Mass movements or landslides of surficial materials are by far the most frequent type of landslide activity in the county (Wallace, 1975). Most of these landslides are in the Shaly Limestone Terrain, a geologic unit composed primarily of shales and clay-rich limestones. Some of these shales can shrink during dry periods and swell during wet periods and cause cracking of foundations. On hillsides, especially where springs are present, they can also be susceptible to landslides. In the rolling hills of unit 2, to 455 feet in the alluvial plain (unit 1) of the Licking River Valley, most drilled wells will produce enough water for a domestic supply at depths of less than 100 feet. For more information on groundwater in the county, see Carey and Stickney (2004b).

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Another familiar with the problem.

Fair foundation and depth to impermeable strata.