900 to 1000 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

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. Data included in this map are suitable for use at a scale of 1:100,000.

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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