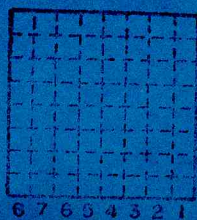


Dug with drag line to test high-wall stability

Piamco

3 test pits

- #1 - sw¹/₂, sw¹/₂ 12 - 18N - 8W
- #2 - NW SW 19 - 18N - 7W
- #3 -



Sec. 12
T. 18 N.
S. E
R. 8 W
Index No.

896

Menard County



(Sheets) **COAL PRODUCTION** (Sheet)
 Period
 Mo. Day Year Mo. Day Year Tons

Period						Tons		
Mo.	Day	Year	Mo.	Day	Year			

SUMMARIES
 No. to No.

Railroad, Wagon, Strip, Idle, Abandoned

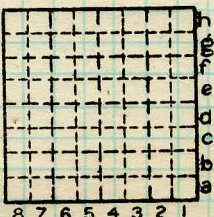
IDENTIFICATION

County No. _____ Coal No. _____

Coal Report No. _____

Quad.

County *Menard*



Sec. *12*
 T. *18* N.
 R. *8* W.
 Index No. *896*



"Test pit" of Menard Land Developing Co., near Petersburg, Menard County, SW, SW, SW, Sec. 12-18N-8W

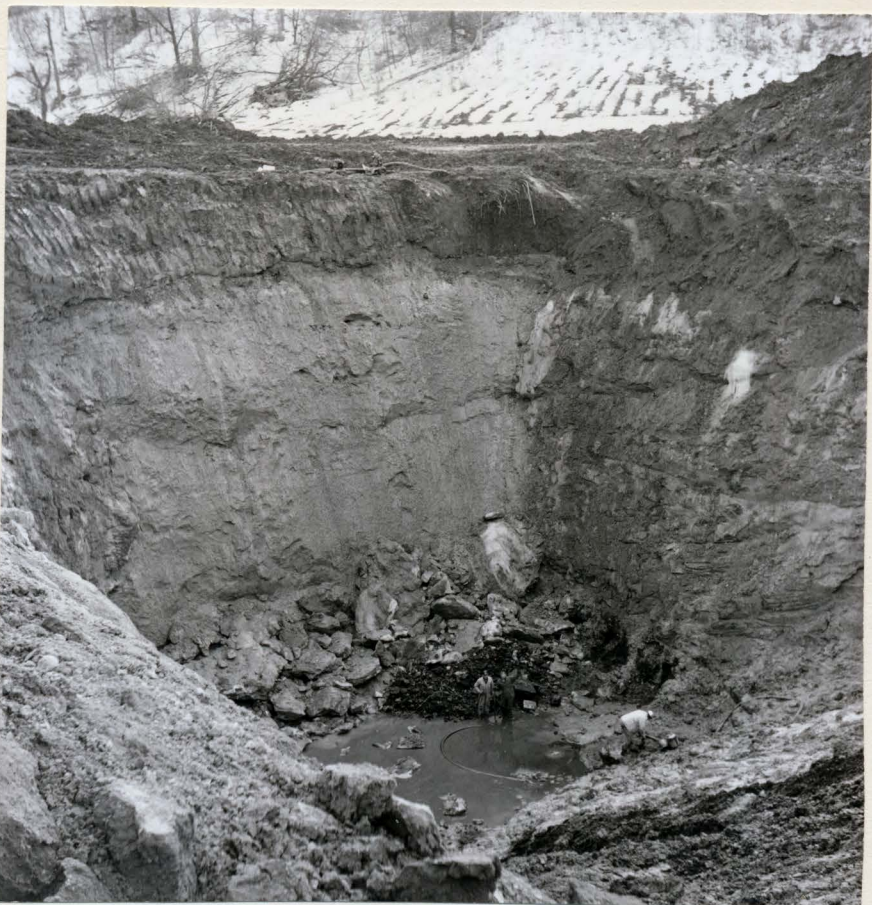
Visited on 27 January 1970 by Hopkins, Nance and Damberger, notes by HHD and RBN.

In the "test pit", about 70-100' below surface, Springfield (No. 5) Coal was exposed. During our visit we did not see the coal, however, after a long period of super-cold weather (below - 10°F at times) a thaw had started which caused large lumps of predominantly silty material (Pleistocene) to fall down into the pit, which in turn silted up the pumps so that the bottom of the pit (= coal) was covered with water.

About 4 to 5 feet of typical black shale were exposed about 4 (or more) feet above No. 5 Coal, followed by about 2½ to 3 feet limestone (St. David Limestone) description: Medium gray; medium grained; fairly coarse crystalline; fossiliferous: very abundant crinoid ossicles (well preserved internal structure), several brachiopod fragments and fusulinid tests, a few gastropods, encrusting forams and poorly preserved phylloid algal fragments (mostly well rounded); matrix contains much fine-grained glauconite (both as internal casts of fossils and dispersed pellets; abundant finely crystalline pyrite as small aggregates and some lining of fossil walls; bedding mainly about 3" thick, 6" bed at top - (biopelspararenite). One clay dike with light grey soft clayey filling, about ½ to 1 feet wide, was exposed in the wall. The limestone above the clay dike was fractured, the cracks were filled mostly only with a thin film of the same filling material as in the black shale below, they widened downwards. The clay dike extended about 4 feet through the black shale, widening near its base, as has been observed many times in coal seams (where clay dikes usually widen at its base, spreading to both sides or just one side). A thin protrusion of dike filling extended sill-like over one foot to the left, at the base of the clastic dike, about 2 to 3 inches thick. A thin vertical crack with filling was seen at its end, extending downward, how far could not be determined, neither whether there was

a clay dike in the coal seam below or not. Trend
appr. ESE., dip \pm vertical. Compare also photos
of pit and clay dike.

Looking apprx. E to ESE
1/27/70, film 1:12, by HHD



"test pit" most of high wall is Kansan, described by Alan Jacobs
in detail. Bl. sh. near base (right side) visible, also clay dike
in it. #5 Coal covered by water



Kansas

J.F. David
CS

bl.
sh.

1/27/70, film 1:6, by HHD

M.E. Hopkins

Roger Nance

↑
clay dila in bl. sh. + ls.

no-21-002.tif



St David ls 1 m. sh.

1127170, film 1:3, by HHD [↑] clay dike in l. sh. + ls.

mn-21-003.HJD



1/27/70, film 1:4, by HHD

ms-21-004.tif



1/27/70, film 1:9, by HHD

mn-21-005 HHD



1/27/70, film 1:8, by HHD

MA-21-006 1:8



1127/70, film 1: 7, by HHD

MA-21-007 tip