

Northside Mining Co.

Williamson 95 2E Sec 12 S

Marion mining proposal strikes residents' nerve

Sect. 5-18-88
By Dave DeWitte

Of The Southern Illinoisan

Plans to operate a strip mine inside Marion's city limits have provoked curiosity, concern and even outrage from nearby residents, about 70 of whom attended an informal hearing Tuesday night in Marion.

The Northside Coal Co. has applied for a permit from the Illinois Department of Mines and Minerals

to strip mine 110.4 acres on a 165-acre site. The site includes parts of the old Northside No. 1 Mine, an underground mine that closed many years ago. Much of the mine site is within Marion's city limits.

Residents attending Tuesday's meeting expressed concerns that would be expected with any strip mining plans near residential areas, including dangers to children and damage to homes from blasting.

"To even consider that there is going to be a coal mine go into a residential area where there are children playing is just silly to me," said Candace Germann of rural Marion. She called it "an insult to us that this is even being discussed."

Residents also expressed fears of the unknown, however, including the possible dangers of methane gas leakage and explosions from the vacant shafts and chambers of the old mine.

"There is no reason to believe old Northside No. 1 does not contain methane gas," said Robert Blakely, a local veterinarian who lives and runs a thoroughbred horse stable in the area of the mine.

Should the gas escape, Blakely said windy days would leave a smell like rotten eggs or open sewers for Marion residents to bear but calm days could cause the gas to concentrate and explode.

Blakely said the mine permit also covers abandoned landfills, included one formerly used by the city of Marion.

Since the landfills were used before the permitting was required, Blakely said they "almost certainly" contain toxic chemicals which could contaminate groundwater or leak into surface waterways if disrupted.

Additional monitoring and higher performance bonds should be required of the company because of the extra dangers associated with the site, Blakely emphasized.

Another nearby resident, Steve Land, found it odd that a mine could be operated in Marion's tax increment financing district. He said the blasting and vibrations of a strip mine could hardly be conducive to operating a business.

The site, located east of Interstate

← 57 and north of Illinois 13, consists of a mixture of residences, mobile homes and small businesses. The area also the habitat of a threatened bird, the Bewick's wren, and possible habitat for a federally endangered animal, the Indiana bat.

Considering the current difficulties of marketing Illinois coal, resident Joe Coffey was concerned that the company could fail, leaving nearby residents with property damage in the lurch.

"If they lose a contract, they could be out of business overnight," Coffey said.

Yet another resident, Art Eubanks, wondered why it was nec-

essary to open another mine when existing mines are closing down and miners are being laid off.

“They didn't win any points today.”

Doug Downing,
Supervisor, IDMM land
reclamation division

The questions were not answered at the hearing. The owner of the

mining company, Claude Walker, declined to speak. The engineer for the project, John Gordon, told hearing officers he felt all the citizens' comments are addressed in the permit application and that IDMM was able to answer questions raised at the meeting.

IDMM officials in attendance said the permit application does indeed answer some of the questions, but they did not believe it was their duty to defend the proposal.

“They didn't win any points today,” said Doug Downing, supervisor of the IDMM land reclamation division, referring to the mine operator's silence on the issues raised at the hearing.

Downing said the company would be required to submit a performance bond and have liability insurance in effect. Pre-blast surveys would be required to demonstrate the condition of property before blasting takes place.

The applicant will be required to make a statement at a formal public hearing to be announced in a few weeks, Downing said.

Marion Mayor Robert Butler was present at the hearing, but did not take part. Butler confirmed before the meeting that the land's zoning status conflicts with the proposed strip mining plan. He said the zoning ordinance would prevent the activity unless the company successfully applies for a zoning change.

Claude White
Northside
mine
Strip
1969-69
1977-78

Period				Tons	
Mo.	Day	Year	Mo.	Day	Year
open			1969		7 080
also 1977-78?					

SUMMARIES		
No.	to	No.

Railroad, Wagon, Strip, Idle, Abandoned

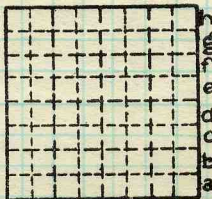
IDENTIFICATION

County No. _____ Coal No. _____

Coal Report No. W-252 6

Quad. _____

County Williamson



Sec. 11, 12

T. 9 S. 9
R. 2 E. W.

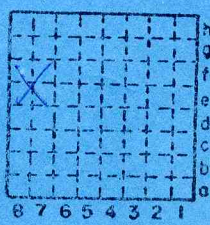
Index No. _____

COAL MINE—PRODUCTION

ILLINOIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, URBANA

CLAUDE WHITE CONSTRUCTION CO.
NORTH SIDE MINE

CLAUDE WHITE CONSTRUCTION CO.
NORTH SIDE MINE
MINE INDEX NO. 979



Sec. 12
T. 9 N.
R. 2 E.
Index No. W

WILLIAMSON COUNTY

Period
Mo. Day Year Mo. Day Year

Tons

1977	8 849
1978	7 747
1979	7 982
1980	9 234
1981	5 824
1982	1 964
1983	0
1984	0
1985	0

No coal mined; still quarrying limestone.

CLAUDE WHITE CONSTRUCTION CO. NORTH SIDE MINE

5/28/88

Mining Plan Prompts Opposition In Marion

By Ann Schottman Knol
Post-Dispatch Special Correspondent

Post
5/28

MARION, Ill. — Some Marion residents say they don't want a coal mine within the city limits, but a mining company owner says he just wants to keep doing what he's been doing nearby for 19 years.

Claude White, the owner of Northside Coal Co. of Marion, has applied for a state permit to strip mine 120 acres, much of it inside the city.

Residents say they fear danger from dynamite blasting, release of toxic chemicals in old landfills, release of methane gas from an old underground mine on the site, damage to ground water, and destruction of the habitat of an endangered species.

About 70 residents attended an informal hearing in Marion last week.

White said he was a "little bit shocked to find so much opposition."

"We've worked there 19 years, and there's never been any criticism in 19 years," White said. "Our permit ran out. We're just continuing on. We've used blasting before and never gotten any complaints."

Mike Sponsler of the Illinois Department of Mines and Minerals confirmed that White has been operating in the same general area and that blasting by the company has drawn few complaints.

But some residents say Northside's proposal is a whole new ballgame.

"I feel that the proposed mine is poorly planned," veterinarian Robert Blakely said. "It does not take into consideration the rights of surround-

See MINE Page 2

No.

Railroad, Wagon, Strip, Idle, Abandoned

IDENTIFICATION

County No. _____

Coal No. _____

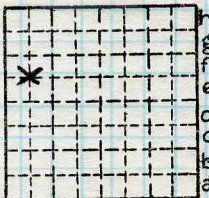
Coal Report No. _____



Quad.

County

Williamson



Sec. 12

T. 9 S.

R. 2 E.

R.

Index No.

COAL MINE—PRODUCTION

ILLINOIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, URBANA



FORM 180 W

CLAUDE WHITE CONSTRUCTION CO. NORTH SIDE MINE
WILLIAMSON COUNTY

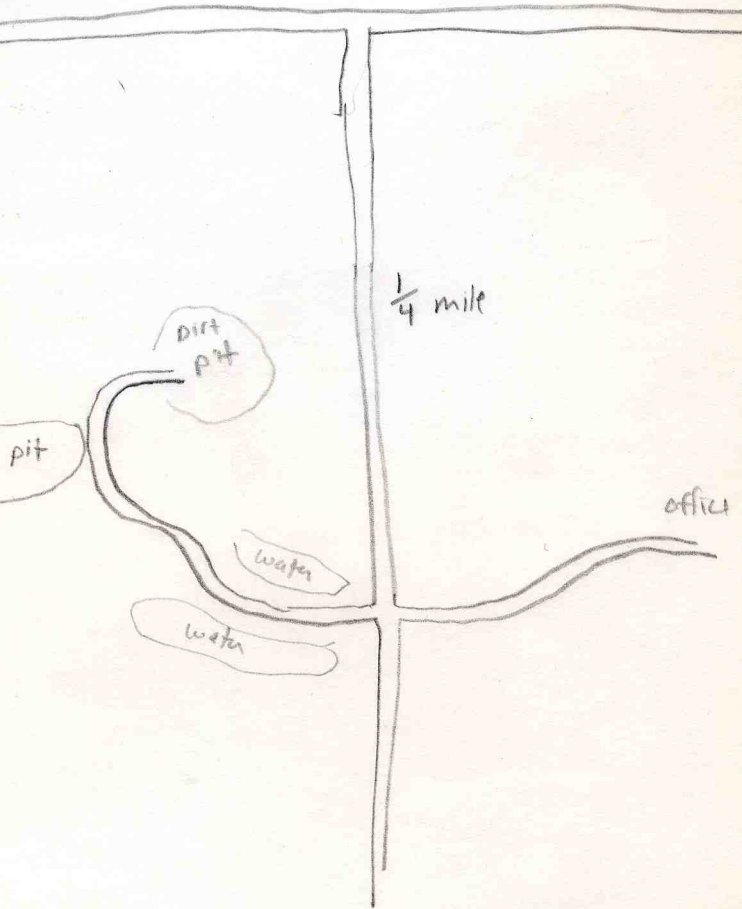
Notes by John Nelson on visit 10/11/77

A very small strip mine located in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sect. 12, T 9S, R 2E. At the time of my visit the mine is idle. The only activity in the area is hauling dirt for the Marion city lagoon. This is obviously a construction company that mines coal only as a side-line.

The pit is only partially excavated and no coal is exposed. The Herrin (No. 6) Coal was mined. The following is pieced together from scattered exposures:

- ? Glacial Drift, not described; greatly disturbed by mining, little in place.
- 10' Sandstone (Anvil Rock), light gray, deeply weathered to yellow-brown or orange-brown, coarse grained, composed mainly of angular quartz grains and granules in a clay matrix. Very soft, friable, locally so loose it is easily mistaken for glacial sand. Lower part of unit generally massive, grading upwards to thin-bedded with shaly partings. Contains numerous lenticular ironstone bands, roughly horizontal. Locally basal few inches of unit are hard with calcite cement. Bottom contact very sharp. Definitely a channel sandstone; locally cuts down to top of Anna Shale.
- 0-10' Shale (Lawson), medium to medium-dark gray, moderately hard, poor to fair bedded, smooth to silty, a variable unit. In places shale is very silty with abundant mica and carbonaceous plant debris on bedding planes and fine parallel or ripple-bedded interlaminae of light gray siltstone. Elsewhere the shale is smooth to finely silty and finely pyritic. Near basal contact with limestone the shale becomes very dark gray, smooth, and finely carbonaceous; this may represent the Jamestown Coal horizon. Contains steeply dipping to vertical fractures filled with iron oxide. Grades into:

SE cor. NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$
sect 12 9S-2E



- 5' Limestone (Brereton), medium-dark gray, fine grained, locally very fine-grained, very hard, dense, thick bedded to massive, contains scattered fossil fragments with a few complete brachiopod shells. Numerous fractures filled with white crystalline calcite. Fairly sharp contact:
- 4' Shale (Anna), black, hard, smooth, fissile, very prominent 035° jointing (somewhat unusual joint direction). Occasional concretions. Generally sharp contact:
- 10-15' Shale (Energy), medium-dark gray, soft to moderately hard, poorly bedded, smooth to finely silty, finely carbonaceous, contains occasional hard limestone nodules up to 0.5' in diameter, contains irregular high-angle fractures.
- Coal (Herrin No. 6) Not exposed.

In several places around the pit there is evidence of partially collapsed underground mine workings. According to Freda White, the owner's wife, the mine had encountered abandoned workings. This is one of several small mines in the Marion area currently strippings through old works.

A very unusual and puzzling (to me) geologic sequence seen near the east side of the pit. See sketch (over).

At the right side of the exposure Anvil Rock Sandstone directly overlies black shale. The sandstone is very coarse-grained, friable, and contains ironstone bands. The basal 0.5' or so also contains numerous discontinuous laminae and streaks of dark gray carbonaceous shale. Below this is a layer 0.1-0.3' thick of soft, sticky light gray clay.

The black shale is not like typical Anna Shale but appears to be deeply weathered. The upper inch or so directly below the clay is stained brownish. We appear to over a partly collapsed underground mine entry. The fall extends into the lower part of the black shale which is 3.0' thick.

The black shale interfingers laterally with a

strange claylike material. This appears to be a deeply weathered gray shale, possibly the Energy Shale. It is gray, mottled with orange to yellow-brown, and very soft with only a hint of bedding. Westward this shale or clay is directly overlain by sandstone. The contact is conformable and dips gently eastward.

Underneath this shale is a material that appears to be glacial drift. It is a variegated soft silty clay yellow-brown to chocolate brown. There is not the slightest trace of bedding. The clay contains streaks and sheetlike inclusions of carbonaceous material. I was unable to dig back to anything resembling bedrock.

At the time of the visit I assumed the black shale was the Anna Shale and the deeply weathered gray shale was Energy Shale. I interpreted this as a contemporaneous channel with the Anna Shale split by gray shale, then in turn truncated by Anvil Rock sandstone. The driftlike material I was hard pressed to explain. I thought it might be surficial materials washed into the underground mine.

After seeing better exposures of similar features at another mine the same day, I have a new interpretation. I believe everything in the exposure belongs to the Anvil Rock Sandstone Member. The black shale is not Anna Shale, but a lenslike layer of carbonaceous shale in the channel sequence. The clay, deeply weathered shale, and driftlike material also are channel fill. The channel probably cuts down quite close to the coal.

See my notes for the Illinois Coal, Oil & Gas Co. Mine (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sect. 1, 9S-2E) for the same day (10/11/77). Notes and interpretation of very similar features.

In the northwest part of the pit the Anvil Rock Sandstone rests on the Lawson Shale. Along the contact is a zone several feet thick of unconsolidated clay and sand. Near the top of this zone are fairly abundant bands and stringers of coal which looks as



FORM 180 W

(4)

though it were washed in as mats of peat. This coal was sampled for Russ Peppers' spore analysis.

W ← ~ 18' → E

Ironstone Band

ANVIL ROCK SANDSTONE

carbonaceous zone

GRAY CLAY

ENERGY SH?

Black SH.

MINE ENTRY

TALUS

TALUS

"DRIET"

John C. Moore Corporation, Rochester, N.Y. 14607

MOORE'S MODERN METHODS

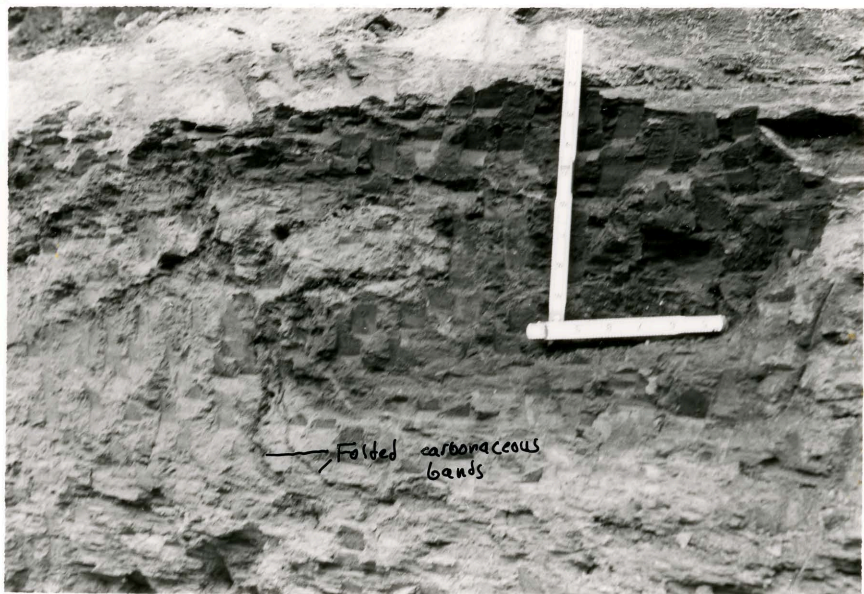
FORM 180 W



Photo of sketched scene at North Side Mine. Pick point is imbedded in gray clay layer. Compare with sketch.



Closeup view with pick point imbedded in gray clay layer. Black shale below clay band, and coarse, loose sandstone above.



Black shale, above right, irregularly interfingering with gray shale or clay material, lower left. Note folding of carbonaceous bands, right of center of photo.



Stringers of coal and carbonaceous shale interbedded with soft clay and sand in North Side Mine. Apparently this is channel-fill material in Anvil Rock Sandstone interval.

Claude White Construction Co. North Side Mine
June 6, 1978 Notes by John Nelson on visit with
John Popp

Some mining has taken place since last visit. Today the only activity is overburden removal by a single bulldozer. The dozer operator told us some coal was loaded last week.

Equipment noted on site includes a Warner and Swasey H-550 "Hopto" excavator, three Caterpillar D-8 bulldozers, a coal drill, and a Joy air compressor.

About an acre of coal is presently uncovered in the same area examined last year. The face of the coal seam (Herrin No. 6) is exposed along a trench cut on the west side of the pit.

The bottom of the trench is filled with water. 6.0 feet of coal is present above the water line, and at least a foot of coal is under water. No shale partings such as the Blue Band are present above the water level. The cleat directions are about 155° (face) and 023° (butt). A slickensided fracture trending $135/65$ SW is noted. Slickensides trend in dip direction; fracture surface varies in strike and dip. Pyrite present along fracture. Possibly fracture is related to Cottage Grove Fault System, but no way to prove this. Crystalline pyrite is fairly abundant on cleat surfaces, and as small lenses. Some of it is oxidized, possibly by exposure to air in old underground works.

Measured Section of Highwall

Thickness and nature of surficial materials not known-removed in mining.

- 10'+ Sandstone, orange-brown, coarse grained, very soft, friable; contains bands and nodules of ironstone. Basal 1-2 feet a heterogeneous mixture of sand with soft brownish clay and silt, and discontinuous coaly stringers or partings. Contact to shale below very sharp; evidently erosional (See notes of last year's visit).
- ~ 10' Shale, medium-dark gray, moderately hard, poorly laminated, finely silty, contains occasional thin dark gray carbonaceous laminae. Dominant fracture direction is 035° . Incompletely exposed. Basal contact sharp.
- 0.4' Coal (Jamestown), Rather impure, with partings of black shale; but blocky. Sharp contact:
- 5' Shale, medium to dark gray, poorly bedded, hard, calcareous, and limestone, medium-dark gray, very argillaceous, fine-grained, and carbonaceous. This part of section disturbed by blasting, and poorly exposed. Locally thin underclay and nodular limestone beneath coal. Grades downward into
- 6.0' Limestone (Brereton) medium dark gray, fine-grained, very hard, thick-bedded to massive, occasional wavy shale parting. Sharp contact:
- 4.0' Shale (Anna) Black, hard, fissile, contains typical oval concretions. Dominant joint direction 035° . Sharp contact:
- ~ 8.0' Shale (Energy) medium gray, moderately hard, poorly bedded, smooth; poorly exposed in pit. Probably thins to east, and may pinch out.
- 6.0 Coal (Herrin No. 6) See above. Top surface gently undulating. No old workings within area where seam is uncovered.

In the east part of the pit the Anna Shale is directly overlain by a mixture of soft clay, silt and sand, with large angular limestone blocks. Not certain if it is (a) glacial drift, (b) Anvil Rock Channel fill, or (c) material moved by bulldozers. Most likely the latter.

Along the northeast corner of the highwall the gray shale above the Jamestown Coal is absent, and the sandstone rests directly on the Jamestown Coal. The erosional truncation of the gray shale can be observed. In the lower 1.4 feet or so of the sandstone, sand is finely interlaminated with light gray clay and coal, possibly representing gray shale and Jamestown Coal that have been eroded and re-deposited.

I interpret the coarse red-brown sandstone as Anvil Rock Channel fill. The basal contact is definitely erosional. The unconsolidated clay, silt, and coal stringers at base of sandstone may be re-deposited shale, etc., eroded from stream banks - a form of "lag" deposit. The same is observed in pit of Illinois Coal, Oil and Gas Co. "junkyard mine" about a mile to the northeast.

CLAUDE WHITE COAL COMPANY - North Side Mine
Williamson County

June 6, 1978

Notes by Popp on a visit with C. J. Nelson

The pit has not mined coal for about one week; a single dozer is at work apparently cleaning out the pit for additional mining. A backhoe (Warner and Swasey Hopto H-550) is used to mine the coal.

The coal is about 40-50 feet deep and supposedly had been deep mined. The coal is well exposed in the pit, and there is about 6 feet of coal above water with no blue band.

A generalized column of the highwall is drawn up on the next page. We at first did not see the Jamestown Coal.

There is a nice gradation here between the sand of the Anvil Rock and the shale of the Lawson. The transition ascends from a medium gray, silty shale with a few carbonaceous fragments of the Lawson into a light brown to reddish brown clay, into a salmon-colored clay, into a reddish-gray to light gray clay, into a coarse grained, extremely soft and friable sandstone (Anvil Rock). Upwards the sandstone is somewhat harder but also may contain clay bands, carbonaceous debris and coal stringers and siderite or limonite banding.

The Anvil Rock is typically in its channel phase at this mine with the contact between the Anvil Rock and the Lawson and/or Jamestown horizon being erosional. The Anvil Rock has thick coal stringers mixed with sandstone at its base.

SKETCH MAP OF PIT
CLAUDE WHITE CONST. CO.
JUNE 6, 1978

10 feet of gray shale
between sandstone and
Jamestown Coal

Sandstone
directly on
Jamestown Coal

Upper Highwall

Lower Highwall

COAL
MINED
OUT →

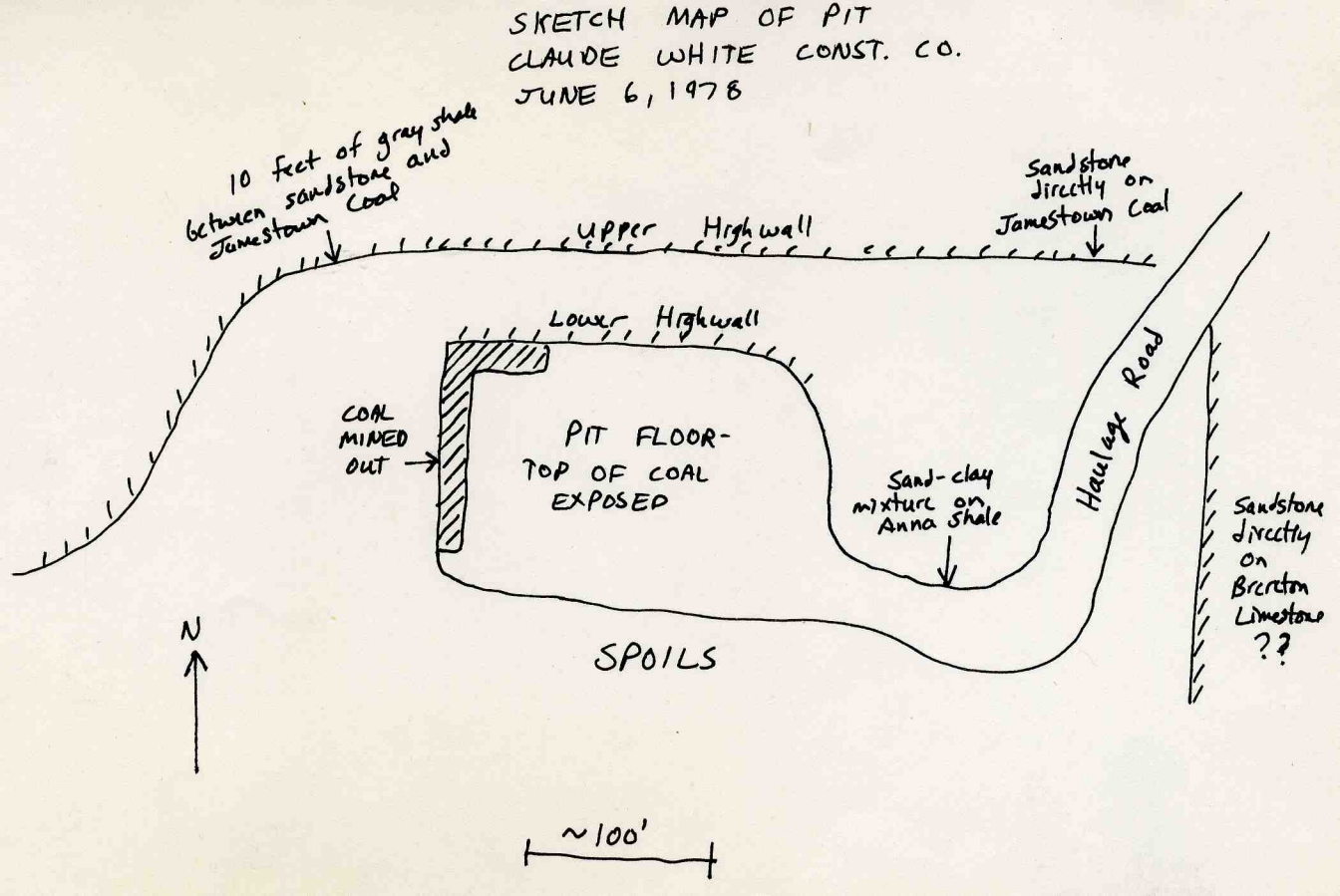
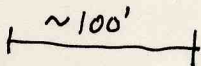
PIT FLOOR -
TOP OF COAL
EXPOSED

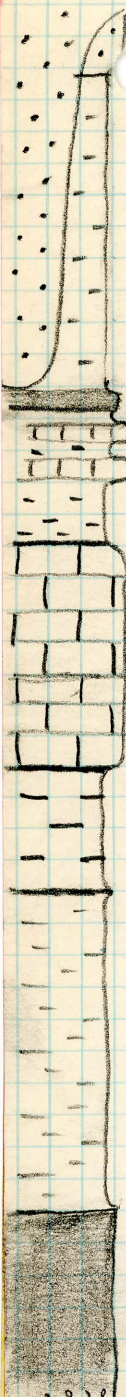
Sand-clay
mixture on
Anna shale

Haulage Road

Sandstone
directly
on
Breton
Limestone
??

SPOILS





Anvil Rock Sandstone, 10'+

Lawson Shale, ~10'

Jamestown Coal, 0.4'

Unnamed Limestones and shales, 5-6'

Brereton Limestone, 6-8'; thick, massive

Anna Shale, 4'

Energy Shale, ~10'

Herrin (No. 6) Coal, 6' exposed above water with no blue band.

xxxxxxxx



FORM 180 W

CLAUDE WHITE CONSTRUCTION CO. NORTH SIDE MINE.

10/29/79

Notes by John Nelson on visit with John Popp and Bob Griffin.

Claude White has recently gone into the business of quarrying the Brerton Limestone along with mining the Herrin (No. 6) Coal.

In a small pit near the northeast corner of the property, the coal is uncovered but none has been dug out. Above the coal is 12-15 feet of Energy Shale with many slips, overlain by weathered Anna Shale. No limestone here. Several collapsed mine-entries are visible. In one the entire thickness of shale has dropped straight down 5-6 feet scarcely bending a bedding plane. It resembles a graben with vertical faults on both sides.

About 300 feet to the west is a pit from which limestone is being quarried. There obviously has been an abrupt lateral change in the strata. The full thickness of limestone is not exposed, but it must be at least several feet thick, and the underlying shales must be thinner. Part of the limestone has collapsed into the old mine below.

About 700 feet farther west more quarrying has been taking place. Here are better exposures showing Herrin Coal overlain by a few feet of black shale, then up to 20 feet of limestone. The lower 15 feet or so of the limestone is buff or cream to light gray mottled, very fine to fine-grained, hard, massive to coarsely nodular (more nodular near base), and contains occasional gastropods and brachiopods. Many vugs and fractures are lined with crystalline white to brown calcite. There are also vertical fractures or joints filled with orange sand and clay. The upper part of the limestone becomes darker, more shaly, and more fossiliferous. It grades into calcareous shale.

On the back wall of the pit the section appears very similar to what we saw on earlier visits. The uppermost unit is the sandstone with erosional lower



FORM 180 W

(2)

contact, cutting lower to the east. Below the sandstone is dark gray, silty Lawson Shale(to west only), then a thin but persistent coal (Jamestown), then a few feet of dark gray, soft, thinly laminated shale, grading downward into the dark Brereton Limestone.

The appearance of the pit has not changed much since the previous visit. Perhaps 100-200 feet more cut has been taken, and more of the limestone has been uncovered and removed.

Claude White Construction Company - North Side Mine - Williamson County. June 9, 1982. Visit with Steve Danner and D. K. Lumm.

No coal has been mined this year and none is exposed now. They have been quarrying Brereton Limestone for use as fill. At Mr. White's request we take back a grab sample of limestone to test for its properties for use as aggregate.

There is a rock wall on the north edge of the property, and it shows an interesting sequence. The uppermost unit, exposed only in one place, is Anvil Rock Sandstone. It is grayish-yellow to orange, medium to coarse-grained, and extremely soft and friable. Locally there are bands or nodules of hard brown ironstone. The basal contact of the sandstone is sharp and probably is an erosional surface.

Below the sandstone is 10 to 15 feet of thinly laminated, finely silty light gray shale. Directly beneath the sandstone this is weathered to a clay-like consistency. I suppose that groundwater percolating through the extremely porous sandstone caused this transformation. I wonder if a lot of the peculiar unconsolidated clay, silt and sand I have seen on earlier visits here might have a similar origin.

Toward the northeast corner of the pit there is a 3 to 5-inch bed of bright-banded coal below the shale. This may be the Jamestown Coal. Below the coal is about 6 feet of shale, extremely fossiliferous in some layers, becoming nearly black toward the base. The black shale overlies the Brereton Limestone which is at least 10 feet thick.



FORM 180 W

- 2 -

A large amount of broken Brereton Limestone lies below the highwall. The limestone has been blasted. This is unusually pure and clean for a Pennsylvanian limestone, especially for the Brereton. It is uniformly medium gray and very fine-grained, with sparse widely scattered brachiopod shells. When blasted it breaks into jagged splintery fragments. A few pieces show thin planar partings of micaceous silty shale. The uppermost part of the limestone as seen on the highwall grades upward into shale.

Farther west, adjacent to the active pit, the base of the sandstone lies much closer to the Brereton Limestone. The following section is exposed:

- 20'+ Anvil Rock Sandstone - Grayish-orange, medium to coarse grained, poorly sorted, very soft and friable; contains Liesegang-type iron banding, as before. Conglomeratic zones contain pebbles of shale and clay, and thick stringers (rafted mats) of coal. Basal conglomerate is up to two feet thick and weathered to clay-like consistency.
- 1-3' Shale - Medium gray, moderately soft, poorly laminated, finely silty.
- 0.4' Coal (Jamestown?) - Normally bright banded.
- 1' Shale - Grayish-black, firm, carbonaceous with coaly streaks, calcareous.
- 0.5' Limestone - Medium-dark gray, fossiliferous, very shaly.
- 3' Shale - Medium-dark gray, hard, poorly bedded, finely silty, calcareous, almost a limestone. Grades into:

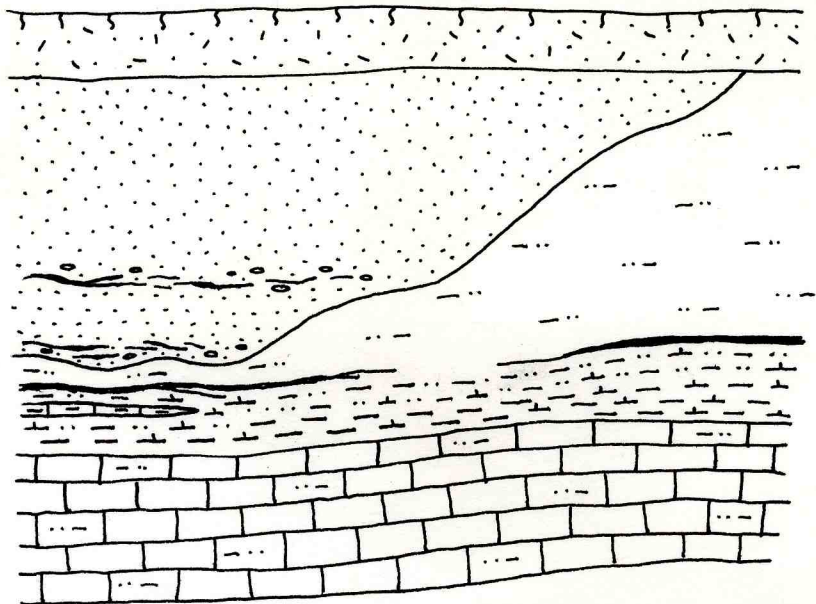


FORM 180 W

- 3 -

Brereton Limestone - As described above.

This exposure clearly illustrates the erosional contact of the sandstone with underlying units and shows a typical channel-fill facies, with lag deposits.



Visit to North Side Mine

Strip mine, Herrin (No. 6) Coal

SW/4 NW/4 Sec. 12, 9 S., 2 E., Williamson County, IL
June 8, 1982

Notes by D. K. Lumm, I.S.G.S.

Field partners: W. J. Nelson, S. K. Danner, I.S.G.S.

Purpose of visit is to examine highwall strata. Actually, we were troubleshooting and were on our way from visiting Orient #6 to Harrisburg and decided upon an impromptu visit late in the day.

This is a small independent mine located north of Marion and south of White ash. According to the owner, Mr. Claude White, the company has not moved any coal in 14-16 months. The Brereton Limestone is being quarried by the owner's brother at a nominal profit. A sample was taken for analysis at the request of the owner.

What little highwall there was contained the Brereton Limestone, the Lawson Shale, and either the Jamestown or Allenby Coal. The Brereton is a medium gray, hard, dense, sparsely fossiliferous, lithographic limestone. The Lawson Shale is brownish gray, sideritic, and thinly bedded. The Jamestown or Allenby Coal is approximately 3"-4" thick, and is dull, heavily weathered. The Herrin (No. 6) Coal is not exposed.



Claude White's
North Side Mine
Herrin (No.6) Coal

Williamson County
6/8/82

Notes by Steve Danner on a visit with John Nelson and Don "call me D.K." Lumm. Purpose of visit was to check out the status of this stripping operation. Mine site looks more like a landfill or quarry than a coal mine. Part of the spoils are covered with trash cleaned up after the tornado hit Marion. White has been renting his trucks and drivers to the city to help in the clean-up operation.

According to White, he hasn't mined any coal for the past year. This particular operation was removing the pillars from a shallow underground mine. Apparently not a very profitable business. At present he is mining and crushing the Brereton Limestone for road aggregate. His brother buys the ls for his construction jobs.

There is an exposure of highwall along the north side of the pit. A wide bench of broken limestone lies at the base of the wall. The following measured section is from the east end of the highwall.

Top of section:

- 3-5' Loess and alluvium; no visible sand or gravels, fairly vertical face.
- 6-7' Shale and siltstone: med gray to brownish-gray; badly weathered; very thin bedded, beds 0.1' or less thick; often laminated w/ mica on bedding surfaces; moderately soft and friable; lowest 1' of unit is mostly light gray shale. Sharp contact with....
- 0.3'-0.4' Coal: (Jamestown) weathered; soft and sooty, looks boney, feels clayey. Sharp contact with....
- 0.2-0.3' Claystone: underclay; brownish-gray, soft, very smooth, friable, carbonaceous



FORM 180 W

North Side Mine

page 2

-
- debris; moderately sharp contact with:
- 0.2-0.3' Limestone; light brown and dark gray to black; coquina; light brown (beige) shell fragments in a dark gray matrix; a true fossil hash; all shells and fragments are resting with long axes nearly horizontal; there is only the single bed and it splits very irregularly in both vertical and horizontal planes. It appears that many of the larger shells recrystallized, possibly araganite; many small crystals of spar-like debris; matrix predominantly micrite. Fossils appear to be mostly brachiopods (productids) and/or pelecypods. The matrix is carbonaceous and argillaceous. Sharp contact with:
- 5' Siltstone: medium to dark gray, almost black in places; mid-hardness; thin irregular bedding; carbonaceous and micaeous; breaks into chips and platelets; sharp contact with:
- 6+' Limestone: (Brereton) medium dark gray, hard, massive, dense, argillaceous; rather uniform color and texture, homogeneous composition; breaks into sharp angular blocks; very few shall fragments; very few irregularities or impurities in this unit; appears quite competent.
- ??? Covered interval (dark shale and No.6 coal.)
-

Since they have not been mining coal for a while the Anna and Energy Shales are not uncovered. The main pit is being used for crushing the limestone blocks into aggregate.

SKD
6/82



FORM 180 W

Claude White Construction Co. - North Side Mine.
North of Marion, Williamson County. Notes by John
Nelson on visit with Steve Danner, August 31, 1983

Claude White has not mined any coal for more than a year due to lack of market, but still is quarrying Brereton Limestone. Crusher operator claims the limestone varies from 8 to 36 feet thick. The latter figure seems extreme, but we saw a good 20 feet of dark gray fine-grained to lithographic lime rock in place.

They uncover the limestone (sand and shale overburden), drill and shoot it, and load with a bulldozer directly into the crusher in the pit.



Brereton Limestone being quarried at the North Side Mine is at least 20 feet thick in places.



FORM 180 W



Operations in the pit. After being blasted, the rock is loaded directly into crushing machine located in the pit. Stone is used for road ballast and general construction.