

CLASSIC COAL, CORP. NO. 5 MINE

(formerly MORRIS COAL, INC., NO. 5)

Subsidiary of ADA Res. of Houston
= Adams Resources & Energy, Inc.

ABND. 1981

Reopened as Advest No. 2 mine, Southern Illinois
Mining Co.
1991-1992

Underground Mine

MINE INDEX NO. 987

Location of drift entrance

SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of sect.

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								T 9 S.	
								R. 3 E.	
								Index No.	
8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1									

WILLIAMSON COUNTY



MORRIS COAL, INC., NO. 5

(Sheets) COAL PRODUCTION (Sheet)

Period		Tons	
Mo. Day Year	Mo. Day Year		
First reported production July, 1978.			
<i>DMM: first prod. in May 1978</i>		197	733
		308	465
		406	614
Last production March. 1981		131	262

SUMMARIES		1044074	
No.	to No.		

Railroad, Wagon, Strip, Idle, Abandoned

Sec. 11

IDENTIFICATION

County No. _____

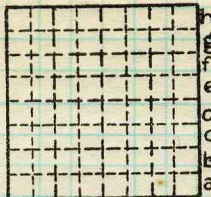
Coal No. _____

Coal Report No. _____

☐ 5

Quad.

County **Williamson**



T. 9

R. 3

Index No.

COAL MINE—PRODUCTION

ILLINOIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, URBANA

ay, June 3, 1978



New Illinois mine

A coal mine in the making is under construction at Marion, Ill. by Morris Coal, a subsidiary of ADA Resources of Houston. Three mines, expected to employ 500 miners, are being developed in the area at a cost of \$20 million.

Morris Coal, Inc., No. 5

Notes by John Nelson

9/21/78

The Morris Coal, Inc. Mine No. 5 is located south of Pittsburg, Ill., in an area where the Herrin (No. 6) Coal has been strip-mined. It is an underground mine in the Harrisburg (No. 5) Coal. As shown in the newspaper clipping, the entrance to the coal is through a drift from an open pit.

Original plans, according to owner Buddy Morris of Marion, are to operate no more than three conventional faces. Hoped-for production is about 600,000 tons yearly.

This is one of very few underground mines in Illinois not owned by a major oil company or other large corporation.

MORRIS COAL, INC. MINE NO. 5 WILLIAMSON COUNTY

February 27, 1980

Notes by John Nelson on visit with Steve Danner.

P.O. Box 214, Pittsburg, Ill. 62974

T. K. Ghosh, chief engineer

Paul Ramsey, engineer, accompanied us underground.

Morris No. 5 is a drift mine in the Harrisburg (No. 5) Coal. The drifts are in a pit which was specially excavated to the coal seam. The initial headings run north from the pit. The coal comes out of the mine via conveyor belt and is taken out of the pit to the prep plant on an inclined belt.

The following section of strata was observed at the portal:

50' Grassed over

10' Shale, dark gray, soft, thinly laminated

0.5-1.5' Limestone (St. David), gray, single bed.

3' Shale, black, fissile, with numerous concretions.

10' Shale (Dykensburg), gray, poorly laminated, silty

4' Coal (Harrisburg No. 5)

The mine was opened with one conventional unit. Now there is one conventional unit and two continuous units with Joy 12CM miners. Two more continuous units will be added shortly, and the one conventional will be replaced by continuous. Main reason for change is lower labor cost of the continuous section; it requires 8 or 9 men as compared with 14 or 15 needed for conventional mining.

Entries are normally driven 20 feet wide and pillars are on 50-to-80-foot centers. Morris intends to standardize centers at 60 feet. They do not pull pillars now, and do not plan to do so in the future. For one thing, they do not own subsidence rights, and for another they are afraid of inundating the mine with water from abandoned surface and underground mines in the No. 6 Coal. Such flooding is a real danger in such shallow workings (less than 100 feet) and with a thin interval between the No. 5 and No. 6 Coals

Coal is transported underground by conveyor belt. Men and materials move on rubber-tired vehicles. No track in this mine. Roof support is normally with 4-foot conventional bolts; resin bolts are used in some areas and locally supplemented by cribs or props.

The coal averages about 2.4% sulfur. It is sent by truck to the Ohio River and shipped by barge to T.V.A. Morris is concerned about the chlorine content of the coal which is in places too high (0.2 to 0.3%) for T.V.A. to want to buy.

The miners at Morris No. 5 belong to the UMWA.

The coal seam varies from about 4.0 to 5.0 feet in thickness and averages about 4.5 feet. It is thicker on the west side of the mine than on the east. The continuous miners take up to a foot of roof, so on the west side the entries are almost "walking height". No washouts, channels, splits, faults, or other anomalies are reported. In the future if they mine far enough north they may encounter faults in the Cottage Grove Fault System.

The immediate roof throughout the areas we saw is gray shale. The black shale overlies it and may locally come down to the top of the coal, but we did not see this. The gray shale forms generally good top although it is weakened by moisture in intake-air entries near the portal. There is talk of setting up conditioning chambers like those used in Sahara's mines to minimize slaking of the roof in active areas.

1.) Exposure at overcast of about four feet of gray shale above coal. The shale is medium gray, poorly bedded, faintly laminated, finely micaceous, and contains small ($\frac{1}{2}$ ") sideritic nodules. Joints are widely spaced and irregular. Some slips and irregular bedding, possibly small coal stringers in the roof, were noted during the ride into the section.

2.) Roof fall about 8 feet high, all in gray shale. The topmost layers exposed appear clayey and nodular, with irregular slickensided protrusions resembling limestone "bosses". Water is dripping in several

places, mostly along slip planes. The slips are discontinuous and have no preferred orientation. Possibly they are associated with differential compaction around concretions in the black shale, which may overlies the roof fall.

3.) Exposure of roof at overcast. On the west side of the overcast about 2 feet of gray shale is overlain by black shale with numerous concretions up to 3 feet in diameter. On the east side of the overcast the gray shale is thicker, about 4 feet. The basal contact of the black shale is sharp and uneven, pockmarked and pitted. A thin (0.1 to 0.2') layer of argillaceous shelly limestone with coaly streaks and pyrite occurs at the base of the black shale. Numerous slips penetrate the gray shale, especially below concretions. The upper part of the gray shale is oxidized and has soft clayey partings. It resembles the rock seen near the top of the fall at Stop 2.

The black shale is very hard and brittle, fissile, thinly laminated; laminae bend around concretions. The shale has widely-spaced and irregular vertical fractures or joints.

The only persistent jointing seen in this mine was just inside the portal in the immediate roof (gray shale). These fractures trend 135-140° and are spaced 2-3 to the foot. They have been accentuated by weathering of the shale.

Channel Sample 1

C-20877

Face of 1st East, 5th heading from the north (see map)

Roof- Shale, medium-dark gray, poorly bedded, hard, finely silty, faintly laminated. Several thin streaks of coal near base.

0.05' Coal, N.B.B., thinly interlaminated with shale as above. Not included in sample.

0.25' Coal, N.B.B., hard, calcite on cleat.

- 0.10' Coal, dull, with numerous irregular sub-horizontal veinlets of white calcite.
- 1.55' Coal, N.B.B., hard, little calcite on cleats, trace of fine-grained pyrite.
- 0.10' Coal, sim. to above with a lens of pyritized fusain.
- 0.40' Coal, sim. to 1.55' unit above.
- 0.08' Coal, sim. to above, with a lens of fusain having laminae of vitrain.
- 1.35' Coal, N.B.B., hard, trace of calcite, no pyrite

Underclay, medium gray, hard, slickensided, carbonaceous, contains abundant coarse plant remains.

Total Coal 3.83'. Fresh face, mined with Joy 12CM.

Channel Sample 2

C-20878

Face of 5th Entry from east in 1st N. off 1st E.

Immediate Roof: Shale, dark gray, hard, carbonaceous, contains coalified logs and branches, little mica, no pyrite. Locally at contact with coal are clumps of shell fragments, mostly tiny Lingula. These could be a depauperate fauna, i.e. individuals stunted in size by environmental stress. Lingula signifies marine or brackish water.

- 2.75' Coal, N.B.B., hard, much calcite on cleat in upper 0.5', large vertical fracture filled with white calcite extends from 1.2' to base of coal seam; strikes 055°; this calcite was sampled separately. Occasional very thin lens of fusain, trace of pyrite near base.
- 0.05' Fusain, lens; pyritized.
- 0.90' Coal, similar to above, no calcite except in the big vertical fracture; trace of fine-grained pyrite.
- 0.07' Fusain, lens, heavily pyritized.

0.30' Coal, sim. to above, with thin laminae of pyritized fusain.

Underclay; as at Sample 1.

Total thickness of coal 4.07'. This area mined by conventional methods.

Channel Sample 3

C-20879

In headings south off 1st West; mouth of 1st Panel S.

Roof: Shale, medium-dark gray, hard, poorly bedded, coal stringers and a few nodules of pyrite near the base.

2.05' Coal, N.B.B., hard, much white calcite on cleat; cleat orientation 155° and 051° (face & butt respectively); both with calcite. Few thin lenses of fusain, and a trace of pyrite near top of seam.

0.05' Fusain, trace of pyrite.

0.08' Coal, sim. to above.

0.01' Fusain

0.10' Coal, sim. to above; pyrite on cleat.

0.01' Pyrite band, very local

0.50' Coal, with pyrite and calcite on cleats.

0.01' Fusain

1.58' Coal, N.B.B., hard, calcite on cleat, lens of pyrite 0.15' thick excluded from sample, base of lens 0.27' above base of seam.

Underclay, medium-dark gray, slickensided, contains small hard nodules; carbonaceous with streaks of coal.

Total thickness of coal 4.39'. This area mined by Joy 12CM.

COMPOSITE SAMPLE

C-20880

Classic Coal Corp. No.5 Mine Williamson County

(formerly the Morris Coal No.5 Mine)

Article from Skilling's Mining Review, 7-18-81.

Classic Coal to Idle Its Illinois Coal Mine

Considering sale or joint venture

Adams Resources & Energy Inc. announced that its wholly-owned subsidiary, Classic Coal Corp., has decided to idle its Illinois mine for at least 90 days. Classic Coal has never reached designed production at the Illinois mine and, as previously reported, has incurred significant operating losses since inception of its operations in June 1979. The action to idle the mine will result in Classic laying off approximately 30 salaried employees and 200 employees represented by the United Mine Workers Association.

Spencer Murchison, president, stated that the Classic mine will not be sealed but kept in a standby condition with the hope that the mine can be reopened in the fall. He further stated that the company is continuing to have discussions with companies concerning the possibility of a sale or joint venture of the Illinois coal operations.

Mr. Murchison went on to state that the company's other coal mines are now operating at full productive capacity following the 73-day strike by the U.M.W.A. The company has previously reported that it will report net losses for the quarter and six months ending June 30, 1981, because of operating losses incurred in its coal division. The company expects to return to profitability in the last half of the year but because of the size of the losses in the first half of the year the company will still report a loss for the full year 1981.

Classic Coal Corp. No. 5 Mine Williamson County
(formerly the Morris Coal No. 5 Mine)

Article from Coal Age, Aug. 1981.

Illinois mine idled

Classic Coal Corp. has decided to close its Illinois mine for at least 90 days. As a result, approximately 30 salaried employees and 200 union employees will lose their jobs. The firm, a subsidiary of Adams Resources & Energy, Inc., says the mine has never reached production expectations and has incurred operating losses since its inception in June, 1979. A company spokesman says the mine will not be sealed, but kept in a standby condition so that it may be reopened in the fall, or sold.

Coal mine to become classroom

OLNEY, Ill. (AP)—College students could attend underground classes if Illinois Eastern Community Colleges becomes the first school system in the nation to own and operate its own coal mine.

The district's board of trustees plans to apply for nearly \$12 million in federal grants to purchase and operate the Classic Coal Co., Inc., mine near Marion.

"One of the prime objectives of the program would be to teach mine safety as well as research in the various aspects of mining," Chancellor James Spencer said Wednesday.

The college board agreed to buy the operation if the government provides a grant of \$8.75 million for purchase of the mine, land, equipment and other items. Another \$2.76 million would be needed for first-year operating costs, Spencer said.

Two crews of students would work four-hour shifts each day at the mine, and could produce as much as 125,000 tons of coal yearly, Spencer said. After the first year, officials hope the mine would be self-supporting.

The project has support from the United Mine Workers, in part because of its coal-mine safety features, Spencer said. Professional miners would be hired as supervisors, he said.

The mine, owned by Adams Resources and Energy Co. of Houston, was built in 1978 and closed in 1981 during the UMW strike. It has been maintained since the closure and could be ready for use in 30 days if the plan is approved, Spencer said.

Allen Wampler, dean of the district's coal-mining technology program, said officials should know within two months if the grant money will be approved.

Clipping from Daily Illini
Friday, April 22, 1983,
page 6.

remined classic / Morris - extended out line
to west, to south, and large blocks
of unmined coal

Southern Ill Mining
Add west mine
Index # 1017-987

Wmson cty
T9S R3E
Sec 11

Wm Strip mine 1991-1992

Coal Week, v. 21, no. 19, May 8, 1995

TVA REASSIGNS HIGH-SULFUR CONTRACT; ARCLAR TAKES OVER SO. ILL. MINING PACT

The Tennessee Valley Authority has approved the assignment of Arclar Co.'s Big Ridge mine in southern Illinois as the successor to Southern Illinois Mining Co. under the utility's T-1 contract for coal supplies into the Colbert station.

The reassignment was the subject of a US Bankruptcy Court order in Lexington KY two weeks ago under which TVA agreed to pay Southern Illinois Mining \$1,250,000 in settlement, but the company had to agree to assign the contract to a party designated by TVA.

A TVA spokesman said the reassignment ends over two years of bankruptcy litigation through which SIM had sought a reassignment as an alternative to the utility's effort to terminate the contract. The termination had been sought because SIM had shipped coal from unauthorized sources, the spokesman said. SIM sought bankruptcy protection one day before the contract termination was to take effect.

"Since that time, TVA resisted efforts by SIM to force TVA to agree to an assumption or reassignment of the contract on terms that were unfavorable to TVA. To close out the dispute and at the same time replace the SIM coal with a contract more favorable, TVA proposed the assignment of the contract to Arclar on terms acceptable to TVA," he said. Additional details regarding the contract and the reassignment terms were not available.

Four years ago (11-18-91 *Coal Week*), TVA reassigned its 13,500 t/w contract with Addwest Mining to supply Allen steam plant to Addington Resources' Southern Illinois Mining subsidiary, at a time when 2.5 million tons was left on the contract. At that time, Southern Illinois operated an underground mine in Williamson County IL. Subsequently (2-17-92 *Coal Week*), Addington signed an option agreement to sell SIM to Pittston. Later still (8-31-92 *Coal Week*) TVA made a spot coal award to Sugar Camp, the successor to SIM.

MI 1017

WMSon City