

Form 180 Blue

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D.D. THOMAS MINE

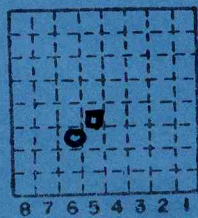
THOMAS MINING CO. NO. 1

D.D. THOMAS MINE (Strip)

~~Albion 1 July 1977~~

MINE INDEX NO. 964

NE-SW



h	Sec. 1		
g			
f	T. 10	N	
e		S	
d			
c	R. 4	E	
b			
a		W	
	Index No.		

WILLIAMSON COUNTY

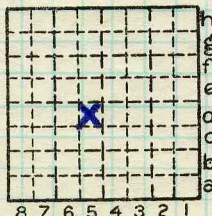
Period		Tons
Mo. Day Year	Mo. Day Year	
D. D. THOMAS	1977	5 757
THOMAS MINING CO.	1978	950
<p>Closed July 1977                      Re-opened Oct. 1978                      Abandoned Nov. 1978</p>		

SUMMARIES		
No.	to	No.
		6 707

Railroad, Wagon, Strip, Idle, Abandoned

IDENTIFICATION

County No. \_\_\_\_\_ Coal No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Coal Report No. \_\_\_\_\_  4  
 Quad. **Carrier Mills 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ '**  
 County **Williamson**



Sec. 1

T. 10 S.  
 R. 4 E.  
 Index No.

COAL MINE—PRODUCTION

ILLINOIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, URBANA

D.D. THOMAS MINE Notes by John Nelson Aug. 3, 1977

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Small strip mine located in NE $\frac{1}{4}$  SW $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 1 10S-4E Williamson County. Mine is closed and the pit is being filled. The last active pit was a small L-shaped excavation located some 600 feet south of the center of Section 1. This pit was mostly filled with water, but some coal was visible at the west end. This was overlain by about 2 feet of black shale, with glacial drift above ranging from 12-20' thick. Not enough was exposed to permit making any geologic observations.

I was shown this pit by a man who said he was night watchman for the company. It was obviously a very small operation employing only a few people. There had been some earlier mining about a quarter mile southwest of the last pit. A bulldozer and other mining machines were in the yard of the farmhouse belonging to D.D. Thomas.

1977 reported production 5,757 tons.

THOMAS MINING CO.      WILLIAMSON COUNTY      DEC. 2, 1978

Notes by John Nelson on visit with H.-F. Krausse.

This mine, formerly known as D.D. Thomas, has re-opened under new ownership on the same location (NE $\frac{1}{4}$  NE $\frac{1}{4}$  SW $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 1, T. 10S, R. 4E, Williamson County). According to the new owner, Fred Cooley, they have been operating since October and have shipped about 700 tons of coal. Today the pit is full of water from recent rains, and is being pumped.

Cooley says they have a permit to mine about 7-8 acres of coal, in a block bounded on the west by Brier Creek, on the north by a fence line, and on the east by the county road. They must leave 100 feet unmined land between the pit and the creek, and 30 feet between the pit and the road. They have negotiated for coal east of the county road, but the farmer wants too much money and the state requires too much bond money for reclamation.

Equipment on the site includes a small dragline, two large bulldozers and one small one, a scraper that is towed by a dozer, and a Caterpillar 988 payloader, used for loading coal. The coal is shipped by trucks. No drilling or blasting is necessary, because nearly all of the overburden is unconsolidated.

The Summum (No. 4) Coal is being mined, according both to Cooley and to our own observation. It is above water at only one small place in the pit. Section at that location:

TOP

- 20' Surface and glacial drift, orange to gray mottled silty clay, few pebbles, abnt. carbonaceous material.
- 2.5' Shale, black, fissile, carbonaceous; prominent joints trend about 070.
- 2.1' Coal (Summum No. 4), hard, bright, blocky, pyritic, contains a band of pyritic carbonaceous shale 0.1' thick, 0.4' above base.

Face cleat trends 045-051, butt cleat 140-145 with a SW dip, a third set of fractures trend 015-020.

Claystone, gray-brown, locally silty.

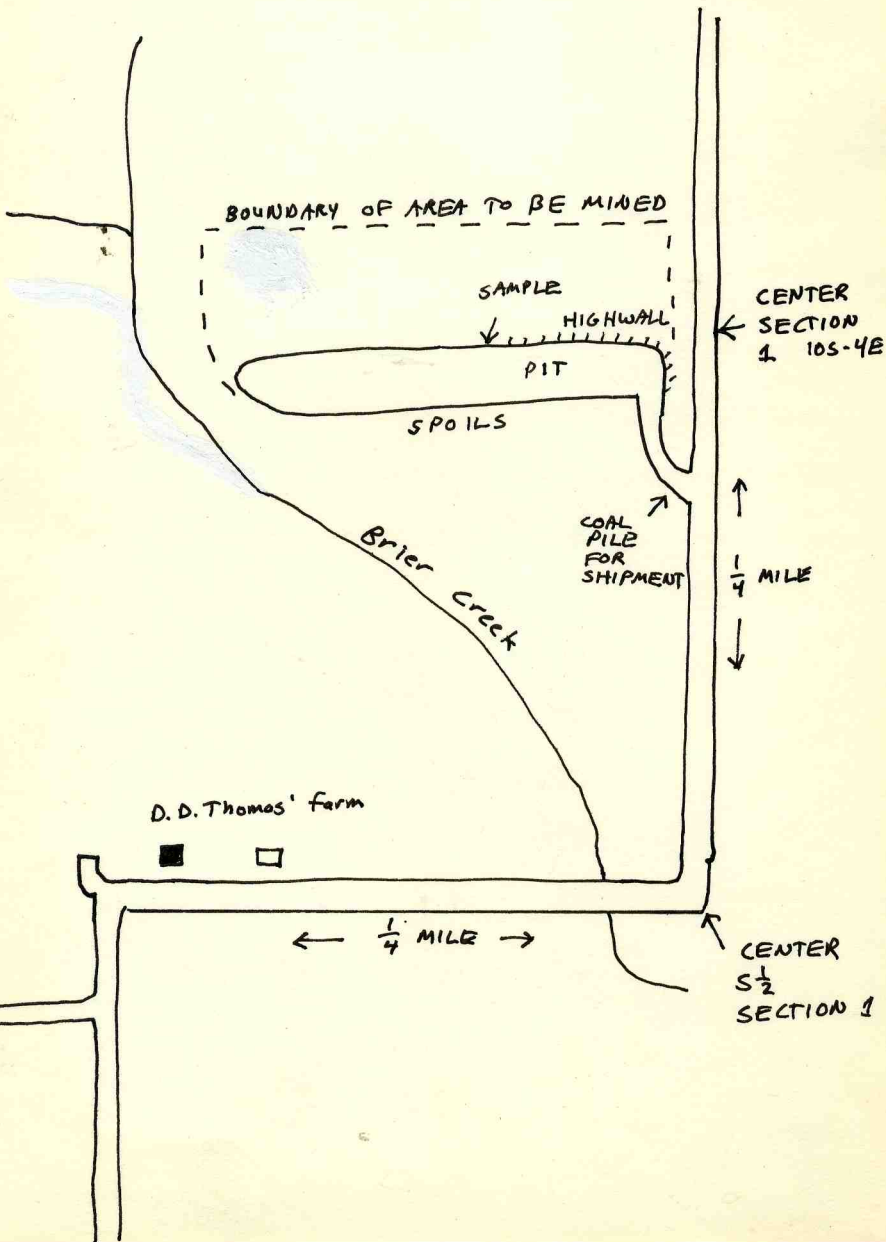
From this spot Krausse took two samples weighing about 10 pounds each, for chemical and physical analysis. There was too much mud to allow taking a good large channel sample.

A little farther east in the pit the black shale is 2.7' thick and the coal is 2.3' thick. According to Fred Cooley the usual thickness is 1.5-2.0', so this is thicker than normal. Most of the pit is not directly accessible due to water. Nowhere do we see more than about 3 feet of bedrock (all black shale) above the coal.

The coal seam dips eastward at an angle which Krausse measured as 6 degrees. The cropline is east of Brier Creek. At the west end of the pit we can see the coal cropping out; mud and water again block close examination.

I took a sample of about 40 pounds of coal from the pile ready for shipment. This coal has been pushed around by the dozer and contains a large amount of dirt. We intend to have it analyzed to see how it compares with the coal "in situ".

Sketch Map of Thomas Mining Co.  
 See Carrier Mills 7½ Minute  
 Topographic Sheet.



THOMAS MINING CO. (Formerly D.D. Thomas)  
NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 1, T. 10S- R. 4E, Williamson  
County. Notes by John Nelson February 25, 1981.

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No mining was taking place and no people were on the site, although all equipment was in place and a pump was running. The pit is in the same location as on my last visit, as far as I can tell. Most of the pit is full of water. At the west end of the excavation coal has been loaded and a small amount of coal is exposed, but it is not in condition for proper sampling. Loose blocks of coal are N.B.B., blocky rectangular fracture with well-developed cleat, vitrain-rich, thinly banded, containing abundant clacite on cleat and quite a bit of pyrite; also laminae of fusain and pyrite.

On the highwall the coal (Summum No. 4) is overlain by as much as 4 feet of black, fissile Excello Shale containing plenty of concretions. The upper portion of the shale is weathered, and it is overlain by 10 to 15 feet of unconsolidated materials.