I L L I N O I S 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

## Springfield Coal Sulfur GREENE County

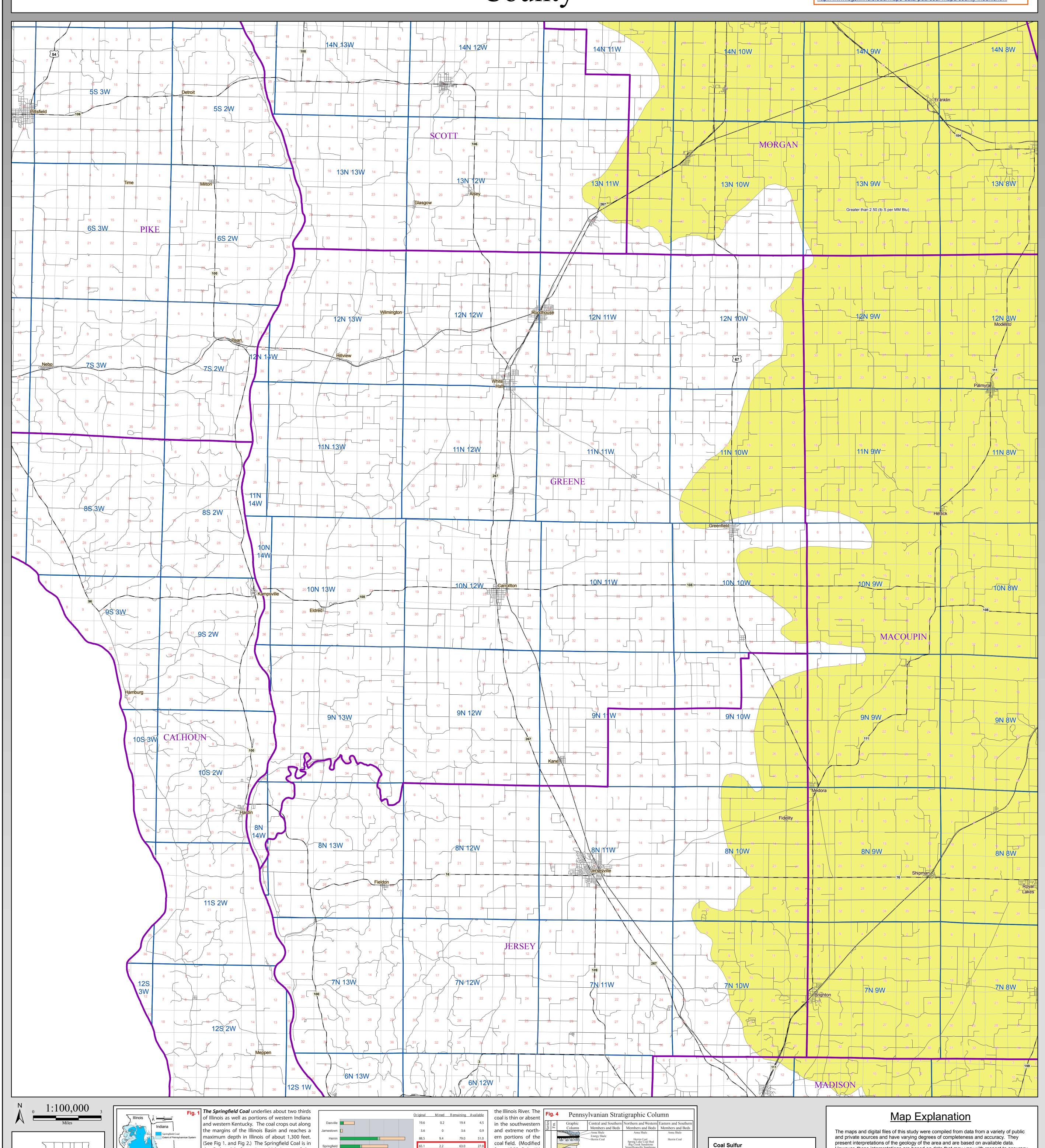
County Coal Map Series Andrew Louchios, Scott Elrick,

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



968 - B95). (See Fig 4.) means that the surface land-use and geologic conditions related to mining of 1.25 to 1.67 (lb S per MM Btu) the deposit (e.g. thickness, depth, in-place tonnage, stability of bedrock over-**T**he original resource of burden) are comparable to other coals currently being mined in the state. Of 1.68 to 2.50 (lb S per MM Btu) Springfield Coal in the State these resources, 23 billion tons occur in coal 42 to 66 inches thick and 4 billion of Illinois totals 65.1 billion tons occur in thicknesses greater than 66 inches thick. Greater than 2.50 (lb S per MM Btu) 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 tons, of which 2.2 billion have

Canton Shale St. David Limestone Turner Mine Shale

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)

St. David Limestone Turner Mine Shale

Excello Shale
Houchin Creek Coal
Breezy Hill Limestone
Kerton Creek Coal
Pleasantview Sandstone

Excello Shale
Houchin Creek Coal
oodhouse Coal

- Handbook of Illinois Stratigraphy, 1975, Illinois State Geological Survey Bulletin 95, 261p.

- Treworgy, C.G., C.P. Korose, C.A. Chenoweth, and D.L. North, 1999a, Availability of the Springfield

from ISGS Pub. IM

118, Treworgy, et al)

Avail. w/ potential restr.

the state around the city of Springfield and in the southeastern part of the state

along the Galatia Channel. Recent and historical mining of the coal has been

been mined. Approximately **T**he Springfield Coal has been mined in Illinois for well over 100 years. The

41% of the original Springfield thickest resources of Springfield Coal in Illinois are found in the central part of

12.5

208.6

concentrated in these areas and in shallow surface minable deposits west of Coal for mining in Illinois: Illinois State Geological Survey Illinois Minerals 118, 43 p.

the Carbondale formation which is part of the

Desmoninesian Series. (See Fig. 4) The Springfield

Coal is normally overlain by a black fissile shale

called the Turner Mine shale, but in southeastern

Illinois, in a belt several miles wide that trends

southwestward, the coal is thick and is overlain

by the gray silty Dykersburg Shale. In that belt the coal is commonly split by shale part-

ings, and contains less pyrite than where it is overlain by the black fissile shale (Hopkins,

basis of the information presented here. © 2009 Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois. All rights reserved.

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

These data are not intended for use in site-specific screening or decision-making.

**Disclaimer** 

data set and accept no liability for the consequences of decisions made by others on the

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